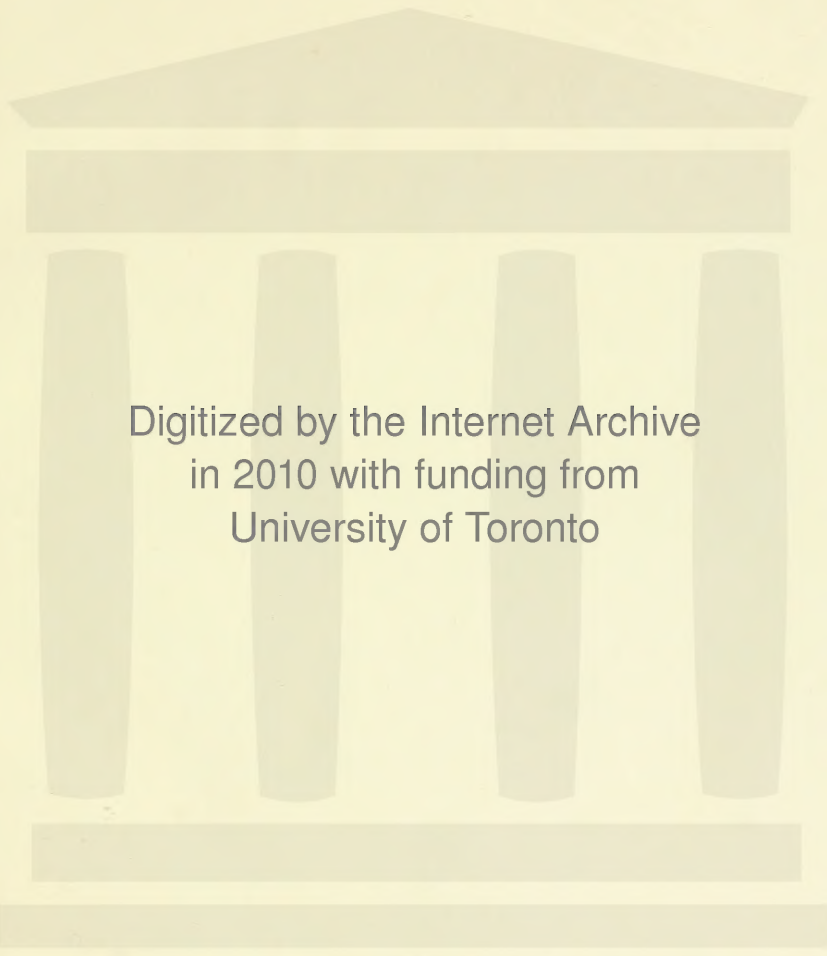


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DR. FULLER'S
WORTHIES OF ENGLAND.

A NEW EDITION, IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

HISTORY

WORTHIES OF ENGLAND

DR. TUBER

WORTHIES OF ENGLAND
THOMAS TUBER D.D.

PRINTED IN 1800
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By John Gorton

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THOMAS FULLER, D. D.

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HISTORY

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VOL. II

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THE WORTHIES

OF

ENGLAND.

LINCOLNE-SHIRE.

THIS County, in fashion, is like a *bended bowe*, the Sea making the *back*, the Rivers Welland and Humber the *two horns* thereof, whiles Trent hangeth down from the latter like a *broken string*, as being somewhat of the *shortest*. Such persecute the Metaphor too much, who compare the River Witham (whose Current is crooked) unto the *arrow* crossing the middle thereof.

It extendeth 60 miles from South to North, not above 40 in the middle and broadest part thereof. Being too *volluminous* to be managed entire, it is divided into *three* parts, each of them corival in quantity with some smaller Shires; *Holland* on the South-East, *Kesteven* on the South-West, and *Lindsey* on the North to them both.

Holland, that is, *Hoyland* or *Hayland*, from the plenty of *hay* growing therein, may seem the reflection of the opposite *Holland* in the Neatherlands, with which it *sympathized* in the fruitfulness, *lowe* and *wet scituation*. Here the *brakishnesse* of the *water*, and the *grossenesse* of the *ayre*, is recompenced by the *goodnesse* of the *earth*, abounding with *deries* and *pasture*. And as "God hath" (to use the Apostle's phrase) "*tempered the body together*," not making it *all eye* or *all ear* (*nonsense* that the *whole* should be but *one sense*), but assigning each member the proper office thereof; so the same Providence hath so wisely blended the benefits of this County, that take *collective* Lincolne-shire, and it is *defective* in nothing.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

PIKES.

They are found plentifully in this Shire, being the *fresh-water Wolves*, and therefore an *old Pond-pike* is a dish of more state than profit to the Owners, seeing a *Pike's* belly is a little Fish-pond, where lesser of all sorts have been contained. Sir Francis Bacon² alloweth it (though Tyrants generally be short-lived) the Survivor of all Fresh-water Fish, attaining to *forty* years; and some beyond the Seas have trebled that term. The flesh thereof must needs be fine and wholesome, if it be true what is affirmed; that in some sort it *cheweth the cud*; and yet the less and middle size *Pikes*³ are preferred for sweetness before those that are greater. It breedeth but once⁴ (whilest other Fishes do often) in a year; such the providence of Nature, preventing their more multiplying, least the Waters should not afford *Subjects* enough for their Tyranny. For want of other Fish, they will feed one on another; yea what is *four-footed* shall be *Fish* with them, if it once come to their jaws (biteing sometimes for cruelty and revenge, as well as for hunger); and because we have publickly

¹ 1 Cor. xii. 24.

² Mr. Walton, in his Compleat Angler, p. 197.

³ In his History of Life and Death.

⁴ Idem, p. 199.

professed, that to *delight* as well as to *inform* is our aim in this Book, let the ensuing story (though unwarranted with a *cited Author*) find the Reader's acceptance.

A *Cub Fare*, drinking out of the River Arnus in Italy, had his head seised on by a mighty *Pike*, so that neither could free themselves, but were ingrapled together. In this contest a young man runs into the water, takes them out both alive, and carrieth them to the Duke of Florence, whose Palace was hard by. The Porter would not admit him, without promising of sharing his full half in what the Duke should give him; to which he (hopelesse otherwise of entrance) condescended. The Duke, highly affected with the Rarity, was in giving him a good reward; which the other refused, desiring his Highnesse would appoint one of his Guard to give him an hundred Lashes, that so his Porter might have fifty, according to his composition. And here my Intelligence leaveth me how much farther the jest was followed.

But to return to our English *Pikes*, wherein this County is eminent, especially in that River which runneth by Lincolne, whence grew this Proverb,

“Witham Pike
England hath nene like.”

And hence it is that Mr. Drayton¹ maketh this River, poetizing in her praises, always concluding them,

“Thus to her proper *Song*, the Burden still she bare:
Yet for my dainty *Pikes* I am without compare.”

I have done with these *Pikes*, when I have observed (if I mistake not) a great mistake in Mr. Stowe, affirming that *Pickrels* were brought over (as no Natives of our Land) into England at the same time with *Carps*, and both about the beginning of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth². Now if *Pickrels* be the *deminatives* of *Pikes* (as *Jacks* of *Pickrels*), which none, I conceive, will deny, they were here many *hundred* years since, and probably of the same seniority with the Rivers of England; for I find in the Bill of Fare, made at the prodigious Feast at the Installing of George Nevil Arch-bishop of York, anno 1466, that there was spent three hundred *Lupi Fluviales*, that is, *River Pikes*, at that Entertainment³. Now, seeing all are children before they are men, and *Pikes* *Pickrels* at the first, *Pickrels* were more anciently in England then that Author affirmeth them.

WILD-FOULE.

Lincolnshire may be termed the *Aciary* of England, for the *Wild-foule* therein; remarkable for their,

1. *Plenty*; so that sometimes, in the month of August, *three thousand Mallards*, with *Birds* of that *kind*, have been caught at one draught, so large and strong their *nets*; and the like must be the Reader's belief.
2. *Variety*; no man (no not Gesmar himself) being able to give them their proper names, except one had gotten Adam's *Nomenclator* of Creatures.
3. *Deliciousnesse*; *Wild-foule* being more *dainty* and *digestable* then *Tame* of the same kind, as spending their *grossie* humours with their *activity* and *constant* motion in flying.

Now as the *Eagle* is called *Joris A'lex*, so here they have a Bird which is called the *King's Bird*, namely, *Knut's*, sent for hither out of Denmark, at the charge, and for the use, of Knut, or Kanutus, King of England. If the plenty of Birds have since been drained with the Fens in this County, what Lincoln-shire lacks in her former *Foul*, is supplied in *Flesh* (more *Mutton* and *Beef*); and a large *first* makes amends for a lesse *second course*. But, amongst all Birds, we must not forget

¹ Polyolbion, 25 Part, 111.

² In his Chronicle, p. 948.

³ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of York.

DOTTERELLS.

This is *Avis γηλόροφος*, a mirth-making Bird, so ridiculously mimical, that he is easily caught (or rather catcheth himself) by his over-active imitation. There is a sort of Apes in India, caught by the Natives thereof after this manner: They dress a little boy in his sight, undresse him again, leave all the Child's apparel behind them in the place, and then depart a competent distance. The Ape presently attireth himself in the same garments, till the Child's cloaths become his chains, putting off his feet by putting on his shoos, not able to run to any purpose, and so is soon taken.

The same humour, otherwise persued, betrayeth the *Dotterells*. As the Fowler stretcheth forth his arms and legs going towards the Bird, the Bird extendeth his legs and wings approaching the Fowler, till surprised in the net. But it is observed, that the foolisher the Fowl or Fish (*Woodcocks, Dotterells, Codsheads, &c.*) the finer the flesh thereof.

FEATHERS.

It is pity to part Lancashire Ticking (lately spoken of) and Lincoln-shire Feathers, making so good Beds together. I cannot find the first beginning of *Feather-beds*. The Latine word *Pulvinar* for a Cushion, Pillow, or Bolster, sheweth, that the entrals of such utensils amongst the Romans were made but of Dust; and our English plain Proverb, *de Puerperis*, "they are in the Straw," shows *Feather-beds* to be of no ancient use amongst the common sort of our Nation; and Beds of Down (the Cream of Feathers) are more modern then they. The Feathers of this County are very good (though not so soft as such as are imported from Bardeaux in France); and although a Feather passeth for the emblem of Lightnesse it self, they are heavy enough in their prises to such as buy any quantity; and daily grow dearer.

PIPPINS.

With these we will close the stomach of the Reader, being concluded most cordial by Physicians. Some conceive them to be of not above a hundred years seniority in England: However, they thrive best, and prove biggest (not Kentish excepted) in this County, particularly in Holland, and about Kirton therein, whence they have acquired addition of *Kirton Pippins*, a wholesome and delicious Apple; and I am informed, that *Pippins* grafted on a *Pippin* stock are called *Renates*, bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction.

FLEET-HOUNDS.

In Latine called *PETRONII*, or *Petrunculi*, from *Petra*, a Rock, either because their feet are sound and solid (and therefore named Εὑροδες by Xenophon), or from the hard and rocky ground whereon they were accustomed to hunt. These, with much certainty of scent, and quicknesse of feet, will run down a *Hare* in a short time.

Janus Ulitius, a Dutchman, some 15 years since came into England; and, though a man of the Gown (employed in publick affairs), for diversion he went down into this County, to spend one Winter; where, conversing with some young Gentlemen, he hunted twice a week with so great content, that the season (otherwise unpleasant) was past before he perceived how it went. Hear him expressing himself: "*Sed & Petrunculi illi, qui vestigiis eorum non minus celeriter quam sagaciter instant, haud facile trihorio minus leporem aliquem defatigant, ut in Lincolnensi montium æquijugi tractu aliquid ipse vidi.*" And yet, I assure you, the Hares in this County on *Ancaster-Heath* do (though lesser) far exceed in swiftnesse and subtilty of doubling those of the Vallyes and Plains.

Such a *Petronius*, or *Fleet-hound*, is two Hounds in effect.

*Sed premit inventas, non inventura latentes.
Illa feras, quæ Petroniis bene gloria constat.
"To the Petronian, both the praise is due,
Quickly to find, and nimble to persue."*

GREY-HOUNDS.

In *Latin* termed *VELTRAGA*, or *VERTAGUS*, derived, it seems, from the Dutch word, *VELT* a *Field*, and *RACH* of *BRACH* a *Dog*. And of how high esteem the *former*, and *these*, were amongst the *Ancients*, the Reader may infer from the old *Burgundian Law*: "*Siquis Canem Veltraum, aut Segutium vel Petruculum præsumpserit involare, jubemus ut convicietur coram omni populo posteriora ipsius osculetur.*"

Martial, speaking of these *Greyhounds*, thus expresseth himself:

*Non sibi sed Domino renatur Vertragus acer;
Illasum Leporem qui tibi dente feret.*

"For's *Master*, not *Himself*, doth *Greyhound* toyl,
Whose *teeth* to thee return the *unhurt* spoyl."

I have no more to observe of these *Greyhounds*, save that they are so called (being otherwise of all colours) because originally employed in the hunting of *Grays*; that is, *Brocks* and *Badgers*.

MAS-TIFFES.

Known to the Romans by the name of *Molossi*, from *Molossia*, a County in Epirus, whence the fiercest in that kind were fetched at first, before better were brought out of Brittain.

Gratius, an Ancient Poet, contemporary with Virgil, writing his *Cynegeticon*, or Poem of Hunting, giveth great praise to our English Mastiffes, highly commending their valour; only taxing them, that they are not handsomly made:

Hæc una est Catulis jactura Britannis.

"The *Brittish Whelps* no blemish know,
But that they are not shap'd for *show*."

Which *thing* is *nothing* in my mind, seeing beauty is no whit material to a Souldier.

This County breedeth choice *Mastiffes* for the *Bull* and *Bear*; and the sport is much affected therein, especially about Stamford, whereof hereafter. What remaineth concerning *Mastiffes* is referred to the same topick in Somerset-shire.

Thus the *three* kinds of *ancient hunting*, which distinctly require *fleetnesse*, *scent*, and *strength*, are compleatly performed in this County, by a *breed* therein, which are answerably qualified. This I have inserted, because as to my *Native Country* in *general*, so to this here in *particular*, I would not willingly do *lesse right* then what a *Stranger* hath done thereunto.

Before we come to catalogue the *WORTHIES* of this County¹, it is observable, that as it equalled other Shires in all ages, so it went beyond it self in one generation, *viz.* in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it had Natives thereof,

1. *Edward Clinton*, Lord Admiral;
2. *William Cecil*, Lord Treasurer;
3. *Sir Edmund Anderson*, Lord Chief Justice;
4. *John Whitgift*, Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*;
5. *Peregrine Bartu*, Lord General in *France*;
6. *Tho. Wilson*, Doctor of Law, and Secretary of State.

All Countymen and Contemporaries². Thus Sea and Land, Church and Camp, Sword and Mace, Gospel and Law, were stored with prime Officers out of this County. Nor must it be forgotten, though born in the same Shire, they were utterly unrelated in kindred, and raised themselves independently (as to any mutual assistance) by God's blessing, the Queen's favour, and their own deserts.

¹ Reader, pardon this *true* but (*abortive*) notation casually come in before the due time thereof. F.

² Here I mention not Sir Thomas Heneage, at the same time a grand Favorite, and Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth. F.

THE BUILDINGS.

Here the complaint of the Prophet taketh no place, taxing men to live "in ceiled Pallaces; whilst the Temple of God lay wast¹," no County affording *worse Houses*, or *better Churches*. It addeth to the wonder, that, seeing in this soft County a *Diamond* is as soon found as a *Flint*, their Churches are built of *polished stones*; no *natives*, but *naturalized* by importation from forreign parts.

I hope the Inhabitants of this Shire will endeavour to disprove the old Proverb, "the nearer to the Church, the further from God;" because they have substituted a better in the room thereof; viz. "The further from Stone, the better the Churches."

As for the Cathedral of Lincoln, whose *Floor* is higher then the *Roof* of many Churches, it is a magnificent Structure, proportionable to the Amplitude of the Diocese. This I dare boldly say, that no Diocese in Christendome affordeth *two* such *Rivers*, Thames and Trent; for the Southern and Northern Bounds, and *two* such *Universities*, Cambridge and Oxford, both in the content thereof, before *three* smaller *Bishopricks*², were carved out of it.

Amongst the Houses of the Nobility, I take signal notice of *two*. *One* I may call a *pre-meditate Building*, viz. *Tattershall* (belonging to the Right Honourable the Earl of Lincoln), advanced by degrees at several times to the modern magnificence thereof. But Grimsthorp I may term an *extempore Structure*, set up on a suddain by Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, to entertain King Henry the Eighth, in his Progress into these parts. The Hall therein was fitted to a fair suit of Hangings, which the Duke had by his Wife Mary the French Queen, and is now in the possession of the Right Honourable Montague Earl of Lindsey.

THE WONDERS.

At Fishtoft in this County, no Mice or Rats are found, insomuch that Barns built *party per pale*, in this and the next Parish; on one side are annoyed, on the other side (being Fishtoft moiety) are secured from this Vermin. Surely no Piper (what is notoriously known of Hamell in Westphalia) did ever give them this *Mice-delivery* by his musick.

It is easier to *conjure* up many, then *allay* one difficulty; other places in England affording the like. At one of the Rodings in Essex, no *Hogs* will *root*. In another Common, no *Mole* will *cast*. In Lindley in Leicestershire, no *Snakes* are found³. I believe they *over-shoot* the mark, who make it a *Miracle*; they *under-shoot* it, who make it *Magick*; they come the nearest to Truth, who impute it to occult qualities. If some men will swound at some meat, yea but smelling it unseen, by their disaffection thereunto; why may not whole species and kinds of creatures have some *antipathetical places*, though the reason thereof cannot be rendred? Surely, as Sampson at his Marriage propounded a Riddle to his Companions to try their wits thereon; so God offereth such *Ænigmaes* in Nature, partly that men may make use of their *admiring* as well as of their *understanding*; partly that Philosophers may be taught their distance betwixt *themselves*, who are but the *Lovers*, and God, who is the *Giver of Wisdom*.

Let it also passe (for this once) for a wonder, that some *seven score* years since, nigh Harlaxton in this Shire, there was found (turned up by one ploughing the ground) a *golden Helmet of antick fashion*⁴; I say, *cassis non aurata, sed aurea*, "a helmet not *guilt*, but of *massive gold*," studded with *precious stones*, probably of some prime Roman Commander. Whence I observe; first, that though no *edge tool* to offend may be made of *Gold* and *Silver*; yet defensive Weapons may thereof be compounded. Secondly, that the poetical fiction of Glaucus's *golden arms* is founded on History; for (not to speak of Solomon's *golden Sheilds*) great Commanders made use of *arms* of that *mettal*, if not for strength, for *state* and *ornament*. Lastly, it was presented to Queen Katharine, first wife to King Henry the Eighth, who, though not knowing to use it as a *Helmet*, knew how to employ it as made of *Gold* and *rich Jewells*.

¹ Haggai, i. 4.² Ely, Peterborough, and Oxford.³ Burton, in his Description of Leicestershire.⁴ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

PROVERBS.

"Lincolne-shire-Bagpipes."]

I behold these as most *ancient*, because a very *simple sort* of Musick, being li ttle more then the *Oaten Pipe* improved with a *Bag*, wherein the imprisoned wind pleadeth melodiously for the enlargement thereof. It is incredible with what agility it inspireth the heavy heels of the Country *Clowns*, overgrown with *hair* and *rudenesse*, probably the ground-work of the poetical fiction of *dancing Satyrs*. This *Bagpipe*, in the judgement of the Rural *Midas*, carryeth away the credit from the *Harp* of Apollo himself; and most persons approve the *blunt Bagpipe* above the *Edge-tool Instruments* of *Drums* and *Trumpets* in our civil dissentions.

"As loud as Tom of Lincoln."]

This Shire carries away the Bell for *round-ringing* from all in England, though other places may surpass it for *Changes*, more pleasant for the variety thereof; seeing it may be demonstrated that *twelve* Bells will afford more *changes* than there have been *hours* since the Creation. *Tom of Lincoln* may be called the *Stentor* (*fifty lesser-bells* may be made out of him) of all in this County. Expect not of me to enter into the discourse of Popish *baptizing* and *naming* of Bells, many charging it on them for a *prophane*, and they confessing enough to make it a *superstitious*, action.

"All the Carts that come to Crowland are shod with Silver."]

Venice and Crowland, *sic Canibus Catulos*, may count their Carts alike; that being sited in the Sea, this in a morasse and fenney ground, so that an horse can hardly come to it. But whether this place since the draining of the Fens hath acquired more firmnesse than formerly is to me unknown¹.

"Tis height makes Grantham Steeple stand awry²."]

This Steeple seems crooked unto the beholders (and I believe will ever do so, until our age erect the like by it for height and workmanship) though some conceive the *slendernesse* at such a distance is all the obliquity thereof. Eminency exposeth the uprightest persons to exception; and such who cannot find faults *in* them, will find faults *at* them, envying their advancement.

"As mad as the Baiting Bull of Stamford."]

Take the Original hereof. William Earl Warren, Lord of this Town in the time of King John, standing upon the Castle Walls of Stamford, saw *two Bulls* fighting for a *Cow* in the Meadow, till all the *Butchers Dogs*, great and small, persued one of the Bulls (being madd with noyse and multitude) clean through the Town. This sight so pleased the said Earl, that he gave all those meadows³ (called the Castle Meadows) where first the *Bull duel* began, for a Common to the Butchers of the Town (after the first grasse was eaten) on condition that they find a mad Bull, the day *six weeks* before Christmas day, for the continuance of that sport every year. Some think that the *Men* must be *mad* as well as the *Bull*, who can take delight in so dangerous a *Must-time*; whereby that no more Mischeif is done, not *man's care*, but *God's Providence* is to be praised.

"He looks as the Devil over Lincoln⁴."]

Lincolne Minster is one of the stateliest Structures in Christendome. The South-side of it meets the Travellers thereunto twenty miles off, so that their *Eyes* are there many hours before their *Feet*.

The Divel is the *Map of Malice*, and his *envy* (as *God's mercy*) is over all his works. It grieves him what ever is given to God, crying out with that *Flesh-Divel*, *Ut quid hæc*

¹ There are now good roads to Croyland. N.

² Mr. John Cleiveland.

³ See the Proverbs in Oxfordshire.

⁴ R. Butcher, in his Survey of Stamford, p. 40.

perditio? What needs this wast¹? On which account he is supposed to have overlook'd this Church, when first finished, with a torve and tetrick countenance, as maligning men's costly devotion, and that they should be so expensive in God's service. But, it is suspicious, that some who account themselves *Saints* behold such fabricks with little better looks.

"He was born at Little Wittham²."

This Village in this County by orthography is *Witham*, near which a River of the same name doth rise. But such nominal Proverbs take the advantage of all manner of spelling as due unto them. It is applied to such people as are not overstock'd with acutenesse. The best is, all men are bound to be honest, but not to be witty.

"Grantham Gruel, nine Grits and a Gallon of Water."

Gruel (though homely) is wholesome spoon-meat physick for the sick, and food for persons in health. Water is the *matter*, Grits the *form* thereof, giving the being thereunto. Now *Gruel* thus imperfectly mix'd is *Wash* rather, which one will have little heart to eat, and get as little heart thereby. The Proverb is applicable to those who in their speeches or actions multiply what is superfluous, or (at best) less necessary; either wholly omitting, or lesse regarding, the essentials thereof.

"They held together as the Men of Marham³ when they lost their Common."

Some understand it *ironically*; that is, *they were divided with several factions*, which Proverb, *mutato nomine*, is used in other Counties. Yea, long since, Virgil said the same in effect of the men of Mantua, when they lost their lands to the soldiers of Augustus:

— "En quo discordia, Cives,
Perduxit miseros? En queis consevimus Agros⁴?"

"See, Townsmen, what we by our jars are grown;
And see for whom we have our tillage sown."

Indeed, when a *common danger* calls for a *union* against a *general Enemy*, for any then to prosecute their *personal quarrels*, and *private grudges*, is a folly always observed, often reproved, sometimes confessed, but seldome reformed.

Others use this Proverb only as an *expression of ill successe*, when men strive to no purpose, though plotting and practising together to the utmost of their power, being finally foiled in their undertakings.

PRINCES.

HENRY eldest [surviving] Son of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, was born at the Castle of Bullingbrook in this County, and bred (according to the discipline of those days) in Camp and Court, in both which he proved a good proficient. By Nature, he was made more to command than obey, being ambitious, cholerick, and withal couragious, cunning to catch, careful to keep, and industrious to improve all advantages.

Being netled with some injuries received from King Richard the Second, he complotted with a good party of the Nobility to depose him. *Miscarriages* in his Government (many by *mismanaging*, more by the *missucceeding* of matters) exposed him to just exception, besides his own *debauchery*; and how easily is a *dissolute* Government dissolved!

Having by the murder of King Richard atchieved the Government to himself, he reigned with much difficulty and opposition. Though his Father was a great Patron, *He was a great Persecutor* of the Wickliffites; though not so much out of hatred to them, as love to himself, thereby to be ingratiated with the Clergy, then potent in the Land.

¹ Maith. xxvi. 8.

² Heywood, in his Epigrams, cent. 5. num. 19.

³ Though this Proverb be frequent in this Shire, Marham is in Norfolk. F.

⁴ Eglogue the first.

When Duke, he wore on his head an *antick hood*, which he cast not off when King, so that his Picture is generally known by the Crown superadded thereon. Lying on his death-bed, he was rather *querulous* than *penitent*, much complaining of his *sufferings* in *keeping*, nothing bewailing his *sin* in *getting* the Crown. Fire and faggot was first kindled in his Reign in England, to burn (pardon the *prolepsis*) poor Protestants; and happy had it been, had they been quenched at his death, which happened anno Dom. 1413.

This Henry was the only Prince born in this County since the Conquest, though a good Author by mistake entitleth this County to another, an *ancient* Henry; yet so that he giveth him with *one hand* to it in his Book of Maps, and takes him away with *the other* in his Chronicle.

J. Speed, in his Description of Lincolnshire, J. Speed, in his Chronicle in the life of W. I. parag. 7. pag. 436.

"This Shire triumpheth in the Birth of Bea- " Henry fourth and youngest Son of King-
cleark King Henry the First, whom Selby William was born at Selby in York-
brought forth." shire."

I believe Mr. Speed the *Chronicler*, before Mr. Speed the *Chorographer*, because therein concurring with other Authors. Besides, consult the Alphabetical Index of his Map, and there is *Selby* in this Shire. We have therefore placed King Henry the First in Yorkshire; and thought fit to enter this observation, not to *reprove* others, but least I be *reproved* my self.

SAINTS.

Here I make no mention of St. *Botolph*, because there is no *constat* (though very much *probability*) of his English Nativity, who lived at, and gave the name to, *Botolph's town* (corruptly *Boston*) in this County.

GILBERT DE SEMPRINGHAM, there born in this County, was of noble extraction, Joceline his Father being a Knight, to whom he was eldest Son, and Heir to a great Estate¹. In Bodily he was very deformed, but of subtle wit and great courage. Travelling over into France, there he got good learning, and obtained leave from the Pope to be Founder of those *Epicane* and *Hermaphrodite* Convents, wherein Monks and Nuns lived together, as under one roof, but with partitions betwixt them.

Sure it was to him a comfort and credit (which is confidently related by credible Authors) to see 13 Convents, 700 Monks, 1100 Nuns (*Women* out-superstition *Men*) of his order, being aged *one hundred and six* years. He appointed the fair Convent at Sempringham (his own rich inheritance) to be *mother* and prime residence of his new-erected order. He dyed anno 1189.

HUGH was a Child, born and living in Lincoln², who by the impious Jews was stolon from his Parents, and in derision of Christ and Christianity (to keep their cruel hands in ure) by them *crucified*, being about *nine* years old. Thus he lost his *life*, but got a *Saintship* thereby: and some afterwards perswaded themselves that they got their cures at his *Shrine*³ in Lincoln.

However, this made up the measure of the sins of the Jews in England, for which not long after they were ejected the land, or (which is the truer) unwillingly willing they departed themselves. And whilst they retain their old manners, may they never return, especially in this *giddy and unsettled age*, for fear more Christians fall sick of Judaisme, then Jews recover in Christianity. This Hugh was martyred anno Dom. 1255, on the 27th of July.

MARTYRS.

ANNE ASKEWE. Daughter of Sir William Askewe Knight, was born at Kelsey in this County. Of her *piety* and *patience*, when first *wracked* in the Tower, then *burnt*

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, cent. 3. n. 25. and Camden's Britannia, in Lincolnshire.

² Jo. Capg. in SS. Ang. Math. Westm. & Paris. ann. 1255.

³ I was in 1792 a witness to the opening of this young Saint's Shrine; and saw the Coffin and Skeleton, delineated and described in Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," vol. II. Introd. pp. lxi. lxx. N.

in Smithfield, I have largely treated in my "Church History." She went to Heaven in a *chariot of fire*, July 16, 1546.

CARDINALS.

[AMP.] ROBERT SOMMERCOT. There are two Villages, North and South Sommercot, in this County (and, to my notice, no where else in England); from one of which, I presume, he took his *Nativity* and *Name*. Yet, because Bale affirmeth Lawrence Sommercot his Brother or Kinsman, born in the South of England¹, we have affixed our note of dubitation. But out of doubt it is, he was a right learned man, to whom Matthew Paris gives this *short* but *thick* commendation; "Vir fuit discretus, & circumspectus, omnibus amabilis meritò & gratus²." By Pope Gregory the Ninth, he was made Cardinal of St. Stephen's, anno 1231.

He was a true lover of his Countrymen, and could not abide to hear them abused; the cause that his choler was twice raised, when the Pope said in his presence, "that there was not a faithful man in England³;" though wisely he repressed his passion.

After this Pope Gregorie's death, he was the foremost of the *three Elects* for the Papacy, and, on fair play, the most probable person to carry the place; but he was double barr'd: First, because an *honest man* as any in that age. Secondly, because an *English-man*, the Italians desiring to monopolize the choice to themselves. Hereupon, in the Holy Conclave (*the better place the better deed*) he was made away by poison; to make room for Celestine to succeed him, who sate that skittish place but a short time, dying 17 days after our Somercot's death, which happened anno Domini 1241.

PRELATES.

WILLIAM of GANESBOROUGH was born in that fair Market Town, which performeth more to the *eye*, then Fame hath reported to the *ear* thereof. He was bred a Franciscan in Oxford, and became the Twenty-fifth Lecturer of his Order. He was afterwards sent over by King Edward the First, with Hugh of Manchester, to Philip King of France, to demand reparation for some dammages in Aquitane.

He was a mighty Champion of the Pope's Infallibility; avowing that what David indulged to his Son Adonijah, never saying unto him, "Why didst thou so⁴?" ought to be rendred by all to his Holynesse; being not to be called to an account, though *causing the damnation of thousands*.

I remember, when I was in Cambridge, some *thirty* years since, there was a flying, though false report, that Pope Urban the Eighth was cooped up by his Cardinals in the Castle of St. Angelo. Hereupon a waggish Scholar said, *Jam verissimum est, Papa non potest errare*, "it was then true (according to their received intelligence) that the Pope could not *straggle* or *wander*."

But our Ganesborough stoutly defended it in the literal sense against all opposers, for which his good service, Pope Boniface the Eighth preferred him Bishop of Worcester, where he sate 6 years, and dyed 1308.

WILLIAM AYRMIN was descended of an ancient Family in this County. still extant in great eminency of estate at Osgodby therein. He was for some time Keeper of the Seal and Vice-Chancellour to King Edward the Second; at what time, anno 1319, the following misfortune befell him; and take the original thereof out of an anonyual croniclering manuscript.

Episcopus Eborum, Episcopus Elie, The-saurarius, Abbas Beate Marie Eborum, Abbas de Selbie, Decanus Eborum, Dominus Willielmus Ayrmanee Vice-Cancellarius

"The Arch-bishop of York, the bishop of Ely, Lord Treasurer, the Abbot of St. Maries in York, the Abbot of Selby, the Dean of York, Mr. William Ayrmane

¹ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 4. num. 2.

² Idem, in anno 1240, pp. 524 & 542.

³ In anno 1241, pag. 576.

⁴ 1 Kings i. 6.

Anglie, ac Dominus Johannes Dabeham, cum 8000 ferme hominum, tam equitum quam peditum, & Civibus, properanter Civitatem egredientes, quoddam flumen Swale inundatum sparsis cuneis¹ transeuntes. & indispositis seu potius confusis ordinibus, cum Adversariis congressi sunt. Scoti siquidem in Marte quari amplitudinem eorum exercitus caute regentes, in nostris agminibus strictis audacter irruerunt; nostrorum denique in brevi laceratis cuneis atque dissipatis, corruerunt ex nostris, tam in ore gladii quam aquarum scopulis suffocati, plusquam 4000; & capti sunt Domini Johannes de Papeham, & Dominus Willielmus de Arymance, ut prefertur, de Cancellaria, &c.

Vice-Chancelour, and Mr. John Dabehame, with almost 8000 men, as well Horse as Foot, and Citizens, hastily going out of the City, passing over a certain River called Swale, with scattered parties¹, and with disordered or rather confused ranks, encountered the Enemy. The Scotch, cunning in war, wary, judging the greatness of their Army, boldly rushed on our men with well-ordered troops, and afterwards in short time having broken, and scattered our parties, there fell of our men, with the mouth of the sword, and choked with the water, more then 4000; and Mr. John de Pabehame, and Mr. William Arymane of the Chancery, as aforesaid, were taken Prisoners."

Afterwards recovering his liberty, he was made Chancelour of England, and Bishop of Norwich, in the 18th year of King Edward the Second. He gave two hundred pounds, to buy land, to maintain Priests to say Masse for his soul. He dyed anno Domini 1337, at Charing Cross nigh London, when he had been eleven years Bishop. I am credibly informed, that he bestowed the mannor of Silk Willoughby in this County on his Family, which, with other fair lands, is possessed by them at this day.

WILLIAM WAYNELET was born at Waynelet in this County, whence he took his denomination, according to the custome of Clergymen in that age: for otherwise he was eldest Son to Richard Pattin, an ancient Esquire in this County; and I understand that at this day they remain at Barsloe in Darbyshire, descended from the said Knight. But of this worthy Prelate, founder of Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford, abundantly in my "Church-History."

WILLIAM LYNWOOD was born at Lynwood in this County², and proceeded Doctor of the Laws (probably rather by *incorporation* then constant *education*) in Oxford, long living a Commoner in Gunvil Hall in Cambridge. He was Chancellor to the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, Keeper of the Privy Seal to King Henry the Sixth, and was employed in several Embassies into Spain and Portugall. He wrote a learned Comment on the English Provincial Constitutions, from Stephen Langton to Archbishop Chicheley; and his pains at last was rewarded with the Bishoprick of St. David's, where he dyed 1446.

WILLIAM ASCOUGH was descended of a worshipful and very ancient Family now living at Kelsey in this County, the variation of a letter importing nothing to the contrary. I have seen at Sarisbury his Arms, with *allusion* to the arms of that House, and some Episcopal addition. Such *likeness* is with me a *better evidence* then the *sameness*, knowing that the Clergy in that age delighted to disguise their *Coats* from their *paternal bearing*. He was bred Doctor of the Laws, a very able man in his profession; became Bishop of Sarum, Confessor to King Henry the Sixth, and was the first (as T. Gascoigne relateth) of Bishops who discharged that office, as then conceived beneath the place. Some will say, if King Henry answered the character commonly received of his sanctity, his Confessor had a very easie performance. Not so; for always the most *conscientious* are the most scrupulous in the confession of their sins, and the particular enumeration of the circumstances thereof.

It happened that Jack Cade with his cursed crew (many of them being the Tennants of this Bishop) fell fowl on this Prelate at Edington in this Shire. Bishop Godwin saith, "Illi quam ob causam infensi non habeo compertum;" he could not tell "why they should be so incensed against him." But, I conceive, it was because he was *learned, pious, and rich*, three *capital crimes* in a Clergyman. They plundered his carriages, taking *ten thousand marks* (a mine of money in that age) from him; and then, to secure their riot and felony, by *murder* and *high-treason*, dragged him as he was *officiating* from the High Altar. And

¹ Fashioned in form of a Wedge. F.

² Harpsfield, in his History.

although they regarded difference of place no more then a *Wolf* is concerned whether he killeth a *Lamb* in the *fold* or *field*, yet they brought him out of the Church to a Hill hard by, and there barbarously murdered him, and tore his bloody shirt in peices, and left his stripped body stark naked in the place :

Sic concussa cadit populari MITRA tumultu,

Protegat optamus nunc DIADEMA Deus.

“By People's fury *MITRE* thus cast down,
We pray henceforward God preserve the *CROWN*.”

This his Massacre happened June 29, 1450, when he had sate almost twelve years in the See of Salisbury.

RICHARD FOX was born at Grantham in this County, as the Fellows of his Foundation in Oxford have informed me. Such who make it their only argument to prove his birth at Grantham, because he therein erected a fair Free School, may on the same reason conclude him born at Tanton in Sommerset-shire, where he also founded a goodly Grammar School. But what shall I say? “Ubique nascitur qui Orbi nascitur;” he may be said to be born every where, who with FOX was born for the *public* and *general* good.

He was very instrumental in bringing King Henry the Seventh to the Crown, who afterwards well rewarded him for the same. That politick Prince (though he could go alone as well as any King in Europe, yet) for the more *state*, in matters of moment he leaned principally on the shoulders of two prime Prelates, having Archbishop Morton for his *right*, and this FOX for his *left* Supporter, whom at last he made Bishop of Winchester. He was bred first in Cambridge, where he was President of Pembroke-hall (and gave hangings thereunto with a *FOX* woven therein); and afterwards in Oxford, where he founded the fair Colledge of Corpus Christi (allowing *per annum* to it 401*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*); which since hath been the Nursery of so many eminent Scholars. He expended much money in beautifying his Cathedral in Winchester, and methodically disposed the *bodies* of the Saxon Kings and Bishops (dispersedly buried in this Church) in decent Tombs erected by him on the walls on each side the Quire, which some Souldiers (to shoue their *spleen* at once against *Crowns* and *Miters*), valiantly fighting against the dust of the dead, have since barbarously demolished. Twenty-seven years he sate Bishop of this See, till he was stark blind with age. All thought him to dye too soon, *one* only excepted, who conceived him to live too long, *viz.* Thomas Wolsey, who gaped for his Bishoprick, and endeavoured to render him to the displeasure of King Henry the Eighth, whose *malice* this Bishop though blind discovered, and in some measure defeated. He dyed anno Domini 1528, and lyes buried in his own Cathedral.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS GOODRICH was Son of Edward Goodrich and Jane his wife, of Kirby in this County, as appeareth by the York-shire Visitation of Heralds; in which County the Allies of this Bishop seated themselves, and flourish at this day. He was bred in the University of Cambridge, *D. D.* say some, of *Law* say others, in my *opinion* more *probable*, because frequently employed in so many Embassies to Forraign Princes, and at last made by King Henry the Eighth Bishop of Ely (wherein he continued above twenty years), and by King Edward the Sixth Lord Chancellour of England. Nor will it be amisse to *insert* and *translate* this *Distick* made upon him;

Et Bonus & Dives, benè junctus & optimus Ordo :

Præcedit Bonitas, ponè sequuntur Opes.

“Both *Good* and *Rich*, well joyn'd, best rank'd indeed :

For *Grace* goes first, and next doth *Wealth* succeed.”

I find one pen *spirting ink upon him*¹ (which is usual in his Writings); speaking to this effect, “that, if he had ability enough, he had not too much to discharge his Office. I be-

¹ Sir John Hayward, the Life of King Edward the Sixth,

hold him as one well inclined to the Protestant Religion; and after his *resignation* of the Chancellor's¹ place to Stephen Gardiner, his *death* was very *seasonable* for his own *safety*, May 10, 1554, in the first of Queen Mary, whilst as yet no great violence was used to Protestants.

JOHN WHITEGIFT was born at Grimsby in this County; successively bred in Queen's, Pembroke Hall, Peter-House, and Trinity Colledge, in Cambridge, Master of the later; Bishop of Worcester, and Arch-bishop of Canterbury. But I have largely written his *life* in my "Ecclesiastical History;" and may truly say with him who constantly returned to all inquirers, *Nil novi novi*, I can make no new addition thereunto; only since I met with this Anagram²:

JOANNES WHITEGIFTEUS:

Non vi egit, furei Jesus.

Indeed he was far from violence; and his *politick patience* was *blessed* in a *high proportion*. He dyed anno 1603, Feb. 29.

JOHN STILL, D. D. was born at Grantham in this County, and bred first Fellow of Christ's, then Master of St. John's, and afterwards of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, where I have read in the Register this commendation of him, "that he was ἀδάφους κηρύττοφος, *neq Collegio gravis aut onerosus*." He was one of a venerable presence, no lesse famous for a Preacher then a Disputant. Finding his own strength, he did not stick to warn such as he disputed with in their *own arguments*, to take heed to their answers, like a perfect *Fencer*, that will tell aforehand in *what button he will give his Fencer*. When, towards the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, there was an (unsuceeding) motion of a *Dyct*, or *meeting*, which should have been in Germany, for composing of *matters of Religion*; Doctor Still was chosen for Cambridge, and Doctor Humfred for *Orford*, to oppose all comers for the defence of the English Church³.

Anno 1592, being then the second time Vice-chancelour of Cambridge, he was consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells, and defeated all causelesse suspicion of Symoniacal compliance; coming clearly thereunto, without the least scandal to his *person*, or losse to the place. In his days God opened the bosome of the Earth, *Mendip Hills* affording great store of *Lead*, wherewith and with his own providence (which is a constant *mine* of wealth) he raised a great estate, and layed the foundation of three Families, leaving to each of them a considerable revenue in a worshipful condition. He gave five hundred pounds for the building of an Almshouse in the City of Wells; and, dying February 26, 1607, lies buried in his own Cathedrall under a neat tomb of Alabaster.

MARTIN FOTHERBY, D. D. was born at Great Grimsby in this County, of a good Family, as appeareth by his Epitaph on his Monument in the Church of All-hallows, Lombard street, London. He was bred Fellow of Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge, and became afterwards one and twenty years Prebendary of Canterbury; then he was preferred by King James Bishop of Salisbury; He dyed in his *calling*, having begun to *put in print* an excellent book against Atheists, most useful for our age, wherein their sin so aboundeth. His death happened March 11, 1619, not two full years after his consecration.

STATESMEN.

EDWARD FINES, Lord Clinton, Knight of the Garter, was Lord Admiral of England for more then thirty years; a *wise*, *valiant*, and *fortunate* Gentleman. The Master-peece of his service was in Mastleborough Field, in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, and the Battail against the Scots⁴. Some will wonder, what a *Fish* should do on *dry land*, what use of an *Admiral* in a Land *fight*. But know, the English kept themselves close to the *shore*, under the *shelter* of their *ships*; and whilst their *Arrows* could do *little*, their *spears* *lesse*, their *swords* *nothing*, against the Scots (who appeared like a hedge of steel, so well armed and closed together); the great *ordnance* from their *ships* at first did all, making such

¹ Peruse Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary, in Verbo Chancellariorum.

² Camden's Remains, p. 184.

³ Sir John Harrington, in his Continuation of Bishop Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops.

⁴ Sir John Hayward, in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, pag. 15.

destruction in the Scottish Army, that though some may call it a *Land fight*, it was first a *Victory from the Sea*, and then but an *execution* on the *Land*¹.

By Queen Elizabeth (who *honoured* her *honours* by bestowing them sparingly) he was created Earl of Lincoln, May 4, 1574; and indeed he had *breadth* to his *height*, a proportionable estate, chiefly in this County, to support his dignity, being one of those who, besides his paternal inheritance, had much increased his estate. He dyed January the sixteenth, 1585; and lyeth buried at Windsor, in a private chappel, under a stately monument, which Elizabeth his third wife, daughter to the Earl of Kildare, erected in his remembrance.

THOMAS WILSON, Doctor of Laws, was born in this County²; bred Fellow of King's-Colledge in Cambridge; and afterwards was Tutor in the same University to Henry and Charles Brandons, successively Dukes of Suffolk. Hard shift he made to conceal himself in the Reign of Queen Mary. Under Queen Elizabeth he was made Master of the Hospital of St. Katharine's, nigh the Tower of London, upon the same token that he took down the Quire, which, my Author saith, (allow him a little hyperbole) was as great as the Quire at St. Paul's³. I am loth to believe it done out of covetousnesse, to gain by the materials thereof, but would rather conceive it so run to ruin, that it was past repairing. He at last became Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth for four years together. It argues his ability for the place, because he was put into it; seeing in those active times, under so judicious a Queen, weaknesse might despair to be employed in such an office. He dyed anno Domini 15...4.

THOMAS LORD BURGE OF BOROUGH, Son to William Lord Burge, Grandson to Thomas Lord Burge (created Baron by King Henry the Eighth) was born in his Father's fair house at Gainsborough in this County⁵.

His first publick appearing was, when he was sent Embassador into Scotland, anno 1593, to excuse Bothwell's lurking in England, to advise the speedy suppressing of the Spanish faction, and to advance an effectual association of the Protestants in that Kingdome for their King's defence; which was done accordingly.

Now when Sir William Russel, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was recalled, this Lord Thomas Burgh was substituted in his room, anno 1597. Mr. Camden doth thus character him, "*Vir acer, & animi plenus, sed nullis ferè castrorum rudimentis*"⁶. But where there is the *stock* of Valour with an able brain, *Experience* will soon be *grafted* upon it. It was first thought fit to make a month's truce with Tyrone; which cessation, like a dam, made their mutual *animosities* for the present *swell* higher, and, when removed for the future, run the fiercer. The Lord Deputy (the truce expired) streightly besieged the Fort of Blackwater, the only receptacle of the Rebels in those parts (I mean, besides their Woods and Bogs), and the Key of the County of Tyrone. This Fort he took by force; and presently followed a bloody Battle, wherein the English paid dear for their Victory, losing many worthy men, and amongst them two that were Foster-brothers (*Fratres Collectanei*) to the Earl of Kildare, who so layed this losse to his heart (amongst the Irish, *Foster-brethren* are loved above the Sons of *their Fathers*) that he dyed soon after. Tyrone's credit now lay a *bleeding*; when, to stanch it, he re-besieged Blackwater; and the Lord Deputy, whilst indeavouring to relieve it, was struck with untimely death, before he had continued a whole year in his place. All I will add is this, that it brake the heart of valiant Sir John Norris (who had promised the Deputie's place unto himself, as due to his deserts) when this Lord Burgh was superinduced into that office. His *Relict Lady* (famous for her charity, and skill in Chirurgery) lived long in Westminster, and dyed very aged some twenty years since.

WILLIAM CECIL. Know, Reader, before I go farther, something must be premised concerning his position in this topick. Virgil was prophane in his flattery to Augustus Cæsar; profering him his free choice after his death, to be ranked amongst what Heathen Gods he

¹ Sir John Hayward, ubi supra, p. 31.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 9.

³ Stowe's Survey of London, in Tower-street Ward.

⁴ Dr. Wilson died in 1581. See an account of him in Wood's Fasti, vol. I. p. 99, and Ducarell's History of St Katharine's, Appendix, p. 84. N.

⁵ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

⁶ In his Elizabeth, anno 1597.

pleased; so that he might take his place either amongst those of the Land, which had the oversight of Men and Cities; or the Sea-Gods, commanding in the Ocean; or the Skye-Gods, and become a new Constellation therein¹. But, without the least adulation, we are bound to prefer this worthy Peer his own election; whether he will be pleased to repose himself under **BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK**, *all England* in that age being beholden to his bounty (as well as the poor in Standford, for whom he erected a fair Bead-house) acknowledging, under God and the Queen, their prosperity the fruit of his prudence. Or else he may rest himself under the title of **LAWYERS**, being long bred in the Inns of Court, and more learned in our Municipal Law than many who made it their sole profession. However, for the present, we lodge this English *Nestor* (for wisdom and vivacity) under the notion of **STATES-MEN**, being Secretarie and Lord-Treasurer for above thirty years together. Having formerly written his life at large², it will be enough here to observe, that he was born at Bourn in this County, being son to Richard Cecil (Esquire of the Robes to King Henry the Eighth, and a Legatee in his Will) and Jane his Wife, of whom hereafter. He was in his age *Moderator Aulae*, steering the Court at his pleasure; and whilst the Earl of Leicester would indure no *equal*, and Sussex no *superiour* therein, he, by siding with *neither*, served himself with both.

Incredible was the kindness which Queen Elizabeth had for him, or rather for her self in him, being sensible that he was so able a Minister of State. Coming once to visit him being sick of the goute at Burley house in the Strand, and being much heightened with her head attire (then in fashion); the Lord's Servant who conducted her thorow the door, "May your Highness," said he, "*be pleased to stoop.*" The Queen returned, "For your Master's sake, I will stoop; but not for the King of Spain's." This worthy Patriot departed this life, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, August the 4th, 1598.

CAPITALL JUDGES.

[REM.] Sir WILLIAM de SKIPWITH was bred in the study of the Laws, profiting so well therein, that he was made, in Trinity Terme, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the thirty-fifth, continuing therein untill the fortieth, of the Reign of King Edward the Third³. I meet not with any thing memorable of him in our English Histories: except this may pass for a thing remarkable, that, at the importunity of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, this Sir William condemned William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, of crimes rather powerfully objected then plainly proved against him: whereupon the Bishop's Temporalls were taken from him, and he denied access within *twenty* miles of the King's Court⁴.

I confess there is a Village in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, called *Skipwith*; but I have no assurance of this Judge's Nativity therein; though ready to remove him thither upon clearer information.

[AMP.] Sir WILLIAM SKIPWITH Junior. He was inferior to the former in place (whom I behold as a Puisne Judge); but herein remarkable to all posterity, that he would not complice, neither for the importunity of King Richard the Second, nor the example of his Fellow Judges⁵, (in the 10th year of that King's Reign) to allow that the King by his own power might rescinde an Act of Parliament. "*Solus inter impios mansit integer Gulielmus Skipwith, miles; clarus idem apud posteros;*" and shined the brighter for living in the midst of a crooked generation⁶, bowed with fear and favour into corruption.

I know well, that the Collar of SSS (or *Esses*) worn about the necks of Judges (and other persons of Honor) is wreathed into that form, whence it receiveth its name; chiefly from *Sanctus Simon Simplicius*, an uncorrupted Judge in the primitive Times. May I

¹ Georgie 1. l.

² In my "Holy State." E.

³ Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary, tit. *Justitarius*.

⁴ Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Winchester.

⁵ See Sir Robert Belknap, Title *LAWYERS*, in Leicestershire.

⁶ Sir Henry Spelman, in Glossary, verbo *Justitarius*.

move that every *fourth link* thereof, when worn, may mind them of this *SKIPWITH*, so upright in his judgment in a matter of the highest importance.

Having no certainty of his *Nativity*, I place him in this County, where his name at *Ormesby* hath flourished ever since his time in a very worshipfull equipage.

[AMP.]² Sir WILLIAM HUSEE, Knight, was born, as I have cause to believe, in this County, where his name and familie flourish in a right worshipfull equipage. He was bred in the study of our Municipall Law, and attained to such eminencie therein, that by King Edward the Fourth, in the one and twentieth of his Reign, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench¹.

King Henry the Seventh (who in point of policy was onely directed by himself) in point of Law was chiefly ruled by this Judge, especially in this question of importance². It hapned that in his first Parliament many Members thereof were returned, who (being formerly of this King's partie) were attainted, and thereby not legal to sit in Parliament, being disabled in the highest degree, it being incongruous that they should make Laws for others, who themselves were not *inlawed*. The King, not a little troubled therewith, remitted it as a case in Law to the Judges. The Judges, assembled in the Exchequer Chamber, agreed all with Sir William Husee (their Speaker to the King) upon this *grave* and *safe* opinion, mixed with *Law* and *convenience*, "that the Knights and Burgesses attainted by the course of Law should forbear to come into the House, till a Law were passed for the reversall of their attainders;" which was done accordingly. When at the same time it was incidently moved in their consultation, what should be done for the King himself, who likewise was attainted; the rest unanimously agreed with Sir William Husee, "that the Crown takes away all defects and stops in blood; and that, by the assumption thereof, the fountain was cleared from all attainders and corruptions." He died in Trinity Term, in the tenth year of King Henry the Seventh³.

Sir EDMUND ANDERSON, Knight, was born a younger brother of a gentile extract at Flixborough in this County, and bred in the Inner Temple. I have been informed that his Father left him 1000*l.* for his portion, which this our Sir Edmund multiplyed into *many*, by his great proficiency in the Common Law, being made in the twenty-fourth of Queen Elizabeth Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

When Secretary Davison was sentenced in the Star Chamber for the business of the Queen of Scots, Judge Anderson said of him, "that therein he had done *justum non justè*;" and so, acquitting him of all *malice*, censured him, with the rest, for his *indiscretion*⁴.

When Henry Cuff was arraigned about the *Rising* of the Earl of Essex, and when Sir Edward Coke the Queen's Solicitor opposed him, and the other answered *sylogistically*, our Anderson (sitting there as Judge of *Law* not *Logick*) checked both *Pleader* and *Prisoner*, *ob stolidos syllogismos*, "for their foolish syllogismes⁵," appointing the *former* to press the Statute of King Edward the Third. His *stern countenance* well became *his place*, being a great promoter of the *established Church-discipline*, and very severe against all *Brownists* when he met them in his Circuit. He dyed in the third of King James, leaving great Estates to several sons; of whom I behold Sir Francis Anderson of Edworth in Bedfordshire the eldest, whose son Sir John, by a second Wife Audrey Butler (Neece to the Duke of Buckingham, and afterwards married to the Lord Dunsmore in Warwickshire) was (according to some conditions in his Patent) to succeed his Father in Law in that honour, if surviving him. This I thought fit to insert, to vindicate his memory from oblivion, who, being an hopeful gentleman (my Fellow Colleague in Sidney Colledge), was taken away in the prime of his youth.

SOULDIER.

Sir FREDERICK TILNEY, Knight, had his chief residence at Bostone in this County⁶. He was a man of mighty stature and strength, above the proportion of ordinary persons. He

¹ Spelman's Glossary, pag. 417.

² Spelman's Glossary, ut prius.

³ Hacluit, in his first Volume of Sea Voyages.

⁴ Lord Verulam, in the Life of King Henry the Seventh, pag. 249.

⁵ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1587.

⁶ Idem, anno 1600.

attended King Richard the First, anno Domini 1190, to the Seidge of Acon in the Holy Land, where his achievements were such, that he struk terror into the Infidels. Returning home in safety, he lived and died at Terington nigh Tily in Norfolk, where the measure of his incredible stature was for many years preserved. Sixteen Knights flourished from him successively in the *male line*, till at last their Heir generall being married to the Duke of Norfolk, put a period to the lustre of that ancient Family¹.

[S. N.] PEREGRINE BERTY, Lord Willoughby, Son of Richard Berty, and Katharine Dutchesse of Suffolk. Reader, I crave a dispensation, that I may, with thy good leave, trespass on the *Premised Laws* of this Book; his Name speaking his foreign Nativity, born nigh Hidleberg in the Palatinate. Indeed I am loath to oumt so worthy a Person. Our Histories fully report his valiant atchievements in France and the Netherlands, and how at last he was made Governour of Berwick. He could not brook the *obsequiousness* and *assiduity* of the Court; and was wont to say, "that he was none of the *Reptilia*, which could creep on the ground." The Camp was his proper element; being a great Souldier, and having a suitable magnanimity.

When one sent him an insulting challenge, whilst he lay sick of the gout, he returned this answer, "that although he was lame of his hauds and feet, yet he would meet him with a peice of a rapier in his teeth."

Once he took a *gemmet*, managed for the War, which was intended for a present to the King of Spain; and was desired by a Trumpeter from the General to restore it, offering this Lord 1000*l.* down for him, or 100*l.* *per annum* during his life at his own choice. Thus Lord returned, "that if it had been any COMMANDER, he FREELY would have sent him back; but, being but an HORSE, he loved him as well as the King of Spain himself, and would keep him." Here I will insert a Letter of Queen Elizabeth, written to him with her own hand; and, Reader, deale in matters of this nature, as when *Venison* is set before thee—*eat the one, and read the other*; never asking whence either came²—though I profess, I came honestly by a copy thereof, from the original:

"Good Peregrine, we are not a little glad that by your journey you have received such good fruit of amendment; specially when we consider how great vexation it is to a minde devoted to actions of honour, to be restrained by any indisposition of body, from following those courses, which, to your own reputation and our great satisfaction, you have formerly performed. And, therefore, as we must now (out of our desire of your well doing) chiefly enjoyne you to an especial care to encrease and continue your health, which must give life to all your best endeavours: so we must next as seriously recommend to you this consideration; that in these times, when there is such appearance that we shall have the triall of our best and noble subjects, you seem not to affect the satisfaction of your own private contentation, beyond the attending on that which nature and duty challengeth from all persons of your quality and profession. For if necessarily (your health of body being recovered) you should *ellogne* yourself by residence there from those employments, whereof we shall have too good store; you shall not so much amend the state of your body, as happily you shall call in question the reputation of your mind and judgment, even in the opinion of those that love you, and are best acquainted with your disposition and discretion.

Interpret this our plaineness, we pray you, to our extraordinary estimation of you, for it is not common with us to deal so freely with many; and believe that you shall ever find us both ready and willing in all occasions to yield you the fruits of that interest, which your endeavours have purchased for you in our opinion and estimation. Not doubting but when you have with moderation made tryal of the success of these your sundrie peregrinations, you will find as great comfort to spend your dayes at home as heretofore you have done; of which we do wish you full measure, howsoever you shall have cause of abole or return. Given under our Signet, at our Mannor of Nonsuch, the seventh of October 1594, in the 37th year of our Reigne.

Your most loving Sovereign, E. R."

¹ Weaver, in his Funeral Monument, in Norfolk, pag. 817.

² "Down-siding was in great vogue in Dr. Fuller's time, and to that custom the Author alludes." Dr. Pegge. *Anonymada*, l. 77. N.

It appears by the premises, that it was written to this Lord when he was at the Spaw in Lukeland, for the recovery of his health, when a second English Invasion of the Spaniard was (I will not say fear'd, but) expected. Now though this Lord was born beyond the Seas accidentally (his Parents flying persecution in the Reign of Queen Mary) yet must he justly be reputed this Country man, where his Ancestors had flourished so many years, and where he was Baron Willoughby in right of his Mother. He died anno Domini 1601; and lyes buried under a stately Monument at Eresby in this County.

Sir EDWARD HARWOOD was born nigh Bourn in this County, a valiant Souldier and a gracious man. Such who object that he was extremely wilde in his youth, put me in minde of the return which one made to an ill-natur'd man in a company, who with much bitterness had aggravated the *debauched youth* of an aged and right godly Divine: "You have proved," said he, "with much pains what all knew before, that *Paul* was a great Persecutor before he was converted."

I have read of a Bird, which hath a *face* like, and yet will prey upon a man; who coming to the water to drink, and finding there by reflexion that he had killed one like himself, pineth away by degrees, and never afterwards enjoyeth it self. Such in some sort the condition of Sir Edward. This accident, that he had killed one in a private quarrell, put a period to his carnal mirth, and was a covering to his eyes all the dayes of his life. No possible provocations could afterwards tempt him to a duell: and no wonder if one's conscience loathed that whereof he had *surfeited*. He refused all challenges with more honour than others accepted them; it being well known, that he would set his foot as far in the face of his Enemie as any man alive. He was one of the *four* standing Colonels in the Low-Countries, and was shot at the Siege of Mاسترخت, anno Domini 1632. Death was so civil to him as to allow him leave to rise up on his knees, and to crie "Lord have mercy upon me." Thus a long death-prayer after short piety is not so good, as a short prayer after a long pious conversation.

SEAMEN.

JOB HARTOP was (as himself¹ affirmeth) born at Bourn in this County, and went anno 1568 (early dayes, I assure you, for the English in those parts) with Sir John Hawkins, his Generall, to make discoveries in New Spain. This Job was chief Gunner in her Majestie's Ship called the *Jesus of Lubeck*, being the Queen's by no other title but as hired for her money, who in the beginning of her Reign, before her *Navy-Royall* was erected, had her Ships from the Hans-Townes.

Long and dangerous was his journey; eight of his men at Cape-Verd being killed, and the General himself wounded with poyson'd arrowes, but was cured by a Negro drawing out the poyson with a *clove of garlick*², enough to make nice noses dispence with the valiant smell for the sanative vertue thereof.

He wrote a treatise of his Voyage; and is the first I met with, who mentioneth that strange tree, which may be termed the *Tree of Food*, affording a liquor which is both Meat and Drink; the *Tree of Raiment*, yielding Needles wherewith, and Threed whereof Mantles are made; the *Tree of Harbour*, Tiles to cover houses being made out of the solid parts thereof; so that it beareth a self-sufficiency for man's maintenance.

Job was his name, and patience was with him; so that he may pass amongst the Confessors of this County; for, being with some other by this General, for want of provisions, left on land, after many miseries they came to Mexico, and he continued a Prisoner twenty-three years; *vis: two* years in Mexico, *one* year in the Contractation-house in Civil, another in the Inquisition-House in Triana, *twelve* years in the Gallies, *four* years (with the Cross of St. Andrew on his back) in the Everlasting-Prison, and *three* years a drudge to Hernando de Soria; to so high a summ did the inventorie of his sufferings amount.

So much of his patience. Now see "the end which the Lord made with him." Whilst enslaved to the aforesaid Hernando, he was sent to Sea in a Flemish, which was afterward

¹ In his Travells, inserted in Hackluit's Voyages, last part, pag. 487.

² Idem, ibidem.

taken by an English ship, called the *Galeon-Dudley*; and so was he safely landed at Portsmouth, December the second, 1590; and, I believe, lived not long after.

SIR WILLIAM MOUNSON Knight was extracted of an ancient Family in this Shire; and was from his youth bred in Sea-service, wherein he attained to great perfection. Queen Elizabeth, having cleared Ireland of the Spanish Forces, and desiring carefully to prevent a *relapse*, altered the scene of the War, from Ireland to Spaine, from *defending* to *invading*.

Sir Richard Leveson was Admiral; our Sir William, Vice-Admiral; anno 1602.

These, without drawing a Sword, *killed Trading* quite on the Coasts of Portugal, no vessels daring to goe in or out of their Harbours.

They had intelligence of a Caract ready to land in Sisimbria, which was of 1600 tun, richly laden, out of the East-Indies; and resolved to assault it, though it seemed placed in an *invincible posture*. Of it self it was a *Gyant* in comparison to our *Pigmy Ships*, and had in her three hundred Spanish Gentlemen; the Marquess de Sancta Cruce lay hard by with *thirteen Ships*, and all were secured under the command of a strong and well-fortified Castle. But nothing is impossible to Man's *valour* and God's *blessing* thereon. After a faire dispute (which lasted for some houres) with *sillogismes of fire and sword*, the Caract was conquered, the wealth taken therein amounting to the value of ten hundred thousand crownes of Portugal account¹. But, though the goods gotten therein might be valued, the good gained thereby was inestimable; for henceforward they beheld the English with admiring eyes, and quitted their thoughts of Invasion. This worthy Knight dyed about the midst of the Reign of King James.

WRITERS.

This County hath afforded many; partly because so large in it self; partly because abounding with so many Monasteries (whereof *two* Mitred ones, Crowland and Bardney) the Seminars of many learned men; not to speak of the Cathedral of Lincoln and *Embrjo* University of Stamford, wherein many had their education. Wherefore, to pass by Felix Crowlandensis, Kimbertus Lindesius, and others, all of them not affording so much true History as will fill a *hollow quill* therewith, we take notice of some principal ones; and begin with,

GILBERT OF HOLLAND. He took his name, not as others from a single Town, but a great part of ground, the *third part* of this *Tripartite* County; which, in my apprehension, argues his diligence in preaching thereabouts. But, quitting his Native Land, he was moved by the famous St. Bernard to go to, and live with him at Clervaulx in Burgundy, where he became his Scholar.

Some will prize a *crum* of Foreign praise before a *loafe* of English commendation, as subject to partiality to their own Countrymen. Let such hear how Abbot Trithemius the German commendeth our Gilbert: "Vir erat in Scripturis Divinis studiosus & egregie doctus, ingenio subtilis, & clarus eloquio."

The Poets feign that Hercules for a time supplied the place of wearied Atlas, in supporting the Heavens. So our Gilbert was frequently substitute to St. Bernard; continuing his Sermons where the other brake off, from those words "in lectulo meo per noctes," &c. unto the end of the book, being *forty-six* Sermons, in style scarce discernable from St. Bernard's. He flourished anno Domini 1200; and was buried at Cistreaux in France.

ROGER OF CROWLAND was bred a Benedictine Monk therein, and afterwards became Abbot of Friskney in this County. He was the *seventh* man in order, who wrote the Life of Thomas Becket. Some will say his *six elder brethren* left his pen but a pitiful *portion*, to whom it was impossible to present the Reader with any remarkable novelty in so trite a subject. But know, that the pretended Miracles of Becket daily multiplying, the last Writer had the *most matter* in that kind. He divided his book into *seven* volumes, and was full *fifteen* years in making of it, from the last of King Richard the First, to the fourteenth of

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1602.

King John. But whether this *elephantine birth* answered that proportion of time in the performance thereof, let others decide. He flourished anno Domini 1214.

ELIAS DE TREKINGHAM was born in this County, at a village so called, as by the sequents will appear.

Ingulphus¹ relateth, that in the year of our Lord 870, in the month of September, Count Algar, with others, bid battle to the Danes in Kesteven, a third part of this County, and worsted them, killing three of their Kings, whom the Danes buried in a Village therein, formerly called *Laundon*, but after *Trekingham*. Nor do I know any place to which the same name, on the like accident, can be applied, except it be *Alceaser* in Africa, where, anno 1578, Sebastian the Portugal and two other Morish Kings were killed in one Battle.

I confess no such place as *Trekingham* appeareth at this day in any Catalogue of English Towns; whence I conclude it a *Parish* some years since depopulated, or never but a *Churchlesse Village*. This Elias was a Monk of Peterborough², Doctor of Divinity in Oxford, a learned man, and great Lover of History, writing himself a *Chronicle*³ from the year of our Lord 626, till 1270, at what time it is probable he deceased.

HUGO KIRKSTED was born at that *well-known Town* in this County, being bred a *Benedictine-Cistercian-Bernardine*. A *Cistercian* is a *Reformed Benedictine*, a *Bernardine* is a *Reformed Cistercian*; so that our Hugh may charitably be presumed *pure*, as *twice refined*. He consulted one Serlo, an aged man, and one of his own order; and they both *clubbing their pains and brains* together, made a *Chronicle* of the Cistercians from their first coming into England, anno 1131 (when Walter de Espeke founded their *first Abby* at Rivaux in Yorkshire). Our Hugh did write, Serlo did indict, being almost an hundred years old, so that his *memory* was a perfect *Chronicle* of all remarkable passages from the *beginning* of his Order⁴. Our Hugo flourished anno Domini 1220.

WILLIAM LIDLINGTON was born, say some, at that Village in Cambridge-shire; at a Village so named in this County say others, with whom I concur, because he had his education at Stamford. He was by profession a Carmelite, and became the *Fifth Provincial* of his Order in England. Monasteries being multiplyed in that age, Gerardus a Frenchman, Master General of the Carmelites, in a Synode at Narbone, deputed two English Provincials of that Order, to the great grievance of our Lidlinton, refusing to subscribe to the decisions of that Synode. His *stubbornesse* cost him an *excommunication* from Pope Clement the Fifth, and *four years penance of banishment* from his Native Country. Mean time our Lidlinton, living at Paris, acquired great credit unto himself by his Lectures and Disputations⁵. At last he was preferred Provincial of the Carmelites in Palestine (whence from Mount Carmel he fetched their *Original*); and he himself best knew whether the *depth* of his *profit* answered the *height* of his *honour* therein, which I suspect, the rather, because returning into England he dyed and was buried at Stamford, anno Domini 1309.

NICHOLAS STANFORD. He was born at that well-known Town (once offering to be an University) and bred a Bernardine therein. The Eulogy given him by learned Leland ought not to be *measured by the yard*, but *weighed in the ballance*: *Admirabar hominem ejus ætatis tam argutè, tam solidò, tamque significanter potuisse scribere*; "I admired much that a man of his age could write so smartly, so solidly, so significantly." Understand him not, that one so *infirm with age, or decrepit in years*, but that one living in so ignorant and superstitious a generation, could write so tercelly; flourishing (as may be collected) about the year of our Lord 1310.

JOHN BLOXHAM was born at that Town in this County, and bred a Carmelite in Chester. I confess it is a common expression of the Countryfolk in this County, when they intend to character a *dull, heavy, blundering* person, to say of him, "he was born at *Bloxham*;" but indeed our John (though there first *incraddled*) had *acuteness* enough, and some will

¹ Pag. 865.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 4. num. 51. Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, pag. 35. anno 1270.

³ The "Annales Eliæ de Trickingham" were published, with a Commentary, by that learned Antiquary, the Rev. Samuel Pegge in 1789.—N.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 3. num. 81.

⁵ Ibid. Cent. 4. n. 79.

say *activity* too much, for a Fryer. He advantageously fixed himself at Chester, a city in England, nere Ireland, and not far from Scotland, much conducing to his ease, who was *Supream Prefect* of his Order through those *three Nations*, for *two years and a half*¹; for afterwards he quitted that place, so great was his employment under King Edward the Second and Third, in several Embassies into Scotland and Ireland; flourishing anno 1334.

JOHN HORNBY was born in this County², bred a Carmelite, D.D. in Cambridge. In his time happened a tough contest betwixt the Dominicans and Carmelites about priority.

*Plaintiffe,
Dominican.*

John Stock (or Stake rather, so sharp and pointant his pen) left marks in the backs of his Adversaries.

Judges.

John Domewick the Chancellor, and the Doctors of the University.

*Defendant,
Carmelite.*

John Hornby, who, by his preaching and writing, did vindicate the seniority of his Order.

But our Hornby, with his *Carmelites*, clearly carried away the conquest of precedence, and got it confirmed under the *authentique seal* of the University.

However, the *Dominicans* desisted not to juggle with them for the *upper hand* until Henry the Eighth made them friends, by thrusting both out of the Land. Our Hornby flourished anno Domini 1374; and was buried at his Convent in Boston.

Boston of Bury, for so he is generally called³. I shall endeavour to restore him first to his *true name*, then to his *native country*. Some presume *Boston* to be his Christian; of *Bury*, his Surname. But seeing *Boston* is no *Font-name*, and Godfathers were conscientious in those dayes (I appeal to all English Antiquaries) in imposing, if not *Scripture* or *Saints' names*, yet such as were commonly known (the *christianizing* of Surnames to baptized Infants being of more modern devise), we cannot concur with their judgment herein. And now thanks be to Doctor John Caius, who, in the Catalogue of his Authors cited in the "Defence of the Antiquity of Cambridge," calleth him *John Boston of Bury*, being born at and taking his Surname from *Boston* in this County (which was customary for the Clergymen in those dayes) though he lived a Monk in *Bury*. Thus, in point of Nativities, Suffolk hath not lost, but Lincoln-shire hath recovered a Writer belonging unto it.

He travelled all over England, and exactly perused the *Library* in all *Monasteries*, whereby he was enabled to write a Catalogue of Ecclesiasticall Writers, as well Forraign as English, extant in his age. Such his acuratness, as not only to tell the Initiall words in every of their Books, but also to point at the place in each Library where they are to be had. John Leland oweth as much to this John Boston, as John Bale doth to him, and John Pits to them both. His *Manuscript* was never printed, nor was it my happiness to see it; but I have often heard the late Reverend Arch-bishop of Armagh⁴ rejoyce in this, that he had, if not the *first*, the *best copie* thereof in Europe. Learned Sir James Ware transcribed these *verses* out of it; which, because they conduce to the clearing of his Nativity, I have here inserted, requesting the Reader not to measure his *Prose* by his *Poetry*, though he dedicated it to no meaner then *Henry the Fourth*, King of England:

"Qui legis hunc Librum, Scriptorum, Rex, miserere,
Dum scripsit verè, non fecit, (ut æstimo) pigrum.
Si tibi displiceat, veniat tua gratia grandis;
Quam cunctis pandis, hæc sibi sufficiat.
Scriptoris nomen Botolphi Villa vocatur;
Qui condemnatur nisi gratum det Deus omen."

Sure it is, that his *Writings* are esteemed the *Rarity of Rarities* by the *Lovers of Antiquity*; which I speak in humble advice to the *Reader*, if possessed thereof to keep, and value them; if not, not to despise his Books, if on any reasonable price they may be procured. This John Boston flourished anno Domini 1410.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 5. p. 399.

² Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, num. 636.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 7. n. 48; and Pits, in anno 1410.

⁴ Dr. James Usher. N.

LAURENCE HOLEBECK was born, saith my Author¹, *apud Girvios*; that is, amongst the *Fenlanders*. I confess, such people with their *stills* do *stride* over much ground, the parcells of severall Shires, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincolnshire. But I have fixed him right in this *County*, where *Holebeck* is not far from Crowland in Holland.

He was bred a Monk in the Abby of Ramsey; and was very well skilled in the Hebrew tongue, according to the rate of that age: for the English-men were so great *strangers* in that *language*, that even the *Priests* amongst them, in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, as Erasmus reporteth, *Isti quicquid non intelligunt, Hebraicum vocant*², "counted all things *Hebrew*, which they did not understand;" and so they reputed a tablet which he wrote up in Walsingham in *great Roman Letters*, out of the *rode of common cognizance*. Holebeck made an Hebrew Dictionary, which was counted very exact according to those days. *I. Pits* doth heavily complaine of Robert Wakefeild, (the first Hebrew Professor in Cambridge) that he purloined this Dictionary to his private use; whereon all I will observe is this:

It is resolved in the Law, that the *taking* of another man's *Sheep* is *Felony*, whilst the *taking away* of a *Sheep-Pasture* is but a *Trespass*, the party pretending a right thereunto. Thus I know many men so conscientious, that they will not *take twenty lines together* from any Author (without acknowledging it in the margin), conceiving it to be the fault of a *Plagiarie*. Yet the same Criticks repute it no great guilt to seize a *whole Manuscript*, if they can conveniently make themselves the *Masters*, though not *Owners* thereof; in which act none can excuse them, though we have had too many *precedents* hereof. This Laurence died anno Domini 1410.

BERTRAM FITZALIN. Finding him charactered *illustri stemmate oriundus*³, I should have suspected him a Sussex man and allied to the Earls of Arundell, had not another Author positively informed me he was *patriâ Lincolnensis*, bred B. D. in Oxford, and then lived a Carmelite in the City of Lincoln⁴. Here he built a faire Library on his and his freinds cost, and furnish'd it with books, some of his own making, but more purchased. He lived well beloved; and dyed much lamented, the seventeenth of March 1424.

WRITERS SINCE THE REFORMATION.

EDMUND SHEFFIELD (descended from Robert Sheffield, Recorder of London, knighted by King Henry the Seventh⁵, 1496, for his good service against the rebels at Black-Heath) was born at Butterwick in the Isle of Axholm in this County, and was by King Edward the Sixth created Baron thereof. Great his *skill* in *Musick*, who wrote a *Book of Sonnets* according to the *Italian fashion*. He may seem, *swan-like*, to have sung his own *Funeral*, being soon after *slaine* (or murdered rather) in a skirmish against the Rebels in Norwich; first unhorsed and cast into a ditch, and then *slaughtered* by a *Butcher*, who denied him *quarter*, 1449. He was direct *Ancheater* to the hopeful Earl of Moulgrave.

PETER MORWING was born in this County, and bred Fellow of Magdalen Colledge in Oxford⁶. Here I cannot but smile at the *great praise* which *I. Pits* bestoweth upon him: "Vir omni Latini sermonis elegantia bellè instructus, & qui scripta quædam, tum versu, tum prosâ, tersè nitidèque composuisse perhibetur⁷."

It plainly appeareth he mistook him for one of his own *persuasion*; and would have rectrated this *character*, and beshrewed his own fingers for writing it, had he known him to have been a most *cordial Protestant*⁸. Nor would he have afforded him the *phrase* of *claruit sub Philippo et Marid*; who under their *Reigns* was forced, for his *conscience*, to fly into Germany, where he supported himself by *preaching* to the English Exiles. I find not what became of him after his return into England in the Reigne of Queen Elizabeth.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 7.

² In his Dialogue, Per Religi. Er.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 7. num. 64.

⁴ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1424.

⁵ Stowe's Survey of London, pag. 574.

⁶ Bale, de Scriptoribus, sui temporis.

⁷ De Angliæ Scriptoribus, pag. 757.

⁸ P. Morvius voluntarium in Germaniâ exilium, turpi in Collegio remansioni, prætulit. Dr. Humfred, in vitâ Juelli, pag. 73.

ANTHONY GILBY was born in this County, and bred in Christ's Colledge in Cambridge, where he attained to great skill in the three learned languages¹. But which gave him the greatest Reputation with Protestants, was, that in the Reign of Queen Mary he had been an Exile at Geneva for his conscience. Returning into England, he became a *seirce*, *fiery*, and *furious* opposer of the Church Discipline established in England, as in our "Ecclesiasticall History" may appear. The certaine date of his death is to me unknown.

JOHN FOX was born at Boston in this County, and bred Fellow in Magdalen Colledge in Oxford. He fled beyond the Seas in the Reign of Queen Mary, where he set forth the first and last edition of the "Book of Martyrs" in Latine, and afterwards, returning into England, enlarged and twice revised the same in our own language.

The story is sufficiently known of the two Servants, whereof the one told his Master, "he would do every thing;" the other (which was even Esop himself) said, "he could do nothing;" rendering this reason, "because his former fellow servant would leave him nothing to do². But in good earnest, as to the particular subject of our English Martyrs, Mr. Fox "hath done every thing" (leaving posterity nothing to work upon); and to those who say "he hath overdone something," we have returned our answer before³.

He was one of prodigious charity to the poor, seeing *nothing* could bound his bounty but want of money to give away: but I have largely written of his life and death in my "Church History."

THOMAS SPARKS, D. D. was born at South Sommercot in this County, bred in Oxford, and afterwards became Minister of Bleachley in Buckinghamshire: an impropriation which the Lord Gray of Wilton (whose dwelling was at Whaddon hard-by) restored to the Church⁴. He was a *solid Divine* and *learned man*, as by his Works still extant doth appear. At first he was a Non-conformist, and therefore was chosen by that party as one of their Champions in the Conference of Hampton-Court. Yet was he wholly silent in that Disputation, not for any want of *ability*, but because (as afterwards it did appear) he was convinced in his conscience at that Conference of the lawfulness of Ceremonies, so that some accounted him King James's Convert herein. He afterwards set forth a book of *Unity and Uniformity*, and died about the year of our Lord 1610.

Doctor TIGHE was born at Deeping in this County, bred (as I take it) in the University of Oxford. He afterwards became Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Minister of Alhallowes Barking, London. He was an excellent Textuary and profound Linguist, the reason why he was employed by King James in translating of the Bible. He dyed (as I am informed by his Nephew⁵, about the year of our Lord 1620; leaving to John Tighe his Son, of Carby in this County, Esquire, an estate of *one thousand pounds a-year*; and none, I hope, have cause to envy or repine thereat.

FINES MORISON, Brother to Sir Richard Morison, Lord President of Munster, was born in this County of worshipfull extraction, and bred a Fellow in Peter-house in Cambridge. He began his Travels, May the first, 1591, over a great part of Christendome and no small share of Turkey, even to Jerusalem, and afterwards printed his Observations in a *large book*, which for the truth thereof is in good reputation; for of so great a Traveller, he had nothing of a Traveller in him, as to stretch in his reports. At last he was *Secretary* to Charles Blunt Deputy of Ireland, saw and wrote the conflicts with, and conquest of Tyrone, a discourse which deserveth credit, because the Writer's *eye* guided his *pen*, and the privacy of his place acquainted him with many secret passages of importance. He dyed about the year of our Lord 1614.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIQUE.

Having formerly presented the Reader with two eminent ones, Bishop Wainfleet Founder of New Colledge, and Bishop Fox, Founder of Corpus Christi in Oxford; he (if but of an ordinary appetite) will be plentifully feasted therewith; so that we may proceed to those who were

¹ J Bale. ² In vita Esopi. ³ In our Description of *Bark-shire*, under the title of CONFESSORS. F.

⁴ So am I informed by his Grandchild and Heire. F.

⁵ Living at Tenterbury in Kent. F.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM RATCLIFFE, Esquire, and four times Alderman¹ of the Town of Stamford, died anno Domini 1530; gave all his messuages, lands, and tenements in the Town, to the maintenance of a Free-School therein², which lands for the present yeild thirty pounds *per annum*, or thereabouts, to a School-master and Usher. I am informed that an *augmentation* was since given to their stipend by William Cecil, Lord Treasurer; but it seems that since some intervening accident hath hindered it from taking the true effect.

JANE CECIL, Wife to Richard Cecil, Esquire, and co-heire to the worshipfull Families of Ekington and Wallcot, was born in this County, and lived the maine of her life therein³. Job, speaking of parents deceased, "His Sons," saith he, "come to honour, and he knoweth it not⁴;" but God gave this good Woman so long a life (abating but little of an *hundred* years) that she knew the preferment of her Son, William Cecil, for many years in her life, Lord Treasurer of England. I say, she knew it, and saw it, and joyed at it, and was thankfull to God for it; for well may we conclude her gratitude to God, from her charity to man. At her own charges, anno 1561, she leaded and paved the Friday Market-Cross in Stamford⁵; besides fifty pound given to the Poor, and many other Benefactions. Her last Will was made anno Domini 1588. But she survived some time after, and lies buried in the same Vault with her Son, in St. Martin's in Stamford.

[AMP.] GEORGE TRIGG, Gentleman, was, as I collect, a Native of this County; he gave, anno Domini 1586, four hundred pounds, to be lent out for ever, upon good security, without interest, to poor young Trads-men and Artificers in Stamford⁶. He also bestowed a tenement upon the Parson and Poor of St. John's in the same Town.

RICHARD SUTTON, Esquire, was born at Knaith in this County, bred a Souldier in his youth, and was somewhat of Pay-master by his place; much mony therefore passing through, some did lawfully stick on his *fingers*, which became the bottom of his future estate. He was afterward a Merchant in London, and gained great wealth therein. Such who charge him with purblindness in his soul, looking too close on the earth, do themselves acquit him from *oppression*; that, though *tenax*, he was not *rapax*; not guilty of covetousness, but parcimony.

Indeed, there was a Merchant, his *Comrade*, whose name I will conceal (except the great estate he left doth discover it) with whom he had company in common: but their charges were severall to themselves. When his friend in travell called for *two* Faggots, Mr. Sutton called for *one*; when his friend for *half a pint* of wine, Mr. Sutton for a *gill*, underspending him a *moity*. At last, Mr. Sutton hearing of his friend's death, and that he left but *fifty thousand pounds* estate, "I thought," said he, "he would dye no rich man, who made such needless expences."

Indeed, Mr. Sutton's estate *doubled* his; and he bestowed it all on Charter-house, or Sutton's Hospitall. This is the Master-peice of Protestant English charity; designed in his life; compleated after his death; begun, continued, and finished, with Buildings and Endowments, *sine causâ sociâ*, soly at his charges; wherein Mr. Sutton appears peerless in all Christendom, on an equal standart and valuation of revenue. As for the canker of Popish *Malice* endeavouring to fret this *fair Flower*, we have returned plentifull *Answers* to their *Cavells* in our "Ecclesiasticall History." Mr. Sutton died anno Domini 1611.

ROBERT JOHNSON was born at Stamford, whereof Maurice his Father had been chiefe Magistrate. He was bred in Cambridge, and entring into the Ministry, he was beneficed at Luffenham in Rutland, at what time that little County was at a great losse for the education of the Children therein; and Mr. Johnson endeavoured a remedy thereof.

He had a rare faculty in requesting of others into his own desire, and with his arguments could surprise a *Miser* into *charity*. He effectually moved those of the *Vicinage*, to contribute, to the building and endowing of Schools, Money or Money worth; Stones, Timber,

¹ The chief magistrate of Stamford was then styled *Alderman*. N.

² R. Butcher, in his Survey of Stamford, pag. 82.

³ Camden's *Eliz.* in anno 15.

⁴ Job xiv. 21.

⁵ Richard Butcher, in his Survey of Stamford, pag. 33.

⁶ *Idem*, pag. 33 and 38.

Carriage, &c.; not slighting the smallest gift, especially if proportionable to the Giver's Estate. Hereby finding none, he left as many Free Schools in Rutland, as there were Market Towns therein: one at Oakeham, another at Uppingham, well *faced* with buildings and *lined* with endowments.

Hitherto he was only a *Nurse* to the Charity of others, erecting the Schools aforesaid, as my Author observeth¹, who afterwards proved a fruitful Parent in his own person, becoming a considerable Benefactor to Emanuel and Sidney Colledges in Cambridge; and, though never dignified higher than Archdeacon of Leicester, he left an Estate of *one thousand pounds per annum*, which descended to his posterity². He dyed about the year of our Lord 1616.

FRANCES WRAY, Daughter to Sir Chichester Wray, Lord Chief Justice, was born at Glentworth in this County; and married first unto Sir George St. Paul of this County, and afterwards to Robert Rich, first Earl of Warwick of that Sirname. She was a pious lady, much devoted to charitable actions, though I am not perfectly instructed in the particulars of her Benefactions. Only I am sure Magdalen College in Cambridge hath tasted largely of her liberality; who dyed in the beginning of the Reign of King Charles.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

JAMES YORKE, a Blacksmith of Lincolne, and an excellent Workman in his Profession, insomuch that if Pegasus himself would wear *shoes*, this man alone is fit to make them, contriving them so thin and light, as that they would be no burthen to him. But he is a Servant as well of Apollo as Vulcan, turning his *stiddy* into a *study*, having lately set forth a Book of Heraldry called "The Union of Honour," containing the Arms of the English Nobility, and the Gentry of Lincolne-shire. And although there be some mistakes (no hand so steady as always to *hit the nail on the head*) yet is it of singular use and industriously performed; being set forth anno 1640.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. John Stockton - -	Richard Stockton	Bratoff - -	Mercer - -	1470.
2. Nicholas Aldwin - -	Richard Aldwin -	Spalding - -	Mercer - -	1499.
3. William Rennington	Robert Rennington	Bostone - -	Fishmonger	1500.
4. William Forman - -	William Forman	Gainsborough	Haberdasher	1538.
5. Henry Hoberthorn - -	Christ. Hoberthorn	Waddingworth	Merchant-Taylor	1546.
6. Henry Amcoates - -	William Amcoates	Astrap - - -	Fishmonger -	1548.
7. John Langley - - -	Robert Langley -	Althrope - -	Goldsmith -	1576.
8. John Allot - - - -	Richard Allot - -	Limbergh - -	Fishmonger -	1590.
9. Nicholas Raynton -	Robert Raynton -	Higlington -	Haberdasher -	1632.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

William Bishop of Lincoln,	} Commissioners.
Lion de Welles, Chivaler.	
Thomas Meres.	
Patricius Skipwith.	
	} Knights of
	} the Shire.

Johannis Willoughby, militis.	Richard Pynebeck.	Johan. Pawlyn de Frampton.
Robert Ros, militis.	Richard Welby.	Will. Walcote de Spaldyng.
Hunfridi Litchbery, armig.	Richard Benyngton.	Thom. Overton de Swynshed.
Plalappi Tilney, arm.	Wilhelmi Godung de Boston.	Hug. Dandison de Wrangle.
Johannis Copuldik, arm.	Gilberti Haltoft.	Roberti Hughson de Boston.
Richard Laund, arm.	Will. Hughbert de Doning.	Rieh. Whiteb. de Gosberkirk.
Wilhelmi Brauche, arm.	Will. Quadring de Tofte.	Joh. Docking de Whaploade.

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Rutland, & stirpe collatitia.

² Of which see further in the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 465. N.

Will. Calowe de Holbetch.
Will. Cawode de Whaploade.
Nich. Gyomer de Sutton de
Holand. ●
Godf. Hilton, militis.
Johannis Busse, militis.
Nicholai Bowel, militis.
Philippi Dymmok, militis.
Johannis Gra, militis.
Johannis Pygot, arm.
Johannis Boys, arm.
Galfridi Painell, arm.
Maunceri Marmeon, arm.
Willielmi Eton, arm.
Johannis Markham.
Johannis Trenthall, gent.
Thom. Holme, gent.
Joh. Saltby de Gunwardby.
Thomæ Repynghale.
Johannis Hesill de Carleton.

Johannis Leek de Grantham.
Will. Mapulbeck de Granth.
Joh. Chevercourt de Stannf.
Nich. Mason de Blankeney.
Joh. Chapeleyn de Sleaford.
Thomæ Sleaford de Kirkeby.
Joh. Hardyng de Kime.
Joh. Wykes, armigeri, de Kis-
teven.
Hugonis Middleton, militis.
Rogeri Wentworth, arm.
Roberti Auncell de Grymesby
Willielmi Blesey de Blesey
Thomæ Fereby de Burton.
Johannis Ufflete de Halton.
Johan. Thoresby de Croxby.
And. Godehand de Whalesby.
Joh. Tomlinson de Wotton.
Roberti Morley, arm.
Johannis Abbot de Hatclif.

Johannis Smith de Elkington.
Abbatis de Neusom.
Johan. Teleby Canonici ejus-
dem Abbatis.
Johannis Cawode de Oxcomb.
Joh. Langton de Somercotes.
Wil. Marshall de Somercotes.
Roberti Pigot de Parvâ Gry-
mesby.
Thomæ Spaldyng de Claxby.
Johannis Hamon, parsones de
Whalesby.
Joh. Boucher de Tynton.
Richardi Alesby de Hatclif,
clerici.
Rogeri Glaston, parsones de
Aylesby.
Rob. Laekwode de Whalesby.
Johannis Nundye de Whales-
by, chapellani.

SHERIFFS OF LINCOLNE-SHIRE.

Anno HENRY II.

- 1 Rainerus de Bada.
- 2 Jordanus de Blossvilla.
- 3 Walterus de Amundevell,
for seven years.
- 10 Petrus de Gossa.
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 Willielmus de Insula.
- 13 Aluredus de Poiltona.
- 14 Philippus de Kime.
- 15 *Idem.*
- 16 Walterus de Grimesby.
- 17 *Idem.*
- 18 Walt. & Al. de Poilton.
- 19 Walt. & Al. de Poilton.
- 20 *Idem.*
- 21 *Idem.*
- 22 Drogo Filius Radulphi.
- 23 *Idem.*
- 24 Will. Basset, *for seven
years.*
- 31 Nigel. Filius Alexandri.
- 32 *Idem.*
- 33 *Idem.*

Anno RICHARD I.

- 1 Nigellus Filius Alexandri.
- 2 Gerardus de Camvill.
Roger. de Stikewald.
- 3 Gerardus de Camvill.
- 4 Gerard. & Roger. Stikel-
ralde.
- 5 *Idem.*

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- 6 Gerardus & Eustacius de
Hedenham.
 - 7 Simond Kimmeo & Pe-
trus de Trihanton.
 - 8 Sim. de Kime & Petrus
de Beckering & Rober-
tus de Trihanton.
 - 9 *Idem.*
 - 10 Philip. Filius Roberti.
- Anno JOHAN. R.
- 1 Robertus de Tateshall.
 - 2 Ger. de Cemvill & Hugo
Filius Ricardi, *for six
years.*
 - 8 Thomas de Muleton.
 - 9 *Idem.*
 - 10 *Idem.*
 - 11 Huber. de Burgo & Alex.
Ormesby (ut Custos)
 - 12 Huber. Alex. (ut Custos)
 - 13 Hubertus de Burozo &
Robertus de Aozulver.
 - 14 Hub. de Burozo & Rob.
Aquilum.
 - 15 Hubertus de Burgo & Ro-
bertus Aquilum. Alex.
de Puncton.
 - 16 *Idem.*
 - 17 Johannes Marescallus.

Anno HENRY III.

- 1 Will. Comes Saresb. &
E

- 1 Will. Filius Warner.
- 2 Will. Comes Sarisb. &
Johan. Bonet, *for five
years.*
- 7 Steph. de Segne & Ra-
dulphus Filius Regin.
- 8 *Idem.*
- 9 Hugo Lincolne Episcopus
& Rad. Filius Regin.
- 10 Hugo Episcop. & Rad.
- 11 Radulp. Filius Regin.
- 12 *Idem.*
- 13 *Idem.*
- 14 Robertus de Rokefeld.
- 15 Walt. de Cuerame &
Willielmus de Curum.
- 16 Walt. & Willielmus.
- 17 Phil. de Ascellus.
- 18 Philippus.
- 19 Philippus.
- 20 Philippus.
- 21 Robertus Lupus, *for four
years.*
- 25 Radulphus Basset, *for five
years.*
- 30 Willielmus de Derleg.
- 31 Willi. Filius de Curzim,
for five years.
- 36 Gilbertus de Cheile, *for
four years.*
- 40 Roger. Beler. & Roger.
& Hæres ejusdem.
- 41 Will.

- 41 Williel. de Leverton.
 42 Joh. de Cookerington.
 43 Will. de Angleby, & Will.
 de Nottingham.
 44 Hamo Hautevyn.
 45 *Idem.*
 46 Willielmus de Grey.
 47 *Idem.*
 48 *Idem.*
 49 Will. & Rich. de Grey,
 Fil. ejus hæres, & Will.
 de Nottingham Clericus.
 50 Will. & Rich. Will. & Ja.
 Panton.
 51 *Idem.*
 52 Jacobus Panton, *for four*
years.
 56 Tho. de Bolton.
- Anno EDWARD I.
 1 Thomas.
 2 Thomas.
 3 Richardus de Harington.
 4 Nicolaus de Rye.
 5 *Idem.*
 6 *Idem.*
 7 Adamus de Sancto Laudo.
 8 *Idem.*
 9 *Idem.*
 10 Radulphus de Arnehall.
 11 Radul. de Arnehall, &
 Walt. de Stuchese.
 12 *Idem.*
 13 *Idem.*
 14 Robert. de Cadworth, *for*
five years.
 19 Johan. Dyne.
 20 *Idem.*
 21 Johan. & Radulphus de
 Trehampton.
 22 Robertus le Veneur, *for*
four years.
- 26 Rad. de Paynell et Rich.
 de Draycot.
 27 *Idem.*
 28 Ricardus de Howell.
 29 Hugo de Bussey.
 30 *Idem.*
 31 Tho. Fil. Eustarchi.
 32 *Idem.* & Johan. Nevill.
 33 Thom. de Burnham, *for*
five years.
- Anno EDWARD II.
 1 Radulphus Paynell.
 2 *Idem.*
 3 Thom. de Burnham.
 4 Johan. de Nevill & Rad.
 de Rye.
 5 *Idem.*
 6 Johannes.
 7 Johannes.
 8 Tho. de Tittle, & Joh.
 de Nevill.
 9 *Idem.*
 10 Johan. de Nevill, & Ro-
 bertus Stannton.
 11 Robertus de Stannton.
 12 Robertus & Simon de
 Landerthorpe.
 13 Johan. de Bellâ fide, *for*
four years.
 17 Simon le Chamberlaine.
 18 Simon & Reginald. Do-
 nington.
 19 *Idem.*
- Anno EDWARD III.
 1 Tho. de Novo Mercato.
 2 Simon Kinardsley.
 3 Tho. de Novo Mercato.
 4 Tho. de Novo Mercato.
 5 Rad. de Santo Laudo, &
 Tho. de Novo Mercato.
- 6 Reginald de Donington, &
 Rad. de Santo Laudo.
 7 *Idem.*
 8 Johan. de Trehampton.
 9 *Idem.*
 10 Rad. de Santo Laudo, &
 Regin. de Donington.
 11 Johannes de Bolingbroke,
 & Joh. de Trehampton.
 12 Gilbertus de Beaved.
 13 *Idem.*
 14 Willielmus Disney, &
 Gilbertus de Leddred.
 15 *Idem.*
 16 Willielmus Framuke.
 17 Johannes de Hundon.
 18 Saierus de Rochford.
 19 *Idem.*
 20 Johan. de Trehampton.
 21 *Idem.*
 22
 23 Saierus de Rochford, *for*
six years.
 29 Tho. Fulvetby & Sajerus
 de Rochford, *for four*
years.
 33 Edw. de Cormil.
 34 *Idem.*
 35 Johan. de Boys.
 36 *Idem.*
 37 Will. Haudley, *for six*
years.
 43 Thomæ de Fulvetby, *for*
four years.
 47 Willielmus Bussy
 48 Johannes Hode.
 49 Tho. de Kidale.
 50 Rogerus Beler.
 51 Radulphus Paynell.

SHERIFFES.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
RICH. II.		
1 Tho. de Kydale	- Ferribie	- S. a saltyr raguled Arg.
2 Will. de Spaygne.		
3 Johann. Ponger.		
4 Tho. Thimorby	- Irenham	- Arg. three pallets, and four mullets in bend S.
5 Will. de Belesby	- Belesbye	- Arg. a chevron betwixt three steel gads S.
6 Johannes Ponger		
7 Johannes Bussy	- Hather	- Arg. 3 bars S.
8 Williel. Spaygne.		
9 Johannes Bussy.	-	- <i>ut prius.</i>

- 10 Philip. de Tilney Boston - - - Arg. a chevron betwixt three griffins' heads
 11 Will. de Belesby - *ut prius.* [erased G.
 12 Anketin Maillore.
 13 Walter. Taylboys - - - - - { Arg. a cross saltire and chief G. on the last
 three Escallops of the first.
 14 Johannes Bussy - *ut prius.*
 15 Johann. Rochford - - - - - Quarterly O. and G. 12 bezants on a border S.
 16 Henr. de Recford.
 17 Joh. Cupuldicke - Harington - - Arg. a chevron betwixt three crosses crossed G.
 18 Joh. Skipwith - - Ormsbye - - - { Arg. three bars G. in chief a greyhound
 cursant S.
 19 Joh. Walch - - Grimsbye - - G. two bars gemelles a bend Arg.
 20 Rogerus Welby - - - - - S. a fess betwixt three flowers de luce Arg.
 21 Henricus Bidford &
 Joh. Litelbury, m. - - - - - Arg. two lions passant gardant G.

Anno HENRY IV.

- 1 Jo. Cobeldikes, m. *ut prius.*
 2 Joh. Rochford, m. *ut prius.*
 & Tho. Swynford.
 3 Ger. Soithil, mil. Redborne - - G. an eagle displayed Arg.
 4 T. Willoughby, m. Eresby - - - Az. a fret of eight pieces Or.
 5
 6 Thomas Hanlay.
 7 Henr. Redford, m.
 8 Rad. Rochford, m. *ut prius.*
 9 T. Chaworth, m. - - - - - Az. two chevrons O.
 10 Joh. Rochford - *ut prius.*
 11 Joh. de Waterton Waterton - - Barry of six, Erm. and G. three cressants S.
 12 Rob. Waterton - *ut prius.*

Anno HENRY V.

- 1 Thomas Clarell.
 2 Robertus Hilton - - - - - Arg. two bars Az. over all a flower de luce O.
 3 T. Cumberworth, m. Cumberworth.
 4 Nicholas Tournay Cainby - - - Arg. a chev. betwixt three bulls passant S.
 5 Joh. Normanville. [armed Or.
 6 Thom. Chaworth - *ut prius.*
 7 Rich. Haunsard - S. Kelsey - - G. three mullets Arg.
 8 Robertus Roos - Melton - - - G. three water-bougets Arg.
 9 Rob. & Tho. Clarell.

Anno HENRY VI.

- 1 Wal. Talboyes, m. *ut prius.*
 2 Joh. Haytfield.
 3 Robertus Hilliard.
 4 Joh. Talboys - - *ut prius.*
 5 Will. Cupuldicke *ut prius.*
 6 Henricus Retford.
 7 Hamo Sutton - - Willoughton - Arg. a quarter S. a crescent G.
 8 Will. Rither, mil.
 9 T. Cumberworth, m.
 10 Rob. Roos, miles - *ut prius.*
 11 Johan. Pigott, ar. Dodington - - S. three pickaxes Arg.
 12 Tho. Darcy, arm. Norton - - - Az. crusuly three cinque foiles Arg.
 13 Johan. Cunstable - Halsham - - Quarterly G. and Vaire, a bend O.
 14 Robert Roos, m. - *ut prius.*

Anno HEN. VII.

- 1 Thom. Pinchbeck. *ut prius.*
- 2 Brian, Standford. *ut prius.*
- 3 Johan. Copuldick *ut prius.*
- 4 Tho. Tempest, m. *ut prius.*
- 5 Oliv. St. John, m. - - - - Arg. on a chief G. two mullets O. pierced.
- 6 H. Willoughby, m. *ut prius.*
- 7 Thomas Welby - *ut prius.*
- 8 Joh. Skipwith - *ut prius.*
- 9 Johan. Husey - - Sleford - - - O. a plain crosse V.
- 10 W. Shiriolli, m. *ut prius.*
- 11 George Taylboys, *ut prius.*
- 12 Mance. Marmyon *ut prius.*
- 13 Tho. Knight, ar. Ashbie.
- 14 Th. Dalaland, m. Kelsey - - - { S. a fesse O. betwixt three asses passant Arg.
main'd of the second.
- 15 Will. Ascue, ar. *ut prius.*
- 16 Will. Tirwhit, m. *ut prius.*
- 17 H. Willoughby, m. *ut prius.*
- 18 Rob. Dimmock, m. *ut prius.*
- 19 Leon. Percy, arm. - - - - O. a lyon rampant Az
- 20 Will. Ascu, mil. *ut prius.*
- 21 Milo Bushy, mil. *ut prius.*
- 22 Rob. Sutton, arm. *ut prius.*
- 23
- 24 Will. Ascugh, m. *ut prius.*

Anno HEN. VIII.

- 1 Rob. Dymock, m. *ut prius.*
- 2 Thomas Parr, m. Northam. - - Arg. two bars Az. a border engrailed S.
- 3 Edw. Guldeford, a. KENT. - - - O. a saltyr entre four martlets S.
- 4 Tho. Cheyne, mil. *ut prius.*
- 5 Mar. Constab. j. m. *ut prius.*
- 6 G. Fitzwilliams, a. *ut prius.*
- 7 Leo. Dymmock, m. *ut prius.*
- 8 Will. Hansard, m. *ut prius.*
- 9 Will. Tirwhit, m. *ut prius.*
- 10 Th. Burgh, jun. m. *ut prius.*
- 11 Rob. Tirwhit, m. *ut prius.*
- 12 Will. Askue, mil. *ut prius.*
- 13 Franc. Brown, ar. *ut prius.*
- 14 Andr. Billesby, m. *ut prius.*
- 15 Rob. Tirwhit, m. *ut prius.*
- 16 Thom. Burgh, m. *ut prius.*
- 17 Gilb. Taylboys, m. *ut prius.*
- 18 Will. Skipwith, a. *ut prius.*
- 19 Th. Portington, a. *ut prius.*
- 20 G. Fitzwilliams, a. *ut prius.*
- 21 Andr. Bilesby, m. *ut prius.*
- 22 Will. Hussey, m. *ut prius.*
- 23 Will. Disney, ar. Nort. Dis. - - Arg. on a fesse G. three flowers de luce O.
- 24 Joh. Markham, m. *ut prius.*
- 25 G. Fitzwilliams, m. *ut prius.*
- 26 Joh. Goodrick, ar. - - - - Arg. on a fesse G. betwixt two lyons passant guar-
- 27 Edw. Dymock, arm. *ut prius.* [dant S. a flower de luce 'tween two cressants O.

- 26 Edw. Dymock, m. *ut prius.*
 27 Wil. Hennage, a. *ut prius.*
 28 Barth. Armyn, ar. Osgodbie - - Erm. a saltyre engrailed G. on a chief of the
 29 Edw. Ascough, a. *ut prius.* [second a lyon passant O.
 30 Geo. St. Pole, ar. *ut prius.*
 31 Joh. Markham, a. *ut prius.*
 32 Joh. Savile, ar. - Dodington - - Arg. on a bend S. three owls of the first.
 33 Carolus Hussey, a. *ut prius.*
 34 Nic. Sanderson, a. Fillingham - - { Pally of six Arg. and Az. on a bend S. three
 anulets O.
 35 Valent. Brown, ar. Croft.
 36 Will. Wray, ar. Glentworth. - - Az. on a chief O. three martlets G.
 37 Philip. Tirwhit, a. *ut prius.*
 38 Johan. Meres, ar. *ut prius.*
 39 Tho. Mounson, m. *ut prius.*
 40 W. Hennage, m. *ut prius.*
 41 Rob. Tirwhit, ar. *ut prius.*
 42 Th. Grantham, a. Goltho - - - Erm. a griffin sergreant, his tail nowed G.
 43 Rog. Dallison, ar. *ut prius.*
 44 Will. Pelham, ar. Broklesbie - - Az. three pellicans Arg.
 & Will. Armyn, m. *ut prius.*

Anno JACOB. REX.

- 1 Will. Armyn, m. *ut prius.*
 2 Edw. Marbury, m. Girsby - - - Arg. on a fesse engrailed Az. three garbs O.
 3 Rich. Amcots, mil. - - - Arg. a castle betwixt three cups covered Az.
 4 Will. Welby, m. *ut prius.*
 5 Gerv. Helwish, m. Wortetly. - - O. a fesse Az. and bend G.
 6 Rich. Ogle, miles Pinchbeck - - { Arg. a fesse betwixt two cressants jess. and as
 many flowers de luce G.
 7 Joh. Reade, m. - Wrangle - - G. on a bend Arg. three shovellers S. beaked O.
 8 Joh. Hatcher, m. Carebye.
 9 Rob. Tirwhit, arm. Camerin - - - *ut prius.*
 10 Joh. Langton, m. Langton - - - Quarterly S. and O. a bend Arg.
 11 Nic. Sanderson, a. *ut prius.*
 12 Ed. Carr, m. & b. *ut prius.*
 13 Joh. Thorold, m. *ut prius.*
 14 Franc. South, mil. Kelstern - - - Arg. two bars G. in chief a mullet S.
 15 Anth. Thorold, a. *ut prius.*
 16 Edw. Hussey, m. *ut prius.*
 17 Joh. Buck, miles Hanby - - - Barry, bendy O. and Az. a canton Erm.
 18 Tho. Taylor, ar. - Dodington.
 19 Ric. Hickson, ar. Ropsley.
 20 Geo. Southcot, m. Bliburgh.
 21 Tho. Midlecot, m. Boston.
 22 Will. Lister, ar. Coleby - - - Erm. on a fesse S. three mullets Arg.

Anno CAROLUS I.

- 1 Jo. Wray, m. & b. *ut prius.*
 2 Joh. Bolles, ar. - Scampton - - *ut prius*, with a flower de luce for difference.
 3 Jac. Brampton, ar. Touse.
 4 Geor. Hennage, m. *ut prius.*
 5 Wil. Armyn, bar. *ut prius.*
 6 Dan. Deligne, m. Harlaxton - - O. a bend G. a chief checky, Arg. and Az.
 7 Edw. Ascough, m. *ut prius.*
 8 W. Thorold, m. *ut prius.*

- 9 Jervas. Scroop, m. Cokerington - Az. a bend O.
 10 W. Norton, m. & b.
 11 Wil. Pelham, m. *ut prius.*
 12 Edw. Hussey, m. *ut prius.*
 13 Anthonius Irby, m. Boston - - - Arg. a fret of eight pieces S. on a canton G. a [chaplet O.
 14 Tho. Grantham, a. *ut prius.* Belton - - - O. an escocheon, and orle of martlets Sable.
 15 Joh. Brownlow, a. - - - V. three bucks passant Arg. maimed and unguled
 16 Tho. Trollop, a. - *ut prius.* [O. a border Arg.
 20 Thomas Lister, ar. - - - S. a cinquefoil Arg. a chief chequy O. and Az.
 22 Joh. Hobson, ar. - - -

RICHARD II.

19. JOHN WALCH.]

Proportion of time and place evidence him the same person, of whom I read, in the eighth year of the Reign of this King, anno 1385. "On St. Andrew's day, there was a Combat fought in the Lists at Westminster, betwixt an English Esquire named John Walch of Grimesby, and one of Navar, called Mortileto de Vilenos, who had accused him of Treason to the King and Realm; in which Combat the Navarois was overcome, and afterwards hang'd for his false accusation!"

HENRY IV.

2. JOHN ROCHFORD, Miles.]

The same, no doubt, with him who was Sheriff in the 15th of King Richard the Second. I confesse there was a knightly Family of this name at Rochford in Essex², who gave for their Arms, Argent, a lyon rampant Sable, langued, armed, and crowned Gules; quartered at this day by the Lord Rochford Earl of Dover, by the Butlers and Bollons descended from them. But I behold this Lincolnshire Knight of another Family, and different Arms, quartered by the Earl of Moulgrave, whence I collect his heir matched into that Family.

Consent of time and other circumstances argue him the same with Sir John Rochford, whom Bale maketh to flourish under King Henry the Fourth, commending him for his noble birth, great learning, large travail through France and Italy, and worthy pains in translating Josephus's Antiquities, Polychronicon, and other good Authors, into English³.

RICHARD III.

2. ROBERT DIMOCK, Miles.]

This Sir Robert Dimock, at the Coronation of King Henry the Seventh, came on horseback into Westminster Hall, where the King dined; and, casting his gauntlet on the ground, challenged any who durst question the King's right to the Crown.

King Henry, being pleased to dissemble himself a stranger to that ceremony, demanded of a stander-by, what that Knight said? To whom the party returned, "He challengeth any man to fight with him, who dares deny your Highnesse to be the lawful King of England." "If he will not fight with such a one," said the King, "I will." And so sate down to dinner.

HENRY VII.

9. JOHN HUSSE.]

This was undoubtedly the same person whom King Henry the Eighth afterwards created the first and last Baron Husse of Sleaford, who engaging himself against the King, with the rebellious Commons, anno 1537, was justly beheaded; and saw that honour begun and ended in his own person.

HENRY VIII.

16. THOMAS BURGE, Miles.]

He was honourably descended from the Heir General of the Lord Cobham of Sterbury in Surry⁴, and was few years after created Baron Burge, or Burough, by King Henry the

¹ Stowe's Chronicle.² Camden's Britannia, in Essex.³ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 7. n. 41.⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Surrey.

Eighth. His Grandchild Thomas Lord Burge, Deputy of Ireland, and Knight of the Garter (of whom before¹) left no issue male, nor plentiful estate; only *four* daughters: Elizabeth, married to Sir George Brook; Frances to the ancient Family of Copinger in Suffolk; Anna, Wife to Sir Drue Drury; and Katharine married to Knivet of Norfolk, Mother to Sir John Knivet, Knight of the Bath at the last Installment; so that the *honour*, which could not conveniently be *divided*, was here *determined*.

KING CHARLES.

9. JERSIASUS SCROOP, Miles.]

He ingaged with his Majesty in Edge-hill fight, where he received *twenty-six* wounds, and was left on the ground amongst the dead. Next day his son Adrian obtained leave from the King to find and fetch off his Father's corpse; and his hopes pretended no higher then to a decent interment thereof.

Hearty seeking makes happy finding. Indeed, some more commended the affection, than the judgement of the young gentleman, conceiving such a search in vain amongst many naked bodies, with wounds disguised from themselves, and where pale Death had confounded all complexions together.

However, he having some general hint of the place where his Father fell, did light upon his body, which had some heat left therein. This heat was, with rubbing, within few minutes, improved into motion; that motion, within some hours, into sense; that sense, within a day into speech; that speech, within certain weeks, into a perfect recovery; living more then *ten* years after, a monument of God's mercy and his Son's affection².

He always after carried his arme in a scarfe; and loss of blood made him look very pale, as a Messenger come from the Grave, to advise the Living to prepare for death. The effect of his story I received from his own mouth, in Lincolne-colledge.

THE FAREWEL.

It is vain to wish the same successe to every *Husbandman* in this Shire, as he had, who some *seven score* years since, at Harlaxton in this County, found an *Helmet of Gold* as he was plowing in the field.

Besides, in *Treasure trove*, the least share falleth to him who first finds it. But this I not only heartily wish, but certainly promise to all such who industriously attend *Tillage* in this County (or else where) that thereby they shall find (though not *gold* in *specie*, yet) what is *gold worth*, and may quickly be commuted into it, *great plenty* of good *grain*; the same which Solomon foretold, "He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread³."

¹ In this Shire, title STATESMEN, p. 13.

² This recovery would have reflected honour on the Annals of the Royal Humane Society of modern times. N.

³ Prov. xxviii. 19.

* * LINCOLNSHIRE affords an ample scope for the ingenuity of a laborious Topographer. "Dr. Stukeley," says Mr. Gough, "gave us all the information about this County that was consistent with his other engagements; and this, for the extent of it, was more than we could get from Peck or Delapryme, whose inquiries were confined to a particular town or two, and failed of their due perfection. Many small folios of the History and Antiquities of Lincolnshire, well digested, written by Bishop Sanderson, were in 1722, with other of his tracts, in the possession of Dr. Gardner, subdean of Lincoln. And in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 6829) is a large folio, containing the Antiquities of this County, particularly the inscriptions on the tombs in the several parishes, with the arms of the Gentry painted."—I have in MS. a later collection of the monumental inscriptions in this County, by the Rev. Robert Smyth.—But the largest Collections for a regular History are in the magnificent Library of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, K. B. and President of the Royal Society.—Of printed assistances, the principal are, Mr. Peck's History of Stamford; Mr. Gough's History of Croyland; the Memoirs of the Spalding Society; Mr. Turner's History of the Soke of Grantham; the Magna Britannia; and the Beauties of England. N.

* * "Dr. Fuller (p. 10.) renders *ore gladii* literally, *with the mouth of the sword*, which one cannot approve. It is an expression frequent in the monkish writers, but originally an Hebraism; Deut. xiii. 15, where the Vulgate has *in ore gladii*; and we render it properly *with the edge of the sword*. See also Josh. x. where it often occurs."

DR. PEGGE.

MIDDLESEX.

IT is in effect but the *Suburbs at large* of London, replenished with the retyring houses of the Gentry and Citizens thereof, besides many Pallaces of Noble-men, and three [lately] Royal Mansions. Wherefore *much measure* cannot be expected of *so fine ware*; the cause why this County is so small, scarce extending East and West to 18 miles in length, and not exceeding North and South 12 in the bredth thereof.

It hath Hertford-shire on the North, Buckingham-shire on the West, Essex parted with Ley on the East; Kent and Surrey (severed by the Thames) on the South. The ayr generally is most heathful, especially about High-Gate, where *the expert inhabitants* report, "that divers that have been long visited with sickness, not curable by Physick, have in short time recovered, by that sweet salutary ayr¹."

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

WHEATE.

The best in England groweth in the Vale lying South of Harrow-the-Hill nigh Hessen (where Providence for the present hath fixed my habitation); so that the *King's bread* was formerly made of the fine flower thereof².

Hence it was, that *Queen Elizabeth* received no *Composition-money* from the Villages thereabouts, but took her *Wheate* in kinde for her own *Pastry* and *Bake-house*.

There is an obscure Village hereabouts, called *Perivale*, which my Author³ will have more truly termed *Pure-vale* (an honour I assure you unknown to the *inhabitants* thereof) because of the *cleerness* of the corn growing therein, though the *purity* thereof is much subject to be *humbled* with the *mildev*, whereof hereafter⁴.

TAMARISK.

It hath not more *affinity* in sound with *Tamarind*, then *sympathy* in *extraction* (both originally Arabick), general *similitude* in *leaves* and *operation*; onely *Tamarind* in England is an *annual* (dying at the approach of Winter) whilest *Tamarisk* lasteth many years. It was first brought over by Bishop Grindal out of Switzerland (where he was *exile* under Queen Mary) and planted in his Garden at Fulham in this County, where the *soile*, being moist and fenny, well complied with the *nature* of this *plant*, which since is removed, and thriveth well in many other places. Yet it groweth not up to be *timber*, as in Arabia, though often to that *substance* that *cups* of great size are made thereof. Dioscorides saith, it is good for the *tooth-ach* (as what is not, and yet indeed what is good for it?) but it is especially used for mollifying the hardness, and opening the *stopping* of the *belly*.

MANUFACTURES.

LEATHIER.

This, though *common* to all Counties, is entred under the *Manufactures* of Middlesex, because London therein is the *Staple-place* of *Slaughter*; and the *Hides* of Beasts there bought are generally tanned about Enfield in this County.

¹ John Norden, Speculum Britanniae, page 22.

² Norden, in his Speculum Britanniae, page 11.

³ Camden's Britannia, in Middlesex.

⁴ In the Farewell to this County.

A word of the *antiquity* and *usefulness* of this *Commodity*. *Adam's first suit* was of *Leaves*, his *second* of *Leather*. Hereof *Girdles*, *Shoes*, and many *utensils* (not to speak of *whole Houses* of *Leather*, I mean *Coaches*) are made. Yea, I have read how *Frederick* the second Emperour of Germany, distressed to pay his Army, made *monctam coriaceam*, "coin of leather," making it *currant* by his Proclamation; and afterwards, when his soldiers repayed it into his Exchequer, they received so much *silver* in lieu thereof.

Many good Laws are made (and still one wanting to enforce the keeping of them) for the making of this *merchantable commodity*; and yet still much *unsaleable Leather* is sold in our Markets.

The Lord Treasurer Burleigh (who always consulted Artificers in their own Art) was indoctrinated by a *Cobler* in the true *tanning of Leather*. This *Cobler*, taking a *slice* of *Bread*, toasted it by degrees at some distance from the fire, turning many times till it became *brown* and *hard* on both sides. "This, my Lord," saith he, "we good Fellows call a *tanned Tost*, done so well that it will last many morning's draughts; and *Leather*, thus leisurely tanned and turned many times in the *Fat*, will prove *serviceable*, which otherwise will quickly *fleet* and *rag out*. And, although that great Statesman caused Statutes to be made according to his instructions, complaints in this kind daily continue and encrease. Surely, were all of that occupation as honest as *Simon* the *Tanner* (the entertainer of *Simon Peter* in Joppa), they would be more conscientious in their calling. Let me add, what experience avoweth true, though it be hard to assign the true cause thereof, that when *Wheat* is *dear*, *Leather* alwayes is *cheap*; and when *Leather* is *dear*, then *Wheat* is *cheap*.

THE BUILDINGS.

HAMPTON COURT was built by that pompous Prelate Cardinal Woolsey; one so magnificent in his expences, that whosoever considereth either of these *three*, would admire that he had any thing for the *other two* left unto him; *viz.*

His {
House-building.
House-keeping.
House-furnishing.

He bestowed it on King Henry the Eighth, who, for the greater grace thereof, erected it (Princes can conferr Dignities on Houses as well as Persons) to be an Honour, increasing it with buildings till it became more like a small City, than a House. Now whereas other Royal Pallaces (Holdenby, Oatlands, Richmond, Theobalds) have lately found their fatal period, Hampton Court hath a happiness to continue in its former estate.

*Non equidem invideo; miror magis, undique totis
Usque adeo spoliatur agris.*

"I envy not its happy lot, but rather thereat wonder;
There's such a rout, our Land throughout, of *Pallaces* by *Plunder*."

Let me add, that Henry the Eighth *enforrested* the grounds hereabouts (the last of that kinde in England), though they never attained the full reputation of a *Forrest* in common discourse.

OSTERLY HOUSE (now Sir William Waller's) must not be forgotten, built in a Park by Sir Thomas Gresham, who here magnificently entertained and lodged Queen Elizabeth. Her Majesty found fault with the Court of this House as too great; affirming, "that it would appear more handsome, if divided with a Wall in the middle."

What doth Sir Thomas, but in the night-time sends for workmen to London (*money commands all things*), who so speedily and silently apply their business, that the next morning discovered that Court double; which the night had left single before. It is questionable whether the Queen next day was more contented with the conformity to her fancy, or more pleased with the surprize and sudden performance thereof; whilst her Courtiers disported themselves with their several expressions, some avowing it was no wonder he could so soon *change a Building*, who could *build a Change*; others (reflecting on some *known differences* in this Knight's Family) affirmed, "that any house is easier *divided* than *united*."

PROVERBS.

“A *Willisset* Clown.”]

Some English words, *innocent* and *in-offensive* in their *primitive* notion, are *bowed* by custom to a *disgraceful* sense; as, *Villain*, originally nothing but a *dweller* in a *village* and *tiller* of the *ground* thereabouts; *Churl*, in Saxon *Coerel*, “a strong stout Husbandman !” *Clown*, from *Colonus*, “one that plougheth the ground” (without which neither King nor Kingdome can be maintained): of which Middlesex hath many of great estates.

But some endeavour to fix the *ignominious* sense upon them, as if more *arrant Rusticks* than those of their condition elsewhere; partly, because Nobility and Gentry are respectively observed (according to their degree) by people far distant from London, less regarded by these Middlesexians (*frequency* breeds *familiarity*) because abounding thereabouts; partly, because the multitude of Gentry here (*Contraries* are mutuall *Commentaries*) discover the *Clownishness* of others, and render it more conspicuous. However, to my own knowledge, there are some of the Yeomanry in this County as completely *civill* as any in England.

“He that is a low Ebbe at *Newgate*, may soon be a flote at *Tieburne* ².”]

I allow not this satyricall Proverb, as it makes mirth on men in misery; whom a meer man may pity for suffering, and a good man ought to pity them for deserving it. *Tieburne*, some will have it so called from *Tie* and *Burne*, because the poor Lollards for whom this instrument (of cruelty to them, though of justice to Malefactors) was first set up, had their necks tied to the beame, and their lower parts burnt in the fire. Others will have it called from *Twa* and *Burne*, that is, two rivolets, which, it seems, meet near to the place ³. But whencesoever it be called, may all endeavour to keep themselves from it; though one may justly be confident, that more souls have gone to Heaven from that place, then from all the Churches and Church-yards in England.

“When *Tottenham-Wood* is all on fire,
Then *Tottenham-Street* is naught but mire.”]

I find this Proverbe in the “Description of Tottenham ⁴,” written by Mr. William Bedwell, one of the most learned Translators of the Bible. And seeing so grave a Divine stoop’d to so low a subject, I hope I may be admitted to follow him therein. He thus expoundeth the Proverb: “When *Tottenham-Wood*, of many hundred acres, on the top of an *high hill* in the West end of the Parish, hath a foggie mist hanging and hovering over it in manner of a smোক, then generally foul weather followeth, so that it serveth the Inhabitants instead of a *prognostication*.” I am confident as much mire now as formerly in *Tottenham-street*; but question whether so much wood now as anciently on *Tottenham-hill*.

“*Tottenham* is turn’d *French*.”]

I find this in the same place of the same Author, but quoting it, out of Mr. Heywood. It seems, about the beginning of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, *French Mechanicks* swarmed in England, to the great prejudice of *English Artisaans*, which caused the insurrection in London, on ill May-day, anno Domini 1517. Nor was the City onely, but Country Villages for four miles about, filled with French fashions and infections. The Proverb is applied to such, who, contemning the custome of their own Country, make themselves more ridiculous, by affecting forraign humours and habits.

PRINCES.

EDWARD, sole surviving Son of King Henry the Eighth and Jane his Wife, was born at Hampton-Court in this County, anno Domini 1537. He succeeded his Father in the Kingdome, and was most eminent in his generation; seeing the Kings of England fall under a five-fold division:

1. *Fisibly vicious*, given over to dissolutenesse and debauchery; as King Edward the Second.

¹ See Sir Henry Spelman’s Glossary.

² John Heywood, in his 26th Epigram upon Proverbs.

³ Which is now scarcely recollected, as to its original use, but in History. N.

⁴ Cap. 3.

2. *Potius extra vitia, quam cum virtutibus*; "rather free from Vice than fraught with Virtue;" as King Henry the Third.
3. *In quibus equali temperamento, magnæ virtutes inerant nec minora vitia*; "in whom Vices and Virtues were so equally matched, it was hard to decide which got the Mastery;" as in King Henry the Eighth.
4. Whose good qualities beat their bad ones quite out of distance of competition; as in King Edward the First.
5. Whose Virtues were so resplendent, no faults (humane frailties excepted) appeared in them; as in this King Edward.

He died July 5, 1553; and pity it is, that he who deserved the *best*, should have no Monument erected to his memory. Indeed, a brass Altar of excellent workmanship, under which he was buried (I will not say *sacrificed* with an untimely death by the treachery of others) did formerly supply the place of his Tombe; which since is abolished, under the notion of Superstition.

Guesses the goodness of his head and heart, by the following letters written to Barnaby Fitz-Patrick (Gentleman of his Bedchamber, and brought up with him), copied out from the Originals by the reverend Arch-Bishop of Armagh, and bestowed upon me. Say not they are but of narrow and personal concernment, seeing they are sprinkled with some passages of the *Publique*. Neither object them written by a Child, seeing he had more Man in him than any of his age. Besides, Epistles are the calmest communicating truth to *Posterity*; presenting History unto us in her *night-cloths*, with a true face of things, though not in so fine a dress as in other kinds of writings.

"EDWARD.

"We have received your Letters of the eighth of this present moneth, whereby we understand how you are well entertained, for which we are right glad, and also how you have been once to goe on Pilgrimage: for which cause we have thought good to advertise you, that hereafter, if any such chance happen, you shall desire leave to goe to Mr. Pickering, or to Paris, for your business; and, if that will not serve, to declare to some man of estimation, with whom you are best acquainted, that as you are loth to offend the French King, because you have been so favourably used, so with safe conscience you cannot do any such thing, being brought up with me, and bound to obey my Laws; also that you had commandment from me to the contrary. Yet, if you be vehemently procured, you may go, as waiting on the King, not as intending to the abuse, nor willingly seeing the ceremonies, and so you look on the Masse. But, in the mean season, regard the Scripture, or some good Book, and give no reverence to the Masse at all. Furthermore remember, when you may conveniently be absent from the Court, to tarry with Sir William Pickering, to be instructed by him how to use your self. For Women, as far forth as you may, avoid their company. Yet, if the French King command you, you may some time *dance*, so measure be your meane; else apply yourself to Riding, Shooting, Tennis, or such honest games, not forgetting some times (when you have leisure) your learning, chiefly reading of the Scriptures. This I write, not doubting but you would have done, though I had not written but to spur you on. Your exchange of 1200 crowns you shall receive, either monthly or quarterly, by Bartholomew Campaignes, Factor in Paris. He hath warrant to receive it by here, and hath written to his Factors to deliver it you there. We have signed your Bill for wages of the Chamber, which Fitzwilliams hath; likewise we have sent a Letter into Ireland to our Deputy, that he shall take surrender of your Father's lands; and to make again other Letters Patent, that those lands shall be to him, you, and your Heirs lawfully begotten for ever, adjoyning thereunto two Religious Houses you spake for. Thus fare you well. From Westminster, the 20th of December, 1551."

"Mr. BARNABY, I have of late sent you a Letter from Bartholomew Campaigne, for your payment, by the French Ambassador's packet. I doubt not but your good-nature shall profitably and wisely receive the King's Majesties Letter to you, fatherly of a Child, comfortably of your Sovereign Lord, and most wisely of so young a Prince. And so I beseech you

you that you will think, wheresoever you go, you carry with you a demonstration of the King's Majesty, coming *à latere suo*, and bred up in learning and manners with him, with your conservation and modesty; let me therefore believe the good reports of the King to be true; and let them perceive what the King is, when one brought up with him *habeat virtutis tam clarum specimen*. This I write boldly, as one that in you willetli our Master's honour and credit; and, I pray you, use me as one that loveth you in plain termes. Scribled in hast, from Westminster, the 22d of December, 1551.

Yours to use and have,

W. CECILL."

"To the KING'S MAJESTY.

"According to my bounden duty, I most humbly thank your Highness for your gracious Letters of the 20th of December; lamenting nothing but that I am not able by any meanes, nor cannot deserve any thing of the goodness your Highness hath shewed towards me. And as for the avoiding of the company of the Ladies, I will assure your Highness, I will not come into their company, unless I do wait upon the French King. As for the Letter your Majesty hath granted my Father for the assurance of his Lands, I thank your Highness; most humbly confessing myself as much bound to you as a Subject to his Sovereign for the same

"As for such simple news as is here, I thought good to certifie your Majesty. It did happen that a certain Saint, standing in a blind corner of the street where my Lord Admirall lay, was broken in the night-time, when my Lord was here; which the French-men did think to have been done by the English-men, and the English-men did think it to have been done by some French-men, of spite, because the English-men lay in that street; and now since that time they have prepared another Saint, which they call *Our Ladie of Silver*, because the French King that dead is made her once of clean Silver, and afterwards was stoln, like as she hath been divers times both stoln and broken in the same place; which Ladie was, at this present Sunday, being the 27th of this month, set up with a solemn procession; in the which procession came first in the morning divers Priests of divers Churches, with Crosses and Banners, and passed by the place where she should stand; then afterwards, about 11 of the clock, came the Legat of Rome, in whose company came first afore him sixty Black Canons of our Ladies Church. Then came after them one that carried the Legate's Hat, in such sort as they carry the Great Seal in England; then came the Master of Paris next to the Cardinall which carried the Image that should be set up; then came the Legate himself, all in red, and with a white surpless, still blessing, accompanied with the Bishop of Caen; and after him came the four Presidents of the Town, with all the Councell of the Town: also there went before, and came behind, divers Officers of the Town with tip-staves. And so they have set her up with great solemnity, and defended her with a double grate, to the intent she should be no more stolen nor broken; and the poor people lie still in the foul streets worshipping her. Further, as I am crediblie informed, the Legate that lieth here doth give Pardons and Bulls daily; and one of the King's Treasurers standeth by, and receiveth the money to the King's use. Other news I have none. The meanest and most obligest of your Subjects,

December the 28th.

BERNABY FITZ-PATRICK."

"EDWARD.

"We have received your Letters of the 28th of December, whereby we perceive your constancy, both in avoiding all kind of vices, and also in following all things of activity or otherwise that be honest and meet for a Gentleman; of the which we are not a little glad, nothing doubting your continuance therein. We understand also, by certain Letters you sent to the Earl of Pembroke and Mr. Vice-Chamberlaime, that you have some lack of Mulets, and that you desire to have sent to you some of ours; whereupon we have considered, that our Mulets, being old and lame, will do you but little service, and at least less than good ones bought there. For which cause, we have willed Bartholomew Champagne to deliver you 300 crownes by exchange, for the buying of your two Mulets, over and besides your former allowance. Here we have little news at this present, but only that the Chalenge

lenge you heard of before your going was very well accomplished. At Tilt there came eighteen Defendants, at Tournay twenty, at Barriers they fought *eight to eight*, on *Twelfth night*. This last Christmas hath been well and merrily past. Afterwards there was run a Match at Tilt, six to six, which was very well runne. Also, because of the Lord Riche's sickness, the Bishop of Ely was made Chancellour of England during the Parliament. Of late there hath been such a Tide here as hath *overflowed* all Medowes and Marshes. All the *Isle of Dogges*, all *Plumsted Marsh*, all *Shippey*, *Foulness* in *Essex*, and all the Sea Coast, was quite drowned. We hear that it hath done no lesse harine in *Flunders*, *Holland* and *Zealand*; but much more, for *Townes* and *Cities* have been there drowned. We are advertised out of *Almaine*, that Duke Morice is turned from the Emperour; and he, with the Protestants, levieth men to deliver the old Duke of Sax and the Landgrave out of Prison. The cause of our slowness in writing this Letter hath been lack of Messengers, else we had written before time. Now shortly we will prove how ye have profited in the *French* tongue; for within a while we will write to you in *French*. Thus we make an end, wishing you as much good as our selves. At Westminster, the 25th of January, 1551."

"EDWARD.

"We have received your Letters, dated at Paris the twelfth of this instant, and also Mr. Pickering's Letter, written to our trusty well-beloved Cousen the Duke of Northumberland, on your behalf; whereby we perceive both the great preparation for the Warrs, which the French King our Brother maketh: and also how that you are ill furnished of all things meet to go such a journey, so that he thinketh that your costs will not be borne under 300*l*. Whereupon we have given order to Bartholomew Campaigne for to deliver you, in Paris, 800 French Crowns, over and besides all moneys sent you heretofore; and besides your diet. Also, whereas you seem to find a lack for the Moylettis, there was appointed to you 300 French Crowns for the buying of the same, because they could not well be transported. Also order is given for your Horses to be carried over to you with diligence, which we trust shall like you well. We have no more to you, but to will you not to live too sumptuously as an Ambassadour, but so as your proportion of living may serve you; we mean, because we know many will resort to you, and desire to serve you. I told you how many I thought convenient you should keep. After you have ordered your things at Paris, go to the Court, and learn to have more intelligence if you can; and after to the Wars, to learn somewhat to serve us. News from hence I shall write you when you send us some; in the mean season, none but that (thanks be to God) all is well for the present. Fare you well. From Westminster, the 25th of February, 1551."

"EDWARD.

"We have received your Letters of the second and fifteenth of Aprill; whereby we perceive then you were at Nancy, ready to go together with Mr. Pickering to the French Camp. And, to the intent you might be better instructed how to use your self in these Warrs, we have thought good to advertise you of our pleasure therein. First, we would wish you, as much as you may conveniently, to be in the French King's presence, or at least in some part of his Army where you shall perceive most business to be, and that for two causes: one is, because you may have more experience in the Warrs, and see things that might stand you in stead another day; the other is, because you might be more profitable in the Language; for our Embassador, who may not weare harness, cannot well come to those places of danger, nor seem so to serve the French King as you may, whom we sent thither for that purpose. It shall be best for you therefore hereafter, as much as you may, to be with the French King; and so you shall be more acceptable to him, and do yourself much good. We doubt not also but of such things as you see there done, you will not faile to advertise us, as you have well begun in your last Letters; for thereby shall we judge of your diligence in learning, and seeing things that be there done. We shall be nothing wearied with often advertising, nor with reciting of particularity of things. And to the intent we would see how you profit in the French, we would be glad to receive some Letters from you

in the French tongue, and we would write to you again therein. We have a little been troubled with the small pox, which hath letted us to write hitherto; but now we have shaken that quite away. Thus fare you well. At Greenwich, the third of May, anno 1552."

EDWARD.

"We have received your Letters, dated at Rhemes the fourth of this instant; by which we understand how the French King doth mean now to set forth a new army to resist the Emperor, and that for that cause you think you cannot yet ask leave to return, without suspension, till this bray do cease. In which thing we like your opinion very well; and the rather, because you may peradventure see more things in this short journey (if so be it that the Emperor doth march towards you) then you have seen all the while you have been there. Nevertheless, as soon as his businesse is once overpast, you, with Mr. Pickering's advice, may take some occasion to ask leave for this winter to come home, because you think there shall few things more be done then have been already, in such manner and form as we have written in our former Letters. We pray you also to advertise for how long time you have received your diets. Bartholomew Campaigne hath been paid six weeks ago, till the last of September; and we would be very glad to know whether you have received so much at his Factor's hands. More we have not to advertise you; and therefore we commit you to God. From Hampton Court, the 7th of October, anno Domini 1552."

MARTYRS.

Smithfield, near London, being *Bonner's Shambles*, and the *Bone-fire Generall* of England, no wonder if some *sparks* thereof were driven thence into the Vicenage, at Barnet, Izlington, and Stratford Bow, where more then *twenty* persons were martyred, as in Mr. Fox doth appear. Nor must we forget Mr. John Denley, burnt at Unbridge, who began to sing a Psalm at the stake; and Dr. Story (there present) caused a prickley fagot to be hurled in his face, which so hurt him, that he bled therewith¹. Now the singing *Nightingale* needed no Thorn, but only the sleeping one, to awake it². We may believe that this Martyr's *Prick-song* indeed made good melody in the ears of the God of Heaven.

PRELATS.

RICHARD NORTHALL was, saith my Author, born in this County, adding moreover "*Prætoris Londinensis, ejusdem cognominis, ut fertur, filius*"³. But take Prætor either for *Major* or *Sheriff*, and no such man appeareth in Stowe's exact "*Survey of London*:" so that one may thence safely conclude the *negative*, no such *person* in those places, though probably he might hold some other eminent office in that City⁴.

By the way, the applying the names of *Roman Magistrates* to our *English Officers*, wherein every one followeth their own fancy in assigning the correspondency, hath caused much uncertainty in matters of this nature. But we willingly believe this Robert of wealthy extraction, though he became a Carmelite, and afterwards Chaplain to King Richard the Second, who for his good preaching preferred him Bishop of Ossory, for a time Chancelour of Ireland⁵, and at last Arch-bishop of Dublin. He wrote a set of Sermons for the whole year, lived much beloved for his learning and virtues, and died, no less lamented, anno Domini 1397, on the 20th day of July.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, born at Enfield in this County⁶, bred in King's-Colledg, was Bishop first of Lincoln, then of Winchester, where he may be termed William Wickham junior,

¹ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1685.

² Pliny's Natural History.

³ Bæde, de scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 7, n. 6.

⁴ As Prætor, Gæstus, Censor, Tributus, &c.

⁵ J. Warren, de scriptoribus Hibernicis, page 127.

⁶ Dr. Hatcher's Manuscript History of the Fellows of King's Colledge in Cambridge.

in distinction of his name-sake and predecessor ; one equal to any of his Order in piety and painfulnesse (though little of him extant in print) ; superior to all in patience, dying anno 1596 of the *strangury*, when he had not made water for fourteen days together¹. This mindeth me of an usuall prayer amongst the modern Jews (had they no worse customes their company would be wellcome unto us) praising God as well for their vents of ejection, as mouths for the admission of nourishment.

SOULDIER.

FALCATIUS, or FULKE de BRENT, was a Middlesex-man by his Nativity, whose family so flourished therein in former ages (remaining in a meaner condition to this day) that an Antiquarie² will have the rivolet *Brent*, which denominateth *Brent-ford*, so named from them, which is preposterous in my opinion, believing them rather named from the rivolet.

This FULKE was a Minion to King John, whose dangers indeared martial men unto him ; who, the more to oblige his fidelity, gave him in marriage Margaret the daughter of Warrin Fitz-Gerald his Chamberlaine, late wife to Baldwin de Rivers, many muttering thereat, and the Ladie herself (it seems) not well satisfied therewith, as beneath her deserts. Hereupon our Author³:

*Lex connectit eos, amor & concordia lecti,
Sed lex qualis ? amor qualis ? concordia qualis ?
Lex exlex, amor exosus, concordia discors.*

“ Now both of them being brought into a bed,
By law, and love, and concord joyned are :
What law ? what love ? what concord did them wed ?
Law lawless, loathed love, concord which did jarr.”

This Fulke was highly in favour with King Henry the Third ; who, by the valour of this his Generall, obtained the great Victory at Lincolne.

But afterwards, when the Land was settled in peace, Fulke found himself less respected, *set by*, and not *sett by*, hung up like the axe, when it hath hew'n all the hard timber, on the wall unregarded⁴. He endeavoured therefore to embroile the Nation in a new War, and, like a dishonest Chirurgeon, willfully to blister the sound flesh into a sore, to gaine by the cureing thereof. This not succeeding (all being weary of civil warr) he presuming on the King's lenitie, and his own merit (accounting himself too high to come under the rooffe of any law) committed many outrages of felonies and murders. He was esteemed too bad to live, such his present desperateness ; yet too good to be put to death, such his former deserts ; and therefore (as an expedient between both) he was condemn'd to perpetuall banishment. He went to Rome (none had more need to confess his faults) where he lived obscurely, died miserably, and was buried ignobly, anno 1226⁵.

Sir RALPH SADLIER, Son of ——— Sadlier, Esquire, was born at Hackney in this County, where he was heir to a fair inheritance. He first was Servant to the Lord Cromwell, and by him advanced into the service of King Henry the Eighth ; a Prince judicious in *men* and *meat* (and seldome deceived in either), who made him Cheife Secretary of State. He was much knowing (and therefore most employed) in the Scotch affairs, much complicated with State Intricacies, which he knew well to unfold. It is seldome seen that the *Pen* and *Sword*, *Goun* and *Corselet*, meet eminently, as here, in the same person ; for, in the Battle of Muscledorow, he ordered and brought up our *scattered Troops* (next degree to a rout), inviting them to fight by his own example ; and so for his valour was made a Knight Bannaret. Of these two kinds, one *by way of encouragement* made before, the other *by*

¹ Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Winchester.

² Norden, in his Description of Middlesex. ³ Matthew of Westminster.

⁴ “ Dr. Fuller, in his *Mixt Contemplations*, p. 23, of the second numbering, has these words “ being now *set by*, layd aside as uselesse, and not *sett by* ;” whereby he makes the different senses of the word to consist in the spelling with one or two *t*'s. It may rather consist in the difference of pronunciation, *set by* and *set by*. But in truth there is nothing in either the pronunciation or the orthography ; for these two contrary senses arise from the same word, and the same pronunciation, and very naturally. To *set by* is to *set aside* : now a thing may be *set aside* as uselesse or disregarded, and it may be *set by* as a thing highly valuable : hence the phrase, *little or nothing set by*, that is valued and esteemed, and *much set by*.” DR. PEGGE.

⁵ Matthew Paris, in anno 1226.

way of reward after, a Field Victory, more *safe*, and no less *honourable* in my opinion; Sir Ralph was of the *second sort*, and the last which survived in England of that Order. Yet was he little in stature, *tall not in person but performance*. Queen Elizabeth made him Chancellor of the Duchy. During his last embassie in Scotland, his house at Standon in Hertfordshire was built by his Steward, in his absence, far greater then himself desired; so that he never joyed therein, and died soon after, anno 1587, in the 80th year of his age. However, it hath been often filled with good company; and they feasted with great cheer by the *hereditary hospitality* therein.

I must not forget, how when this Knight attended his Master the Lord Cromwel at Rome (before the English renounced the Papal power) a *pardon* was granted (not by his *own*, but a Servant's procuring) for the sins of that Family, for *three* immediate Generations (expiring in R. Sadler, Esquire, lately dead); which was extant, but lately *lost* or displaced amongst their Records; and though no *use* was made thereof, much *mirth* was made therewith.

CAPITAL JUDGES AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

Sir THOMAS FROWICK, Knight, was born at Elinge in this County, son to Thomas Frowick, Esquire; by his Wife, who was Daughter and Heire to Sir John Sturgeon, Knight (giving for his Armes, Azure, three sturgeons Or, under a fret Gules) bred in the study of our Municipal Law; wherein he attained to such eminency, that he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, on the 30th of September, in the 18th year of the Reign of King Henry the Seventh.

Four years he sate in his place, accounted the *Oracle of Law* in his Age, though one of the *youngest men* that ever enjoyed that office. He is reported to have dyed *floridd juvenute*, before full forty years old, and lyeth buried, with Joane his Wife, in the Church of Finchley in this County, the circumscription about his Monument being defaced; onely we understand that his death hapned on the seventeenth of October, 1506. He left a large estate to his two daughters; whereof Elah the eldest was married to Sir John Spelman (one of the Justices of the King's Bench), Grand-father to Sir Henry that renowned Knight.

Sir WILLIAM STAMFORD, Knight, was of Staffordian extraction, Robert his Grand-father living at Rowley in that County. But William his Father was a Merchant in London, and purchased lands at Hadley in Middlesex, where Sir William was born August 22, 1509.

He was bred to the study of our Municipal Lawes, attaining so much eminence therein, that he was preferred one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. His most learned book of the Pleas of the Crown hath made him for ever famous amongst men of his own profession. There is a spirit of *retraction* of one to his native Country, which made him purchase lands, and his son settle himself again in Staffordshire. This worthy Judge died August 28, and was buried at Hadley in this Shire, in the last year of the Reign of Queen Mary, 1558.

WRITERS.

JOHN ACTON. I find no fewer then *seventeen Actons* in England, so called, as I conceive, originally from *Ake*, in Saxon an *Oake*, wherewith antiently, no doubt, those townes were well stored¹. But I behold the place nigh London as the *Paramount Acton* amongst them.

Our John was bred *Doctor of the Laws* in Oxford, and afterwards became *Cann of Lincoln*, being very able in his own faculty. He wrote a learned Comment on the Ecclesiasticall Constitutions of Otho and Ottobone² (both Cardinals and Legats to the Pope in England); and flourished under King Edward the First, anno 1290.

RALPH ACTON was bred in the University of Oxford, where he attained (saith my Author³) *Magisterium Theologicum*; and, as I understand *Magister in Theologia* is a Doctor in Divinity, so *Doctor in Artibus* is a Master of Arts. This is reported to his eternall commendation: *Evangelium regni Dei fervore non modico predicabat in medijs Romanorum Superstitionum tenebris*; and though sometimes his tongue lisped with the *Siboleth* of the

¹ Bale, de Scriptoris Britannicis, Cent. 4. n. 66.

² Ibid. Cent. 5. n. 13.

³ Idem, ibidem.

superstition of that age; yet generally he uttered much pretious truth in those dangerous days, and flourished under King Edward the Second, anno 1320.

[AMP.] ROGER TWIFORD. I find *eleven* Towns so named in England (probably from the confluence of *two fords* thereabouts), and *two* in this County. He was bred an Augustinian Friar, studied in both Universities, and became a Doctor in Divinity. In his declining age he applyed himself to the reading of the Scripture and the Fathers, and became a painfull and profitable Preacher. I find him not fixed in any one place, who is charactered, "Concionum Propalator per Diocesin Norwicensem," an Itinerant (no Errant) Preacher through the Diocess of Norwich¹. He was commonly called GOODLUCK ("and Good-Luck have he with his honour") because he brought *good success* to others (and consequently his own welcome) with him whithersoever he went, which made all *places* and *persons ambitious* and *covetous* of his *presence*. He flourished about the year of our Lord 1390.

ROBERT HOWNSLOW was born in this County, at Hownslow, a village well known for the *Road* through, and the *Heath* besides it. He was a Fryar of the Order of the Holy Trinity, which chiefly employed themselves for the redemption of Captives². Indeed Locusts generally were the devourers of all food; yet one kind of Locusts were themselves *wholesome*, though *course* food, whereon John Baptist had his common repast. Thus Fryers (I confess) generally were the *pests* of the places they lived in; but, to give this Order their due, much good did redound from their endeavours; for, this Robert being their *Provinciall* for England, Scotland, and Ireland, rich people by him were affectionately exhorted, their almes industriously collected, such collections carefully preserved till they could be securely transmitted, and thereby the liberty of many Christian Captives effectually *procured*. He wrote also many *Synodall* Sermons, and Epistles of consequence to severall persons of quality, to stir up their liberality. He flourished (says Pitseus) anno Domini 1430; a most remarkable year by our foresaid Author, assigned either for the *flourishing*, or for the *Funeralls* of eleven famous writers (yet so as our Robert is *dux gregis*, and leads all the rest) all *Contemporaries*; whereas otherwise, for *two* or *three* eminent persons to light on the same year, is a fair proportion through all his Book "de illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus."

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM GOUGE, born at Stratford-Bow in this County, bred in King's Colledge in Cambridge, where he was not once absent from publique service morning and evening the space of *nine* years together. He read *fifteen* Chapters in the Bible every day; and was afterwards Minister of Blackfryers in London³. He never took a journey meerly for pleasure in all his life; he preached so long, till it was a greater difficulty for him to go up into the Pulpit, then either to make or preach a Sermon; and dyed aged *seventy nine* years, leaving the examples of his humility, faith, patience, &c. to the imitation of posterity; being buried in his own Church, December 19, 1653.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

A *nameless* HERMITE⁴ (dwelling in the *Hermitage* where now the School is) on his own cost, caused *gravel* to be digg'd in the top of *Hygate-hill* (where now is a fair *pond of water*); and therewith made a *Causeway* from Hygate to Islington⁵; a *two-handed Charity*, providing *water* on the *Hill*, where it was wanting, and *cleanness* in the *Tale*, which before (especially in Winter) was passed with much molestation.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ALICE Daughter of Thomas Wilkes, was a poor Maid born in Islington, where her cap was casually shot through with an arrow without any hurt to her head⁶. She afterwards

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 7. n. 17.

² Ibidem; and Pits.

³ These Memoires are extracted out of the Sermon preached at his Funeral. F.

⁴ Norden, in his Speculum Britanniae, p. 22.

⁵ Both the Causeway and the Pond still maintain their original excellence. N.

⁶ This story is well founded. I remember the emblematic Arrows, placed in the Alms-house. N.

was thrice married to wealthy Husbands (whereof Justice Owen the last); and built at Islington, near to the place of her deliverance, a proper Alms-house, by her well endowed. This Lady expended to charitable uses, here and elsewhere, what amounted to the full sum of two thousand three hundred pounds and upwards; and lyeth buried, as I take it, in Islington¹.

Sir JULIUS CÆSAR Knight, was born in this County, his Father having a house nigh unto Tottenham². His Father was a Doctor of Physick to Queen Elizabeth, and descended of the ancient Family of the *Dalmarii* in Italy. This his Son was bred in Oxford; and, after other intermediate preferments, was advanced Chancelour of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and sworn a Privie Counsellor on Sunday the 6th of July 1607, and afterwards was preferred Master of the Rolles³.

A person of prodigious bounty to all of worth or want, so that he might seem to be *Almoner* General of the Nation. The story is well known of a Gentleman, who once borrowing his Coach (which was as well known to poor people as any Hospital in England), was so *renderous'd* about with Beggars in London, that it cost him all the money in his purse to satisfy their importunity; so that he might have hired *twenty* Coaches on the same terms. Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, was *judicious* in his *election*, when, perceiving his dissolution to approach, he made his *last bed* in effect in the house of Sir Julius.

He continued more then 20 years Master of the Rolles; and, though heaved at by some Expectants, sate still in his place, well poyzed therein with his gravity and integrity. *Vir tantarum Elemosynarum non movebitur*, "a man of so great alms and prayers (made by him and for him) shall not be removed." Nor was it without a prosperous omen, that his chief House in Hartford-shire was called *Benington*, that is, *Villa benigna*, "the bountiful Village," as one Author will have it⁴; or as another *Villa beneficii*, "the Town of Good Turns⁵," from the river so named running by it. What shall I speak of his Arms, viz. Gules, three roses Argent; on a chief of the first so many roses of the second, emblemeng the *fragrancy of the memory* he hath left behind him⁶.

His Monument in Great St. Hellen's, London, being out of the road of ordinary fancies, was thus designed by himself.

The ensuing description is contrived in *form* of a DEED, and imitateth *ruffled Parchment*, in allusion to his *Office*, as Master of the Rolles:

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc præsens Scriptum pervenerit. Sciatis, me Julium Dalmare, aliàs Cæsarem, Militem; utriusque Doctorem; Elizabethæ Reginae Supremæ Curia Admiralitatis Judicem; et unum è Magistris Libellorum, Jacobo Regi à Privatis Concilliis, Cancellarium Scaccarii, Scriniarum Magistrum, hac præsentî Charta mea confirmasse me, annuente Divino Numine, Naturæ debitum libenter solviturum, quamprimum Deo placuerit. In cujus rei memoriam, manum meam et Sigillum apposui. Datum 27 Februarii, 1635.

JULIUS CÆSAR

¹ On taking down the old Church at Islington, in 1751, the fragments of Lady Owen's monument were removed to the Alms-houses which she founded; and an elegant Tablet, recording her many charities, has been placed in the present Church, by the Company of Brewers, whom she made the Trustees for her Alms-house and Free School. N.

² John Norden, in Description of Middlesex.

³ Norden, in Hertfordshire.

⁵ Camden's Britannia, in Hertfordshire.

⁶ So blazoned by Peacham, in his "Practice of Blazoury," page 186.

Here his *Seal* or *Coat of Arms* is *affixed*, and beneath them is written
"Irrotulatur Cælo."

He dyed the twenty-eighth day of April, anno Domini 1636, in the seventy-ninth of his age.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

PETER FABEL. I shall probably offend the gravity of some to insert, and certainly curiosity of others to omit him. Some make him a Fryer, others a Lay gentleman; all a conceited person, who, with his *merry devises*, deceived the *Devil*, who by *grace* may be resisted, not deceived by wit. If a grave Bishop, in his Sermon¹, speaking of BRUTE's coming into this Land, said it was but a *Bruit*, I hope I may say without offence, that this *Fabel* was but a *Fable*, supposed to live in the Reign of King Henry the Sixth.

TRESTRAM was a Gardener by his occupation, living at Branford in this County. This man, anno Domini 1609, fell into a most violent inflammation of the lungs, accompanied with a terrible fever, shortnesse of breath, stitch of both sides, dry cough, and an unquenchable thirst. Dr. Theodore Deodate², being his neighbour (then Physician to Prince Henry and the Lady Elizabeth) beholding him of a ruddy and sanguine complexion, adventured to let him blood, though he was of *threescore* and *sixteen* years of age.

Once he let him blood about *twenty ounces*, by which evacuation (his blood being extremely putrified) he felt ease for *three hours*; but afterwards all his accidents returned as violent as before.

Next morning he repeated the bleeding in the same quantity, whereby the Patient only found a momentary ease, his pain returning as violent as before.

The third day, remembering the Rule of Hypocrates, that blood must be let to the changing of the colour, he adventured again on as copious a *Phlebotomy* as before; whereby the sick-man found an extraordinary ease, who in *three* days had lost more then *sixty* ounces of blood.

This *Trestram* survived *eight* years after; and dyed anno 1619, a most eminent instance against those who endeavour to prove the decay of the World, because men cannot spare so much by *blood-letting* as in former ages.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1 Henry Frowicke - -	Henry Frowicke -	Tottenham - -	Mercer -	1435.
2 William Marrow - -	Stephen Marrow -	Stebunheath - -	Mercer -	1455.
3 William Hallin - -	Nicholas Hallin -	Fullham - - -	Fishmonger	1459.
4 Humphrey Heyford -	Roger Heyford -	Stratford Bowe -	Goldsmith	1470.
5 Christopher Askew -	John Askew - -	Edmonton - - -	Draper -	1533.
6 John Lyon - - -	Thomas Lyon - -	Peryfare - - -	Grocer -	1554.
7 Thomas Curteis - -	John Curteis - -	Enfield - - -	Fishmonger	1557.
8 John Jolles - - -	Thomas Jolles - -	Stratford Bowe -	Draper -	1615.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

Richard Bishop of London,
 The Prior of the Hospital of
 St. John's of Jerusalem.

John Ash } Knights for
 Richard Maideston } the Shire.

} Commissioners to take the oaths.

Johannis Harpeden, Militis.

Johannis Boys, Militis.

Johannis Frampton.

Thomæ Chaleton, Militis^a.

Henrici Somer.

Thomæ Hasele.

¹ At the Funeral of King James.

² From his own Letter, printed in Dr. Hakewill's Apology, page 242.

Thomæ Frowyk ^b.
 Simonis Campe.
 Alexandri Anne.
 Willielmi Wrothe ^c.
 Johannis Chichele.
 Roberti Warner.
 Johannis Shordyche ^d.
 Edmundi Bibbesworth.
 Walteri Grene.

Thomæ Holgyll.
 Thomæ Malton.
 Johannis Drayton.
 Willielmi Swanlond.
 Willielmi Norton.
 Johannis Barnvile.
 Richardi Richmond.
 Roberti Oliver.
 Willielmi Bray.

Roberti Foster.
 Henrici Filingsley.
 Johannis Broom.
 Roberti Charyngworth.
 Richardi Skarburgh.
 Richardi Broom.
 Johannis Elryngton ^e.
 Willielmi Brokherst.
 Johannis Danyell.

What is generally true of the Gentry in all Counties, that, being in *continuo fluxu*,
 “*Labitur, et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum*,”

is most true in this County, where the stream thereof runneth most rapid, to make more speedy room for succession; so that the Gentry in Middlesex seem *sojourners*, rather than *Inhabitants* therein. Is it not strange, that of the *thirty-three* forenamed Families, not *three* of them were extant in the Shire *one hundred and sixty* years after, viz. anno Domini 1593, as appeareth by the *alphabetical Collection* set forth by Mr. Norden in that year ¹. I impute the *brevity* (as I may term it) of such Gentry in this County to the vicinity of London to them, or rather of them to it; and hope that worshipful Families now fixed in Middlesex will hereafter have longer continuance.

^a THOMÆ CHALETON, *Militis*.] I can hardly believe him of the same Family (*R* being slipped out in the Writing thereof) with *Thomas Carleton*, who dyed anno Domini 1447, being buried under a much defaced Monument in Edmonton church, and whom the Inhabitants deliver by tradition to have been a man of great command in this County.

^b THOMÆ FROWYK.] He was Owner of Gunners-bury in the Parish of Great Eling, where-in he lyes buried; and was Father of famous Judge Frowyk, of whom before.

^c WILLIELMI WROTH.] Ancestor to Sir Henry Wroth, still living at Durance, whose great Grandfather, Sir Thomas Wroth, fled over for his Religion into Germany, in the Reign of Queen Mary; and it is observable, that he, who then went away for his conscience, hath alone of all this Catalogue his name remaining in this County. As for William Wroth, mentioned in this Catalogue, he was Son to William Wroth, Esquire, who dyed the 20th of March, the ninth of Henry the Fourth ², who was the Son of John Wroth, who married Maud sole daughter unto Thomas Durand, by whom the house of *Durands* was devolved unto him.

JOHN SHORDYCHE.] So called from *Shorditch* on the North of Bishops-gate in London, whereof he was Owner, as also of the Manor of Hackney; I say *Shorditch*, so named here (in the twelfth of King Henry the Sixth) and some *hundred years* before, *quasi Shorditch*, or the *ditch* that was the *sewer* or *publick drain* to the North-East part of the City. Hereby appeareth the vanity of their conceits who will have it so called from *Jane Shore* (the *Mistress* of Edward the Fourth), reported to dye here pitifully (as much *pitied*, though not *relieved*) in the Reign of King Richard the Third.

Reader, be pleased to take notice, that though Mr. Norden, in his Survey of this County, passeth over this *Surname* in silence, yet the *Progeny* of this *John Shorditch* hath still a considerable estate at Icknam therein.

^e JOHANNIS ELRYNGTON.] These had an house sometime at Neusdon ³ in this County, but are since extinct; and the last that I find of the name was John Elryngton, Filycer of the City of London, and Keeper of the Records of the Common Pleas; who, dying 1504, is buried with an Inscription in Hackney Church.

THE SHERIFFS.

Some perchance may expect, that in conformity to other Counties, I should here insert the Sheriffs of Middlesex, reserving those of London to the description of that City. These

¹ In his *Speculum Britannie*, page 42.

² Ex *bundello Inquisitionum* Anno 2 Regis Hen. V. num 4. in Torre London.

³ Norden, page 37.

proceed on an old vulgar error, that the Sheriffs aforesaid have their several jurisdictions divided accordingly; whereas indeed both are jointly and equally Sheriffs of London and [Sheriff of] Middlesex, having not only concurrent but united power in all places. Nor know I any difference betwixt them, save that he who is first chosen taketh place, and he who liveth the nearest to the Tower hath the *Poultrie*, the other *Wood-street-Counter*¹, assigned to his service. But more of them in London.

All I will add is this: the Gentry in Middlesex have herein a priviledge above any County in England, that they are not eligible (except also they be Freemen of London) to be Sheriffs of this Shire, which doth cut off from them the occasion of much expences.

THE BATTELLS.

Brandford Fight, 1642, November the 12th.

It began on the South-west side of the Town, near Zion house: some execution being done by great guns, and a boat on the Thames with many therein sunk, and Captain Quarles (an active Citizen on the Parliament side) drowned before he could recover the shore.

Soon was the scene of this Tragedy removed to the North of the Town, near Acton; and the King's Forces fell fiercely on the Regiment of Collonel Denzil Hollis then present in Parliament, and put them to the worst.

Here the Welsh, under Sir Salisbury their Leader, made true the Greek Proverb, ὁ φεύγων πάλιν μαχήσεται, "he that flyeth, will fight again." These who shewed *swift heels at Edgehill Battle*, use as *stout arms* [as any] in this *Fight*; for formerly they were little better then *naked*; whereas, since, they had recovered *armour to fence their bodies*, and *resolutions to arme their minds*.

Next day, being Sunday, marched out the Militia of London, but both Armies may be said to have kept the Sabbath, facing each other without any considerable action. It is incredible how many *cart-loads of victuals* were carried out from London, enough to have *feasted their Souldiers for some days*, and *fed them for some weeks*. In the evening the King's forces drew off towards King's-Town.

The number of the slain on both sides amounted not to a *thousand*; and the *reputation of the victory* on the King's side was more then the *effect* thereof; for then the Royalists did *nose and beard* the populous City of London, and did *triumphare* (though not *in*) *sub Hostico*. Indeed the accession of *Citizens* to the King answered not rational expectation; *Wealth*, though *loyal*, being always *fearful*, and *loath to hazzard a certain estate*.

This is most sure, that many scores of Prisoners taken by the King were by him freely dismissed, without other ransome then a *strict oath* to serve no more against him. Now what *Oath-office* is kept in London, I know not, nor what Pope therein had power to *dis-pence* with so *sacred an obligation*. But these met with such *Confessors*, who seemingly satisfied them in the *violation of this oath*, so that some weeks after they appeared on the *same side* as *fierce* as before.

THE FAREWELL.

This County is much *infested* with the *Mildew*. That it is, I know to my *cost*; but could not purchase the *knowledge what it is*, much lesse how it might be prevented at the *same price*, though having diligently enquired into the *name* and *nature* thereof.

Some will have it called *Mildew*, *quasi* *Maldew*, or *Ill-dew*, others *Meldew* or *Hony-dew*, as being very *sweet* (oh, how *luscious* and *noxious* is *Flattery*!), with the *astringency* thereof causing an *atrophy on consumption* in the *Grain*. His etymology was peculiar to himself who would have it termed *Mildew*, because it *grindeth* the *Grain* aforehand, making it to *dwindle away* almost to nothing.

It falleth (be it *Mist* or *Dew*) when *Corn* is almost ripe for the *Sickle*, and *antidateth* the *Harvest* (not before it is *welcome*, but) before it is *wished* by the Husbandman, Grain

¹ This Compter has been lately pulled down, and the Prisoners removed to Giltspur-street. It is in contemplation (and not before it was high time) to remove the Poultry Compter also. N.

being rather *withered* than *ripened* thereby. If, after the fall, a good *Rain* or strong *Wind* cometh, it *washeth* and *wipeth* it off, so that no *mischief* is done: otherwise the hot *Sun* arising *scaleth* (to use the *Husbandman's phrase*) the *Mildew* upon the *Straw*, and so intercepteth the *nourishment* betwixt the *Root* and the *Ear*, especially if it falleth not on the *House* (which is but another case, and hath another *Tunicle* under it) but on the *stripped Straw* near to the top of the *Stalk*.

Grain growing under *Hedges* (where the wind hath least power) is most subject thereunto; though *Wheat* of all Grain is *most*, *Bearded Wheat* of *Wheat* is *least* liable unto it: not that the *Hawnes* thereof are *Spears* to *fright* the *Mildew* from it: but advantagious *Gutters*, to slide it away the sooner, which sticketh on *notted* or *pollard Wheat*.

Inland Counties, Northampton-shire, Bedford-shire, &c. complain the *least*, *Maritime* the *most*, of *Mildew*; which insinuateth the *vapors* of the *Sea* to be *casual* thereof. Some hold that, seeing it falls from the *Skies*, *Earth* hath no *guard* for *Heaven's blowe*, save *prayer*, which in this very case is prescribed by Solomon¹. But others conceive, that *humane* may be *subordinate* to *spiritual means*; to prevent, not the *falling*, but the *hurting* of this *Dew* in such a degree, and hopefully expect the remedy from the *Ingenuity* of the next *generation*.

I am the rather confirmed in my *hopes*, because a help hath been found out against the *smooting* of *Wheat*, at least wise in some good proportion; I say the smooting of wheat, which makes it a *Negro*, as *Mildew* makes it a *Dwarfe*; viz. by mingling the *Seed* with *Lyme*, as your *Husbandmen* will inform you.

And for my *Fale* to this County, I heartily desire, that either God would of his goodnesse spare the *Fruits* of the *Earth* from so hurtful a *casualty*, or put it into the minds of men (if it may stand with his will) to find out some *defensive* in some part, to abate the *malignity* thereof².

¹ Kings viii. 37. ² This, it is believed, the ingenuity of modern Naturalists has at least contributed to abate. N.

* * * Perhaps no County offers a fairer field for a regular Topographer; for which Norden has laid a foundation; and for which a very few single Parishes have separately appeared. But "London," as Mr. Gough observes, "has engrossed all concern about the County of Middlesex." The "Magna Britannia," Mr. Gough's Camden, and "The Environs of London" by Messrs. Lysons, afford also some valuable materials. And the man of leisure, of ability, and of fortune (for a combination of all these is requisite in a regular Historian of Middlesex) might erect to himself a Monument *ære perennius*. N.

L O N D O N.

IT is the *second* City in Christendome for *greatnesse*, and the *first* for good Government. There is no civilized part of the World but it hath heard thereof, though many with this mistake, that they conceive *London* to be the Country, and *England* but the City therein.

Some have suspected the declining of the lustre thereof, because of late it *vergeth so much Westward*, increasing in buildings in *Convent Garden*, &c. But by their favour (to disprove their fear) it will be found to burnish *round about*, to every *point of the compasse*¹, with new Structures daily added thereunto.

It oweth its greatnesse, under God's divine providence, to the *well-conditioned River* of Thames, which doth not (as some Tyrant Rivers in Europe) abuse its strength in a destructive way, but imployeth its *greatness* in *goodnesse*, to be beneficial for commerce, by the reciprocation of the Tide therein. Hence it was that when King James, offended with the City, threatened to remove his Court to another place, the Lord Maior [boldly enough] returned, "that he might remove his Court at his pleasure, but could not remove the River of Thames."

Erasmus² will have *London* so called from *Lindus*, a City of Rhodes; averring a great resemblance betwixt the language and customes of the Britains and Grecians. But Mr. Camden (who no doubt knew of it) honoureth not this his *etymology* with the least mention thereof. As improbable, in my apprehension, is the deduction from *Lud's-town* (*Town* being a Saxon, no British termination). And that it was so termed from *Lan Dian*, a Temple of Diana (standing where now St. Paul's doth), is most likely, in my opinion.

MANUFACTURES.

Natural Commodities are not to be expected to growe in this place, which is only the *Field of Art*, and *Shop General of England*; *Cheapside* being called the *best Garden* only by *metaphore*; seeing otherwise, nothing but *Stones* are found therein. As for *London Manufactures*, they are so many, I shall certainly lose myself in this labyrinth, if offering to enter. In leaving, therefore, all *intermediate Inventions* to others, I will only insist on the *Needle* and the *Engine*, as the *least* and *greatest Instruments* employed therein.

NEEDLES.

The use hereof is right ancient, though *Sewing* was before *Needles*; for we read that our *first Parents* made themselves *aprons* by sewing fig-leaves together³, either fastning them with some glutinous matter, or with some sharp thing joyning them together.

A *Pin* is a *blind Needle*, a *Needle* a *Pin with an eye*. What *Nails* do in *solid*, *Needles* do in *supple* bodies, *putting them together*; only they remain not there *formally*, but *vertually*, in the *Thread* which they leave behind them. It is the *Woman's Pencil*; and *Embroidery* [*vestis acu picta*] is the *master-piece* thereof. I say *Embroidery*, much used

¹ This prophetic assertion has been very amply verified. N.

² In his adage, *Rhodii Sacrificium*.

³ Gen. iii. 7.

in former, neglected in our age, wherein modern Gallants (affecting variety of suits) desire that their cloaths should be known by them, and not, as our Ancestors, they by their cloaths, one suit of state serving them for several solemnities.

This industrious Instrument, Needle, quasi *Ne idle* (as some will have it), maintaineth many millions. Yea, he who desireth a blessing on the Plough and the Needle (including that in the card and compass) comprehendeth most employments at home and abroad, by land and by sea.

All I will add is this: that the first fine Spanish Needles in England were made, in the Reign of Queen Mary, in Cheapside, by a Negro; but such his envy, that he would teach his art to none, so that it dyed with him. More charitable was Elias Crowse, a German, who, coming over into England about the eighth of Queen Elizabeth, first taught us the making of Spanish Needles; and since we have taught ourselves the using of them.

THE ENGINE.

This general word, communicable to all machins or instruments, use in this City hath confined to signifie that which is used to quench *Scare-fires* therein. One Mr. Jones, a Merchant (living in Austin Fryers), fetched the first form thereof from Norenberge, and obtained a Patent of King James that none should be made without his approbation.

Two were begun, but not finished, in his life-time, who dyed in the great Plague, primo Caroli Primi: since which time, William Burroughs, City Founder, now living in Lotherbury, hath so compleated this instrument, that his additions amount to a new Invention, having made it more secure from breaking, and easie to be cleansed; so that, with the striking out of a wedge, it will cleanse it self, and be fit to work again in four minutes.

Since, the aforesaid Party hath made about threescore of these Engines for City and Country. The Cooper, Carpenter, Smith, Founder, Brasier, and Turner, contribute their skills to the perfecting of it. Yet may the price thereof be compassed for thirty-five pounds.

It hath gained, because it hath saved, many pounds, and (which is unvaluable) many lives of men, in this City¹. The best (though not the biggest) was lately in the Church of St. James Clarken-well, as hath many times been experimented. "A good Musician makes a good Instrument;" and it was a poor *Blew Cap*² (better known by his work then name) who played so well thereon, that (though not, with the left-handed Gibeonites, to hit the mark within a hair's breadth) he could hit within the scantling of a shilling. Since a newer at St. Bridget's Church is a better; and no wonder if the younger out-active those who are more ancient³. All wish'd this Engine may be brought forth once a quarter, to be scoured, oyled, and trimmed, but not to be used. But, if there be an occasion thereof, may it effectually perform that for which it was intended!

THE BUILDINGS.

ST. PAUL'S.

This is the only Cathedral in Christendome dedicated solely to that Saint: great the Pillars (little Legs would bowe under so big a body), and small the Windows thereof; darknesse in those dayes being conceived to raise devotion; besides, it made artificial lights to appear with the more solemnity. It may be called the Mother Church indeed, having one Babe in her Body, St. Faith's, and another in her Arms, St. Gregorie's. Surely such who repair to

¹ In a very few years after this was written, the great Fire of London destroyed, indiscriminately, both Engines and Buildings. N

² The Bridewell Apprentices were, within the memory of many persons yet living, remarkable for their alertness and skill in working a very capital Fire-Engine belonging to their Hospital. They were usually the earliest at every alarm of Fire, and had regularly a holiday on the following day. N

³ It may be proper to notice, though so universally known, the prodigious improvements in these Engines, and the wonderful exertions of the men who are in the regular employ of the various Insurance-offices in this great Metropolis. N

Divine Service in St. Faith's may there be well minded of their *mortality*, being living *people*, surrounded with the *antiperistasis* of the Dead both above and beneath them. For the present, I behold St. Paul's Church as one struck with the dead palsie on one side; the East part and Quire thereof being quick and alive, well maintained and repaired, whilst the West part is ruinous and ready to fall down¹. Little hopes it will be repaired in its old decayes, which is decayed in its new reparations, and, being formerly an ornament, is now an eyesore to the City; not to say unto the Citizens in general, some being offended that it is in so *bad*, and others that it is in no *worse*, condition.

The repairing of this Church was a worthy monument of the piety and charity of Archbishop Laud; not only procuring the bounty of others, but expending his own estate thereon. We despair not but that his Majesty's zeal in commending this work to their care will in due time meet with the forward bounty of the Citizens. It is no sin to wish, that those who have plundered the *Cloak* and *Cover* of St. Paul's (not left behind *by*, but) violently taken *from* him, might be compelled to make him a new one of their own cost; at leastwise to contribute more then ordinary proportions thereunto.

As for the Parochial Churches in London², they have all either *cast* their *skins* with the *Snake*, or *renewed* their *bills* with the *Eagle*, having at the least their *fronts beautified*, if not their *bodies rebuilt*; amongst which St. Clement's Eastcheap, is not to be forgotten, the Monument of the bounty of Baldwin Hamey, Doctor in Physick; so that what is written in a modest challenge to the Papist on the entry into the new-built Church of St. Giles in the Fields may be inscribed on the rest:

“Hous, Viator! anne bonis operibus effectum est hoc seculum?”

THE BRIDGE.

The middle thereof is properly in *none*, the *two* ends in *two* Counties, Middlesex and Surrey. Such who only see it *beneath*, where it is a *Bridge*, cannot suspect it should be a *Street*; and such who behold it *above*, where it is a *Street*, cannot believe it is a *Bridge*³. It was made with great cost, and is maintained with daily charge against the battery and assault of the Tide. The sad Riddle is generally known to all, which happened here some *twenty* years since, when a lamentable Fire could not be quenched, because there was such store of Water, hindering all accesse thereunto.

THE EXCHANGE.

This was built by Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, anno Domini 1571, in imitation of that at Antwerp, but so that the *copy* exceedeth the *original*. Queen Elizabeth named it the *Royal Burse*; but it is commonly called the *Exchange*, or *Change*, because, by Bargains driven there, Wares are changed for Wares, and Wares for Money, and Money for Money. Yet, because much of *mutability* is imported in the word *Change*, it may be a fit remembrancer to Merchants meeting here, not to build their hopes of perpetuity on what is so subject to vicissitude and alteration. Well may this place be termed the *Change*, where poor men so soon become rich by good succeſse, and rich men poor by losses and casualties unexpected!

THE TOWER.

This, to wave the Fable of Julius Caesar, was first founded by King William the Conqueror, finished by William Rufus, encompassed with a Ditch by William Longcamp Bishop of Ely, enlarged by King Henry the Third, fortified by King Edward the Fourth, beautified by King Richard the Third, repaired by King Henry the Eighth, since whose time no considerable addition thereunto. The Morter thereof (to make it, belike, the more tenacious) was, saith my Author⁴, tempered with the blood of Beasts; and this *Tower* was

¹ St. Paul's Cathedral was, soon after, among the dreadful ruins of the City. N.

² Of these very few are now remaining. N.

³ The Reader who does not recollect the Houses on London Bridge will do well to consult the fine Prints published by the Society of Antiquaries, which represent these singular buildings. N.

⁴ Fitz-Stephen, in his Description of London.

built to secure London in both senses, to *ave* or *defend* it, as occasion should require. It is a *Palace*, a *Prison*, a *Liberty*, a *Town*, a *Castle*, and what not? most remarkable for the *Armory*, *Mint*, *Ward-robe*, and [formerly] the *Unicorn's horn* therein.

ARMORY.

I place this before the *Mint*, because of Solon's Speech to Cræsus, that "he that hath the best Steel will command all his Gold and Silver." Here many justly admire at the prodigious greatness of some ancient *Corsets*. If Tully, seeing a little man wearing a *long Sword*, said pleasantly, that he was *alligatus gladio*, "tyed to his sword," surely at the sight hereof he would conclude wearers *imprisoned* in their arms. This hath put men on many conjectures; some collecting hence the strength and stature of the former ages far above ours; others parallel them with the *Shields* left by Alexander to lye in India, purposely to possesse posterity with an untruth, about the proportion of the persons of his Soldiers. If I may interpose my conjecture (and if he may speak of John of Gaunt who never fought in his armour), I conceive those *Arms*, so signally great, not made to march in (as too ponderous for any under a Gyant); but to stand therein in a breach, where they might be serviceable.

Nor can a *general diminution* of men's strength be justly inferred from the *disproportion* of Arms in our and former ages. I say *general diminution*, seeing all ages, even in the same Country, have produced some of *greater*, some of *lesser dimensions*. For, if we compare the *common Armour* used *three hundred years* since (and yet extant in the Tower) with ours of *modern use*, no such sensible difference will be found betwixt them as should argue an *universal decay*. It is confessed that their *Arrows* exceeded ours both in *bigness* and *length*. But a learned Author¹ imputeth this rather to their *continual practice* in shooting from their infancy, then to their *strength* and *stature*: so that it is rather *disuse* then *disability* in our age, that we cannot shoot the *like*; and, since the *Invention* of *Guns*, the *light use* we make of *Arrows* have made them the *lighter* in the making.

MINT.

Many of these anciently in most *Cities*, and some *Towns*. These afterwards (as so many *spangles* in one *peice* of *Gold*) were united in the *Tower*.

Of late it was much imployed to coin the Plate of our Nation, to make *State-money*; whence one said,

*Cæsaris effigies nulla est, sed imaginis expers,
Crux duplex super est dira, gemensque Lyra.*

And another,

"May their Successes like to their Coin appear,
Send double Crosses for their single Chear."

Sure I am, their *Coin* goeth under a *general suspicion* of being as *bad* as their *Cause*. But I hope hereafter, when the question is asked of our *Coiners*, "Whose image and superscription is this?" it will be returned, "The *Cæsar's* of England."

WARD-ROBE.

This was not that for the King's Wearing Apparel, or Liveries of Servants, kept elsewhere in an *House* so called, in the Parish of St. Andrew's Wardrobe; but for Vests or Robes of State, with rich Carpets, Canopies, and Hangings, to be used on great Solemnities. Here lately was a rich piece of Arras, presenting the Sea-fight in Eighty-eight, and having the living portraictures of the chiefest Commanders, wrought in the borders thereof². On the same token, that a Captain, who highly prized his own service, missing his picture therein, complained of the injury to his Friend, professing of himself that he merited a place there as well as some therein remembered, seeing he was engaged in the middle of the Fight: "Be content," quoth his Friend, "thou hast been an old Pirate, and art reserved for another hanging³."

¹ Dr Hakewill, in his Apology, page 121.

² It now hangs in the Painted Chamber. F.—This beautiful tapestry is still in good preservation. N.

³ Lord Verulam, in his "Essays."

There were also kept in this place the ancient Cloaths of our English Kings, which they wore on great Festivals; so that this *Ward-robe* was, in effect, a Library for Antiquaries, therein to read the Mode and Fashion of Garments in all ages. These King James, in the beginning of his Reign, gave to the Earl of Dunbar, by whom they were sold, re-sold, and re-re-resold at as *many hands* almost as Briarius had, some gaining vast estates thereby.

THE UNICORN'S HORN.

Amongst the many precious rarities in the Tower, this (as another in Windsor-Castle) was, in my memory, shown to people. It belongs not to me to enquire what is become of them, but rather to discuss,

1. Whether there be such a creature as an Unicorn?
2. What kind of Animal it is?
3. What the fashion and colour
4. What the use and effect

} of his Horn?

For the first, they produce a weak proof who alledge them to be the Supporters of the Scottish Arms, and of the Arms of some English Gentlemen, particularly of the Family of *Paris* in Cambridge-shire; seeing most Heralds wear the addition of Painters, and the fancy of Painters pretends to the privilege of a lawlesse liberty. But, besides that it is uncivil to give the lye to a common tradition, the former existence of such a creature (and surely no *species* is wholly lost) is cleared from several places of Scripture: "God hath as it were the strength of an Unicorn¹." "Will the Unicorn be willing to serve thee?" "My Horn shalt thou exalt like the Horn of an Unicorn²," &c. True it is, the word in the Original³ importeth nothing of any Horn therein (as doth the Latin *Unicornis*, and the Greek *Monoceros*). Yet I am confident it is right rendred, because it is so rendred; such was the Learning and Piety of the persons employed in that Translation.

Proceed we now to the second Quære, about the kind thereof. Surely it is distinct from the *Rhinoceros* (carrying a Horn, not on his Forehead, but on his Nose) because the exaltation of his Horn is not considerable, as not bunching forth much above a foot in the prominency thereof. He is commonly pictured, bodyed like a *Buck*, with a Horn advanced out of his Forehead, some *two yards* in proportion; and this his Picture confuteth his Picture, seeing generally he is held to be no *Beast of prey*, but which feedeth on the *grass*, and if so, his Mouth cannot meet with the ground; the interposition of his *Horn*, so fancifully fixed, making so great distance betwixt them.

The plain truth is, I, who first questioned whether there were any Unicorns, am since convinced that there are so many sorts of them: the *Indian Oxe*, the *Indian Asse*, the *Oryx*, &c. famous for carrying one Horn; but which is the *price* in this *Lottery* I cannot decide, seeing none alive in our Land have seen a four-footed Beast of that kind; and Julius Scaliger saith truly, "Ex libris colligere quæ prodiderunt Authores longè est periculosissimum; verum ipsarum cognitio vera è rebus ipsis est."

OLAUS WORME, one no lesse a curious inquirer into the Mysteries then careful preserver of the Rarities of Nature, Physician at this day to the King of Denmark, in a learned Work which he lately set forth, endeavoureth to prove all under a general mistake who fancy a Unicorn a four-footed Beast, proving the same to be a Fish in the Northern Seas, of 22 foot in length, a long Horn in his Forehead (no more cumbersome in the portage then Ears are to other Beasts); with which Horn he tilteth at his prey, and, having pierced it through, doth afterward feed upon it.

If it be objected to the contrary, that in Scripture he is ranked amongst the *Quadrupedes*; "And the Unicorns shall come down with them, and the Bulls with the Bulls; and their land shall be soaked with blood, and their dust made fat with fatnesse⁴;" it will be answered, that *Unicorns* there are not real, but metaphorical (rendred appellatively *Robusti* in some Translations); importing that strong Enemies, both by water and land, shall invade Idumea, to the utter destruction thereof.

Come we now to the *fashion* and *colour* of the Horn, conceiving it no considerable controversy concerning the length and bignesse thereof, quantity not varying the kind in such

¹ Num. xxiii. 22.

² Job xxxix. 9.

³ Psal. xcii. 10.

⁴ Job Reem.

⁵ Isa. xxiv. 7.

cases. Some are plain, as that in St. Mark's in Venice; others wreathed about, as that at St. Dyonis near Paris, with anfractuons spires, and coeleary turnings about it, which probably is the effect of age, those wreaths being but the wrinkles of most vivacious Unicorns. The same may be said of the colour; *white*, when newly taken from his head; *yellow*, like that lately in the Tower, of some hundred years *seniority*; but whether or no it will ever turn *black*, as that of *Ælian's* and *Plinie's* description, let others decide.

The last *Quære* remains, of the virtue of this Horn, which some exalt so high, that it is not only *antidotal* to several venomes, and substances destructive by their qualities, which we can command ourselves to believe; but also that it resisteth poysons which kill by second qualities, that is, by corrosion of parts; wherein I concur with my learned Author, and doubt "such exceed the properties of its nature, and the promises of experiment will not secure the adventure!"; and I believe few *Montebanks* will be so daring as to poyson themselves on the security of such an *Alexipharmacon*.

I have done, Reader, with this subject, when I have told thee that two of my worthy Friends (yea, the Friends to Mankind by their general generosity), Dr. Baldwin Haimey and Sir Francis Prugean, the one had the *Horn it self* (which to my dim eyes at some distance seemed like a *Taper of wreathed Wave*), the other hath the Socket (as I may term it) of the Fish, into which this Horn was fixed. I have heard that, upon experiment, a great cure against Poyson hath been done with some grains thereof; and it is improbable that the vigour of Nature should extrude that so specious to sight, which is not also soveraign to service. Since I am informed that the same Dr. Haimey hath parted with the propriety thereof to the Colledge of Physicians; and they have solemnly presented this Unicorn's Horn to his Majesty, to supply the place of that in the Tower, which our Civil Wars have embeseled.

PROVERBS.

"*A London Jury; hang half, and save half.*"

Some affirm this of an *Essex*, others of a *Middlesex Jury*; and my charity believes it *equally true*, that is, *equally untrue*, of all three. What gave first occasion to this libelling Proverb I know not. This I know, reports of this nature, like round bodies down precipices, once moved move themselves, and a Mouse may stir what a man cannot stay in this kind. The best is, though none can hinder a Slanderer from speaking, they may hinder them from speaking Truth.

This Proverb would fain suggest to credulous people as if *Londoners*, frequently impanelled on Juries, and loaded with multiplicity of matters, aim more at *dispatch* than *justice*; and, to make quick riddance (though *no hast to hang true men*), acquit half, and condemn half. Thus they divide themselves in *æquilibrio*, betwixt *Justice* and *Mercy*, though it were meet the latter should have the more advantage, and the beam break on the pitiful side. Others extend this Proverb also to their arbitrations betwixt party and party: as if, not minding the merits of the cause, they cleave the thing controverted into equal moities betwixt Plaintiff and Defendant.

The falsesse of these suggestions will appear to such who, by perusing History, do discover the *London Jurors* most conscientious in proceeding *secundum allegata & probata*, always inclining to the merciful side in saving life when they can find any cause or colour for the same; and amongst many thousands take two most memorable instances.

The first, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, who, on the 17th of April 1554. was (in the Reign of Queen Mary) arraigned for High Treason in Guildhall, before Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor, the Earls of Shrewsbury and Derby, Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chief Justice, &c. Mr. Edward Griffin, the Attorney General, pressed the Prisoner very sorely for his Correspondency with the Carews in the West, and his being privy to the Rising of Sir Thomas Wyatt. Sir Nicholas pleaded many hours for himself, no lesse stoutly then wisely, yet with due submission to the Court, till at last his *Jury* passed upon him; whose names, *ad perpetuum rei memoriam*, are here inserted:

¹ Thomas Browne, Doctor of Physick, in his "Enquiries into Vulgar Errors," B.iii. cap.23. F.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wheston. | 4. Martin. | 7. Kightleie. | 10. Banks. |
| 2. Lucar. | 5. Beswike. | 8. Low. | 11. Calthrop. |
| 3. Yoong. | 6. Barscarfeld. | 9. Painter. | 12. Cater ¹ . |

These acquitted the Prisoner; and, though much menaced by the Court, stood stoutly to their Verdict, for which they were all imprisoned, five of them fined² and paid 260*l.* a-piece, the rest lower sums; and, after their discharge from durance, commanded to attend the Council-table at an hour's warning³.

The other is of a person who was lately arraigned in Guildhall, and whom I list not to name, partly because he is easily guessed, partly because he was of so turbulent a spirit, that his name would set all my Book at dissention. He, being charged with what concerned his life, was by an uncorrupted Jury, though heavily pressed to the contrary, clearly acquitted; and one passage (omitted in his printed Tryal) I must here insert.

Speaking his Farewell to the *Jury*, now ready to depart the Bar, he requested them to remember a Statute in the Reign of King Henry the Seventh, as making much in his behalf. "Sirrah," said one Judge on the Bench to this Prisoner, "I know that Statute better than you do." To whom he calmly replied, "I believe you, Sir; but I desire that these Gentlemen of the Jury should understand it but as well as I do." And so it seems they did, for his life was saved thereby.

"A Fool will not part with his Bawble for the *Tower of London*."

This *Tower* anciently was (and in part still is) the Magazine of England's Wealth. There the *Silver*, the Mint of Money; and there the *Brasse* and *Iron* to defend it, the Armory and Store-house of Ordnance; yet Fools so doat on their darling fancies, that they prize them above all this Treasure. But, alas! *Quod scribinus, & legimus, & ridemus, hoc facimus*; "We do ourselves what we deride in others." Every one is addicted to some vanity or other, which he will not part with on any conditions, so weak and wilful we are by nature. He that will not freely and sadly confess that he is *much a Fool*, is *all a Fool*.

"*London Lick Penny*."

The Countryman coming up hither, by his own experience, will easily expound the meaning thereof. The best is, it is also *London Get Penny*, to those who live here, and carefully follow their vocations.

"*London Cockneys*."

Let us observe first the antiquity of this Proverb, then the meaning; lastly, the application thereof to *Londoners*. It is more than *four hundred* years old; for, when Hugh Bigot added artificial fortifications to the natural strength of his Castle at Bungey in Suffolk, he gave out this Rhime, therein vaunting it for impregnable:

"Were I in my Castle of *Bungey*,
Upon the River of *Waveney*,
I would ne care for the King of *Cockney*."

Meaning thereby King Henry the Second, then peaceably possessed of London, whilst some other places did resist him; though afterwards he so humbled this Hugh, that he was fain, with large sums of money and pledges for his loyalty, to redeem this his Castle from being razed to the ground.

I meet with a double sense of this word *Cockney*; some taking it for,

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. One <i>cooks'd</i> or <i>cocker'd</i> , made a wanton or nestle-cock of, delicately bred and brought up, so that when grown Men or Women, they can endure no hardship, nor comport with pains-taking. | 2. One utterly ignorant of Husbandry and Huswifery, such as is practiced in the Country, so that they may be perswaded any thing about Rural Commodities; and the Original thereof, and the Tale of the Citizen's Son, who knew not the language of <i>Cock</i> , but call'd is <i>Neighing</i> , is commonly known. |
|--|--|

¹ Holin-hed's Chronicle, p. 1105.

² Idem, p. 1126.

³ Stowe's Chronicle, page 624, who saith they were fined 500*l.* a-piece. F.

⁴ On this subject I cannot refrain from referring to Mr. Pegge's very pleasant and entertaining "Anecdotes of the English Language," published in 1803, 8vo; the author of which book would have made an excellent Commentator on Dr. Fuller. N.

⁵ Camden's Britannia, in Suffolk.

Here I take no notice of his fancy who will have it called *Cockney* by transposition, *quasi Insect, raw and rude*¹, as forc'd and far-fetch'd.

The name is generally fix'd on such who are born within the sound of *Bow-bell*, and are tender enough, and sufficiently ignorant in Country businesses. One merrily perswaded a *She-Citizen*, that, seeing *Moll* did not grow, the good *Huswives* in the Country did spin it; "I knew as much," said the *Cockney*, "for one may see the *Threds* hang out at the ends thereof." However, be it known unto all people, that as there are delicate and silly folk in the Country; so are there as hardy men and skilful *Huswives* in the City; no disparagement to any of what place soever.

"Anc ill word meets another, and it were at the Bridge of *London*."

This is a *Scottish Proverb*², and indeed a *Scottish Text* needs a *Scottish Comment* thereon. However, I thus guesse at the meaning thereof: *London-Bridge* is notoriously known for a narrow *passé* and numerous *passengers*; so that, people meeting thereon, a quarrel will quickly be engendered, if one of them hath not the wit or patience to step into a shop, if on foot; if on horseback, to stay in the void places. Thus words quickly enflame a difference, except one of the parties have the discretion of silence, yielding, or departure.

"*Billings-gate Language*."

Billings was formerly a *Gate*, though now rather *Portus* than *Porta*, being the prime *Landing-place*, and *Market* for some *Sea Commodities*. Now, although as fashionable people live there as elsewhere in the City, yet much rude folk repair thither; so that one may term this the *Esculine Gate* of *London*, from the drosse and dregs of the baser people flocking thither. Here one may hear *linguas jurgatrices*; yea, shrewd words are sometimes improved into smart blows betwixt them³. I doubt not but that *Rome*, *Venice*, *Paris*⁴, and all populous Cities, have their *Billings-gate language* in those places where rude people make their *rendezvous*.

"*Kirbie's Castle*, and *Megse's Glory*,
Spinola's Pleasure, and *Fisher's Folly*."

These were *four* houses about the City, built by Citizens, large and sumptuous above their estates, whose memories are likely longer to continue by this *rhime* than by their own pompous buildings⁵.

The *first* of these is so *uncastelled*, the *glory* of the *second* so *obscured*, that very few know (and it were needlesse to tell them) where these houses were fix'd.

As for *Spinola* (a *Genoan*, made *Free-Denizon*) the Master and Fellows of a Colledge in Cambridge know too well what he was, by their expensive suit, known to posterity by *Magdalen Colledge Case*. If his own *Countrey* (I mean the *Italian*) curse did overtake him, and if the *Plague of Building* did light upon him; few, I believe, did pity him.

As for the *last*, it was built by *Jasper Fisher*, free of the *Goldsmiths*, one of the six Clerks in *Chancery*, and a Justice of Peace, who, being a man of no great wealth (as indebted to many), built here a beautiful house, with gardens of pleasure, and bowling-alleys about it, called *Devonshire House* at this day⁶.

However, it seems this was an *ancient vanity*, even in the days of King David: "Their inward thought is, that their Houses shall continue for ever, and their dwelling-places to all generations. They call their Lands after their own names⁷."

"He will follow him like a *St. Anthony's Pig*."

St. Anthony is notoriously known for the Patron of Hogs, having a Pig for his Page in all pictures, though for what reason unknown, except, because being an Hermit, and having a cell or hole digg'd in the earth, and having his generall repast on roots, he and hogs did in some sort entercommon both in their diet and lodging.

¹ Minshew's Dictionary, in the word *Cockney*.

² Proverb by David Peranson, Minister at Dunfermline. F.

³ Few places have remained so very long in *statu quo*. N.

⁴ This city, at the beginning of the French Revolution, much out *Billings-gated* London, by the unnatural fury of the *Toussaudes*. N.

⁵ This prediction has long been fully verified. N.

⁶ Stowe's survey, p. 175.

⁷ Psalm xlix. 11.

There was a fair Hospital built to the honour of St. Anthony, in Bennet's Fink in this City; the Protectors and Proctors whereof claimed a privilege to themselves, to garble the live Pigs in the Markets of the City; and such as they found starved, or otherwise unwholesome for man's sustenance, they would slit in the ear, tie a bell about their necks, and let them loose about the City¹.

None durst hurt or take them up (having this Livery of St. Anthony upon them); but many would give them bread, and feed them in their passage, whom they used to follow whining after them. But, if such Pigs proved fat, and well liking (as often they did), the Officers of St. Anthony's Hospital would seize on them for their own use.

The Proverb is applicable to such, who have servile saleable souls, who, for a small reward, will *lack-uey* many miles, pressing their Patrons with their unwelcome importunity.

"He was born within the sound of *Bow-bell*."

This is the *periphrasis* of a *Londoner at large*, born within the Suburbs thereof; the sound of this *Bell* exceeding the extent of the *Lord Mayor's Mace*. It is called *Bow-bell*, because hanging in the Steeple of *Bow-Church*; and *Bow-Church* because built on *Bows* or Arches. John Dun, Mercer, gave, 1472, two tenements to maintain the ringing of this Bell nightly at nine a clock, which sounded to Servants a *retreat* from their work, and a *march* to their supper and bed²; and therefore conceived by some *Masters* to ring too soon, by most *Apprentices* too late. William Copland, the King's Merchant, about the year 1520, gave a bigger Bell for the same purpose, and had the hansel thereof himself, being first rung as a knell at his burial.

"St. Peter's in the *Poor*,

Where no Tavern, Alehouse, or Sign at the Dore.]"

Under correction, I conceive it called *in the Poor*, because the Augustinian Friars, professing wilful poverty, for some hundred of years, possessed more than a moiety thereof. But, as one gave for his motto, "*Malim dives esse quam haberi*;" this Parish may say, "*Malim pauper vocari quam esse*;" which ever was (not to say is) one of the richest in London; which their *signlesse* houses doe avouch, being a *sign* of the eminency of their Inhabitants, *ubi quisque sui ipsius index*, sufficiently notified and distinguished by themselves.

How ancient the use of *Signs* in this City on private houses, is to me unknown. Sure I am, it was generally used in the Reign of King Edward the Fourth; witness that dear jest of a well-meaning Citizen, who lost his life in those dangerous times for saying "he would leave the *Crown* to his Son."

I suspect this Proverb is lately a little discomposed, and that some publick houses for entertainment have stept or crept into this Parish.

"To dine with Duke *Humphrey*."

This Proverb hath altered the original meaning thereof; for first it signified *aliend vivere quadri*, to eat by the bounty, or feed by the favour of another man; for Humphrey Duke of Gloucester (commonly called the good Duke) was so *hospital*, that every man of *fashion*, otherwise *unprovided*, was welcome to *dine* with him: it not being so proper for Strangers to *sup* in those dayes with the greatest *House-keepers*. The said Duke was so bountiful, that his *Alms-dish* of Silver was very massie when empty (what then when full?); which *Alms-dish* came afterwards into the possession of the Duke of Somerset, who sent it to the Lord Rivers, to sell the same, to furnish himself for a Sea-voyage³.

But, after the death of good Duke Humphrey (when many of his former *Alms-men* were at a losse for a meal's meat), this Proverb did alter its copy; to *dine* with Duke Humphrey importing to be *dinnerlesse*.

A general mistake fixed this sense; namely, that Duke Humphrey was buried in the Body of St. Paul's Church, where many men *chaw* their meat with *feet*⁴, and walk away the want of a dinner; whereas indeed that noble person interred in St. Paul's was Sir John Beauchamp, Constable of Dover⁵, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Knight of the Garter, Son

¹ Stowe's Survey of London, page 190.

² Idem, p. 269.

³ Idem, p. 75.

⁴ Old St. Paul's Church was a regular public walk, where many a man whiled away the season for dining. N.

⁵ Stowe's Survey of London, page 368.

to Guy Earl of Warwick, and Brother to Thomas Earl of Warwick; whilst Duke Humphrey was honourably buried in St. Alban's.

"I will use you as bad as a *Jew*."

I am sure I have carried the *Child home*, and layed it at the *Father's nouse*, having traced this Proverb by the *tract from England* in general to *London*, thence to the *Old Jury*, whence it had its first original; that *poor Nation* (especially on *Shrove-Tuesday*) being intolerably abused by the English, whilst they lived in the *Land* ¹.

I could wish, that wheresoever the Jews live, they may not find so much *courtesie* as to confirm them in their *false*, yet not so much cruelty as to discourage them from the *true Religion*; till which time I can bemoan their *misery*, condemn the Christian's *cruelty*, and admire *God's justice* in both.

See we it here now *fulfilled*, which God long since frequently *foretold*², and threatned; namely, that he would make "the Jews become a Proverb," if continuing *rebellious* against him. I passe not for the flouts of *prophane Pagans*, scoffing at the Jews' Religion, "*Credat Judæus Apella*;" but to behold them thus *proverbiascere*, for their *Rebellions* against God, minds me of the performance of *God's* threatning unto them.

"Good manners to except my Lord Maior of *London*."

This is a corrective for such, whose expressions are of the largest size, and too general in their extent, parallel to the *Logick* maxime, "*Primum in unoquoque genere est excipendum*," as too high to come under the roof of comparison. In some cases, it is not civil to fill up all the room in our speeches of our selves, but to leave an upper place voyd, as a blank reserved for our betters.

"I have dined as well as my Lord Maior of *London*."

That this Proverb may not cross the *former*, know, that *as well* is not taken for as *dubiously* or *daintily*, on *variety* of *costly dishes*, in which kinds the *Lord Maior* is *paramount* for *magnificence*; for (not to speak of his solemn Invitations, as when Henry Piccard, Lord Maior 1357, did in one day entertain a *Messe of Kings*⁴, Edward King of England, John King of France, David King of Scots, and the King of Cyprus, besides Edward Prince of Wales, and many prime Noble-men of the Land) his *daily Dinners* are *Feasts*, both for *plenty*, *guests*, and *attendants*. But the Proverb hath its *modest meaning*; "I have dined as well," that is, as *comfortable*, as *contentedly*, according to the Rule, *Satis est quod sufficit*, "Enough is as good as a Feast," and better then a *Surfeit*; and indeed Nature is contented with a *little*, and Grace with *lesse*.

"As old as *Paul's Steeple*."

Different are the *dates* of the age thereof, because it had two *births* or *beginnings*⁵; for, if we count it from the time wherein it was originally co-founded by King Ehelbert, with the *Body of the Church*, *anno six hundred and ten*, then it is above a *thousand* and *forty years* of age. But, if we reckon it from the year 1087, when burnt with Lightning from Heaven, and afterwards re-built by the Bishops of London, it is not above *five hundred years old*. And though this Proverb falls far short of the Latine ones, *Antiquius Arcadibus*, *Antiquius Saturno*; yet serveth it sufficiently to be returned to such, who pretend those things to be *stale*, *old*, and almost *antiquated*.

"He is only fit for *Ruffian's Hall*."

A *Ruffian* is the same with a *Swaggerer*, so called, because endeavouring to make that side to *swag* or weigh down, whereon he ingageth. The same also with *Swash-Buckler*, from *swashing*, or making a noise on bucklers. *West Smithfield* (now the *Horse-market*) was formerly called *Ruffian's Hall*, where such men met casually and otherwise, to try masteries with sword and buckler⁶. More were frightened then hurt, hurt then killed

¹ Under the Protectorate of Cromwell, the Jews were in a great measure banished from this country. N.

² Deut. xxviii 37. 1 Kings ix 7. Jer. xxiv. 9.

³ Juvenal's Satires.

⁴ Stowe's Survey of London, page 87.

⁵ It is almost superfluous to observe that the *old church* (see p. 57.) is here meant. N.

⁶ Continuer of Stowe's Annals, page 1024.

therewith, it being accounted unmanly to strike beneath the knee, because in effect it was as one armed against a naked man. But, since that desperate Traitor Rowland Yorke first used thrusting with rapiers, swords and bucklers are disused¹, and the Proverb only applicable to quarrelsome people (not tame, but wild Barretters) who delight in brawls and blows.

"A loyal heart may be landed under *Traitors' Bridge*."]

This is a Bridge under which is an entrance into the Tower (over against *Pink Gate*), formerly fatal to those who landed there, there being a muttering that such never came forth alive, as dying (to say no worse) therein, without any legal trial. The Proverb importeth, that *passive Innocence*, overpowered with Adversaries, may be accused without cause, and disposed at the pleasure of others; it being true of all Prisoners, what our Saviour said to and of St. Peter, "Another shall carry thee whither thou wouldst not²."

Queen Elizabeth may be a prooffe hereof, who, in the Reign of Queen Mary her Sister, first stayed, and denied to *land* at those *Stairs*, where all *Traytors* and *Offenders* customably used to *land*, till a Lord (which my Author would not, and I cannot name) told her "she should not choose;" and so she was forced accordingly³.

"To cast water into the *Thames*."]

That is, to give to them who had plenty before; which notwithstanding is the *dole general* of the World. Yet let not *Thames* be proud of his full and fair stream, seeing *Water* may be wanting therein, as it was anno 1158, the fourth of William Rufus⁴, when men might walk over dryshod; and again anno 1582, a strong wind lying West and by South, which forced out the Fresh and kept back the Salt-water⁵.

"He must take him a house in *Turn-again Lane*⁶."]

This, in old Records, is called *Wind-again Lane*⁷, and lyeth in the parish of St. *Sepulchre's*, going down to *Fleet-Dike*; which men must turn again the same way they came, for there it is stopped⁸. The Proverb is applied to those, who, sensible that they embrace destructive courses, must seasonably alter their manners, which they may do without any shame to themselves; it is better to come back through *Turn-again* (though a *narrow* and *obscure*) *Lane*, then to go (on an ill account) straight forwards in a *fair street* hard by, whence, "*Vestigia nulla retrorsum*," as leading Westward to Execution⁹.

"He may whet his Knife on the Threshold of the *Fleet*."]

The *Fleet* is a place notoriously known for a Prison, to which many are committed for their *contempts*¹⁰, more for their *debts*; so called it is from a Brook running by, as that (of Tygris in Armenia) from its former *fleetnesse*, though now it creepeth slow enough; not so much for age, as the injection of City excrements wherewith it is so obstructed.

The Proverb is applicable to those who never owed ought; or else, having *run* into debt, have *crept* out of it, so that now they may defie danger and arrests, yea may *triumph* in *Hostico*, laugh in the face of the Serjeants. Surely the Threshold of the *Fleet*, so used, setteth a good edge on the Knife, and a better on the Wearer thereof, acting him with a spirit free from all engagements.

"All goeth down *Gutter-lane*."]

There is a small Lane (inhabited anciently by Gold-beaters) leading out of Cheapside, East of Foster-lane, which *Orthography* presents to the Reader by the name of *Guthuryn-Lane*, from him the once *Owner* thereof¹¹. But common people (we must speak with the *volge*, and think with the *wise*) call it *Guttur Lane*, pleading for their mis-pronouncing it, that the narrow form thereof is like the *throat* or *gullet*, and such a one would have pleased Apitius the Epicure, who wished to himself *Tricubitale Guttur*.

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1587.

² John xxi. 18.

³ Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 2092.

⁴ Stowe's Chronicle, in anno notato.

⁵ Idem, in anno notato.

⁶ J. Heywood, in his Epigrams, num. 69.

⁷ Stowe's Survey of London, page 427.

⁸ *Fleet-Dike*, which at that time was open for vessels as far

up as Holborn Bridge, has long been filled up; and *Turn-again Lane* materially altered. N.

⁹ This allusion to the high road to *Tyburn* grows daily less intelligible. N.

¹⁰ It is the prison of the High Court of Chancery. N.

¹¹ Stowe's Survey of London, page 338.

The Proverb is applicable to those who spend all in drunkenesse and gluttony, meer *Belly-Gods*, whom the Philosopher¹ called *γαστρίμαχος*. I confess the word, both in sound and sense, hath some affinity with that of St. Paul's of the Cretians, *γαστρίδες ἀγλαί*, "Idle-bellies²," save that our *Gastrimargi* are far worse, so named from the meer madnesse and distraction of their appetite.

"As lame as St. Giles Cripple-gate."

St. Giles was by birth an Athenian, of noble extraction and great estate, but quitted all for a solitary life. He was visited with a lamenesse (whether natural or casual I know not); but the Tradition goes, that he desired not to be healed thereof for his greater mortification: if so, his judgment differed from all the good *Lame-men* in the Gospel, importunate for ease from their infirmity. He is accompted the Patron of *Criples*; and whereas Churches dedicated to other Saints of better *Footmanship* get the speed of him and come into the City, generally *lame St. Giles* laggeth behind in the *Suburbs*, as in London, Cambridge, Salisbury, &c.

Cripple-gate was so called before the Conquest³, from *Criples* begging of Passengers therein. And indeed they may prescribe for their custome, ever since the *lame man* begged an alms of Peter and John at the beautiful Gate of the Temple⁴.

This Proverb may seem guilty of false Herauldry, Lamenesse on Lamenesse; and, in common Discourse, is spoken rather merrily then mournfully, of such who for some light hurt lag behind, and sometimes is applied to those who out of lazinesse (none so lame as they that will not go) counterfeit infirmity.

"You are all for the *Hoistings*, or *Hustings*."

It is spoken of those who by pride or passion are mounted or elated to a pitch above the due proportion of their birth, quality, or estate; such as are all *in altitudinibus*, so that common persons know not how to behave themselves unto them. It cometh from the *Hustings*, the principal and highest Court in London (as also in Winchester, Lincolne, York, &c.), so called from the French word *Haulser*, to raise or lift up.

The mention of the *Hustings*, a Court so called, mindeth me of another Court, called the Court of *Hall-mote*; and I am resolved to run the hazard of the Reader's anger with this my digression, to rectifie a mistake in some, and prevent it in others.

"This is derived of *Hall and Mote*, as much as to say, the *Hall Court*, *id est*, *Conventus Civium in Aulam Publicam*; every Company in London having a Hall, wherein they kept their Courts; and this Court antiently called Hall-Mote, or Folk-Mote⁵."

With whom *verbatim* concurrerth (who would not willingly dissent from him in point of Common-Law) the Learned Doctor Cowel in his "Interpreter."

But let all take heed that they confound not this Court with another more antient (and more proper for the cognizance of the pen of a Divine): *vis.* *Holy-Mote Court*, being a Court derived from *Holy*, which is *Holy*, and *Mote* a Meeting, being an Assembly kept before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, for the regulation of the Company of the Bakers in London (wherein the *stoffe of Bread*, and therein the *life of the Poor*, is so much concerned), formerly kept on the Lord's-day (whence it took its name) before the Feast of St. Thomas. But a Court of Common Council, December the 15th, 1699, altered that Court until the Thursday before St. Thomas's day, as since, by a later act of the same Council, it is removed unto the Monday before the said Festival. The antient title of this Court runneth as followeth:

"Curia Sancti Motus tenta in Guilhældea Civitatis London, coram Majore et Vicecomitibus Civitatis London, die Dominico proximo ante Festum Sancti Thomae Apostoli, ad horum sextam ante meridiem ejusdem diei, secundum Consuetudinem Civitatis London."

Such who are *harmed in the Loves*, and are pleased to reflect on the name of my Auditor and worthy Friend on the margin⁶, will not in the least degree suspect the truth hereof.

¹ Aristotle, Moral. l. 3.

² Titus i. 12.

³ Stowe's Survey of London, page 92.

⁴ Acts iii. 2.

⁵ Sir Edward Coke, Institut. part. ii. cap. 9.

⁶ Mr. Richard Smith, still living [1659]; "quondam Seneschellus Curiae Sancti-Motus antedictae."

Before I come to enroll the List of the WORTHIES of this City, I premise the words *Londinas* and *Londinensis*, as some have curiously stated their senses ; according to whose fancy,

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|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Londinas</i> | } signifieth { | one born in | } <i>London</i> : { | wheresoever he doth live. |
| 2. <i>Londinensis</i> | | one living in | | wheresoever he was born. |

Could this be made a truth, this distinction would be very serviceable to me in this work; but it will not *hold water* ; finding, on due enquiry, that by the best Criticks both are used promiscuously, for any either born or living in that City, save that *Londinas* (answering to the question *Cujas*) signifieth *Persons* alone, whilst *Londinensis* importeth either *Persons* or *Things* relating to that City, as *Turris Londinensis*, *Pons Londinensis*, &c.

PRINCES.

KATHERINE, third Daughter of King Henry the Third and Queen Eleanor, was born at London, anno Domini 1252, November the 25th, being St. Katherin's day, whose name was therefore given unto her at the Font, by Boniface Archbishop of Canterbury, her Uncle and Godfather¹. She dyed in her very infancy, on whom we will presume to bestow this Epitaph :

“ Wak't from the wombe, she on this world did peep,
Dislikt it, clos'd her eyes, fell fast asleep.”

She lyeth interr'd at Westminster, in the space betwixt the Chappels of King Edward and St. Bennet.

JOAN, eldest daughter and third child of King Edward the Second and Queen Isabel, was born in the Tower of London, about the year 1316². She was afterwards married to David the Second, King of Scotland, continuing his wife *twenty-eight* years. This was she (as I conceive³) who was commonly called *Joan Make-Peace* (and we know “Blessed are the Peace-makers”) ; improving her power (though sometimes with small successe) to do good offices betwixt the two Kingdomes. Coming into England to visit her Brother King Edward the Third, she deceased here without issue, anno 1357, and lyeth buried in Gray-Friers, London.

It will not be amiss, in reference to her name, here to observe, that *Joan* (which is Feminine to *John*) was a frequent name in the Royal Family of England, as also amongst Foreign Princes ; and no wonder, seeing we find a worthy woman of that name *Benefactresse* to our *Saviour himself*⁴. However, seeing in later times it hath been counted but a *course* and *homely* name, and some Proverbs of contempt have been cast thereon ; it hath since been mollified into *Jane* (sounding finer, it seemes, to an English eare), though this modern name will hardly be found in any English writer *three hundred* yeares ago.

KATHERINE, youngest Daughter to King Henry the Seventh and Elizabeth his Queen, was born in the Tower of London, on the 2d day of February, anno Domini 1503, deceasing few dayes after.

It is a sad (and probably too true an) account of an antient man, which is given in his Epitaph,

“ Here lies the man was born, and cry'd,
Liv'd sixty yeares, fell sick, and dy'd⁵.”

What was a bad character of his aged *unprofitableness*, is a good one of this infant *Ladie's innocence*, of whom we know nothing, save that she *sucked, fell sick, and deceased*. Only let me adde, she was the last Princesse born in the Tower ; our English Kings hereafter removing their residence to Bridewel and White-hall ; and using the Tower not so much as a *Palace* for the *State*, as *Prison* for the *strength* thereof.

[AMP.] ANNA BOLLEN, Daughter of the Lord Thomas Bollen Earl of Wiltshire, was (as some of her honourable relations still surviving do conjecture) born in London, and be-

¹ Speed's Chronicle, p. 551.

² Ibid. p. 576.

³ Others apply it to Joan Daughter to King John, wife to Alexander the Second, King of Scotland. F.

⁴ Luke viii. 3.

⁵ Camden's Remains.

came second Wife to King Henry the Eighth. Indeed he passionately affected her when but a *Lord's Daughter*, but did not marry her till she was a *Princesse*; created by him *Marchionesse of Pembroke*, partly to make her the more proportionable match, and partly to try how she would become a *Coronet*, before she wore a *Crown*.

The Papists much disparage her memory (malice will lye, or must be dumb) making all her wit to consist in *boldnesse*, her *beauty* in a *French garb*, and her *modesty* in a *cunning coynesse*; whereas indeed she was a *Lady accomplished* in body (was it likely King Henry would love what was not lovely?) and *vertuous* in mind, and, whilst a *Favourite* of the King's, a *Favourer* of all *good men*, and great *Promoter* of the *Gospel*. The inconstancy of her husband's affections is conceived by most moderate men (what else soever was pretended) her chiefest crime, and cause of her death, which happened anno 1536.

[AMP.] KATHERINE HOWARD, Daughter to the Lord Edmond Howard, Son to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, was (though her Father had large lands and houses in many places) probably born in London, and at last became fifth wife to King Henry the Eighth. Such as desire to know the names, number, and successes of all six, may conceive King Henry thus speaking on his death-bed:

"Three *Kates*, two *Nans*, and one dear *Jane*, I wedded;
One *Spanish*, one *Dutch*, and four *English Wives*:
From two I was divorc'd, two I beheaded,
One died in child-bed, and one me survives."

Of this Katherine Howard little is reported; and yet too much, if all be true, of her incontinency, which cost her her life. The greatest good the Land got by this match was a general leave to marry Cousin-germans, formerly prohibited by the Canon, and hereafter permitted by the Common law; a door of lawful liberty left open by God in Scripture, shut by the Pope for his private profit, opened again by the King, first for his own admittance (this Katherine being Cousin-german to Anna Bollen, his former Wife), and then for the service of such Subjects as would follow him upon the like occasion. This Lady was beheaded anno Domini 1540.

SAINTS.

Not to speak of St. Sedd born in this City, and afterwards Bishop thereof, of whom we find nothing reported, save that he was very instrumental to the converting of the Mercians¹; we begin with

WULSINE, who was born in this City of worthy Parents, breeding him up in the Devotion of that age²; and became a Benedictine Monk, till at last by his fast friend St. Dunstan, he was preferred, first Abbot of Westminster, whence he was afterwards removed to be Bishop of Sherburne in Dorsetshire. A mighty Champion he was for a *monastical* life, and therefore could not be quiet till he had driven all the *Secular Priests* out of Sherburne, and substituted Monks in their room. I read not of any Miracle done by him, either whilst living or when dead, save that, in the juncture of both, he is said with St. Stephen to have seen Heaven opened, &c. He had contracted great intimacy with one Egeline, a virtuous Knight, who died on the same day with him, and he enjoined his Monks that they should both be buried in one grave; their joynt death happened January the 8th, anno 985.

THOMAS BECKET, son to Gilbert Becket, merchant, and Maud his wife, was born in this City, in the place where now Mercers-Chappel is erected. I have, Reader, been so prodigal in the large description of his life, in my "*Ecclesiastical History*," that I have no new observable left to present you with. Onely when I consider of the multitude of *vowes*, made by superstitious Pilgrims to his *Shrine* (where the stones were hallowed with their bended knees), I much admire at their Will-worship, no vowes appearing in Scripture but what were made to God alone. And therefore most impudent is the attempt of those Papists, tampering to corrupt Holy Writ in favour of such vowes, reading in the Vulgar Latine, Prov. xx. 25.

¹ Hierom Porter, Lives of the Saints, p. 25.

² Hierom Porter, in his Flowers of the Lives of English Saints, January 8.

“*Ruina est homini devotare Sanctos, & post vota retractare.*”

It is a snare to a man who often maketh vows to Saints, and after vows retracteth them.

This Becket was slain (as is notoriously known) on *Innocent's-day*, in his own Church of Canterbury, 1170.

Instead of, “*Ruina est homini devorare Sancta, & post vota retractare.*”

It is a snare to a man who devoureth that which is holy, and after vows to make enquiry.

MARTYRS.

WILLIAM SAUTRE, alias *Chatris*, Parish Priest of the Church of St. Osith's, London, was the first Englishman that was put to death by fire, for maintaining the opinions of Wicliffe.

In the primitive times (pardon, Reader, no impertinent digression) such the lenity and tenderness of the Fathers of the Church towards Hereticks, that, contenting themselves with condemning their blasphemous opinions, they proceeded to no penalty on their persons. Yea, in after-ages, when the Christian Emperour would have punished the furious Donatists with a pecuniary mulct, the Holy men of those times so earnestly interceded, as to procure the remission¹. And St. Augustine himself, who was most zealous in his writing against these Donatists², professeth he had rather be himself slain by them, than, by detecting them, be any cause they should undergoe the punishment of death; whereas henceforward in England many were brought to the fire by the Bishops and others of the Clergy, whose opinions were neither so blasphemous, nor deportment so inhumane, as ancient Hereticks.

I confesse, not only simple Heresie was charged on this Sautre, but also a relapse thereinto after abjuration; in which case such is the charity of the *Canon Law*, that such a person is, “*seculari judicio sine ullâ penitus audientiâ relinquendus*”³, not affording any audience to one relapsed, though he should revoke his opinions. Quite contrary to the charitable judgement of St. Chrysostome, who sticked not to say, “*Χιλιάκις μετανόησας εἰσελθε,*” If thou fall a thousand times, and repent thee of thy folly, come boldly into the Church⁴.

There is some difference amongst Authors, about the legal proceedings against this Sautre, by what power he was condemned to dye:

Walsingham will have him die during the sitting of the Parliament secundo Henrici Quarti, by vertue of the Law then made against Hereticks⁵.

Others will have him put to death, not by any Statute-Law then made, but as convicted in a Provincial Council of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The latter seemeth most true, because the Writ *De Hæretico comburendo* (sent down by the advice of the Lords Temporal to the Mayor of London, to cause his execution) bare date the 26th of February; whereas it was ordered in that Parliament, that the Penal Statutes made therein should not take effect till after Whitsontide⁶.

But, by what power soever it was done, poor Sautre was burnt in Smithfield, about the 28th of February, 1400. One criticisme of cruelty and hypocrisie is most remarkable. The close of the Archbishop's sentence of degradation, when Sautre was committed over to the Secular Court, endeth with this expression, “Beseeching the Court aforesaid, that they will receive favourably the said William, unto them thus re-committed⁷.”

We are much beholding to Baronius, for the better understanding this passage; informing us that it was ever fashionable with their Clergy to this day, that when they consign an Heretick over to the *Secular* for execution, “they effectually intercede that he may not be punished with death⁸.” For it appeareth in Prosper, that four Bishops were excommunicated anno 392, for being accusers of Priscilian (the first Heretick who was confuted with steel), that age conceiving all tendency to cruelty utterly inconsistent with Clerical profession. And hence it was, thinks the aforesaid Baronius, that this custome was taken up, of

¹ Augustine, Epistle 68.

² Epistle 127, and *Retract.* lib. 2. cap. 5.

³ De Hæret. cap. 9. & tit. eod. cap. 4. in sexto.

⁴ Socrates de Chrysostomo, lib. 6. cap. xxi. lat. 19.

⁵ Hypodigma Neustria, anno 1401. p. 158.

⁶ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 517.

⁷ Rot. Parl. 2 Hen. IV. num. 116.

⁸ Tom. iv. anno 386. num. 23.

the Clergy's mock-mercy, in their dissembled mediation for condemned Hereticks. I say *dissembled*: for, if the *Lay*, having them in his power, shall defer the doing of it more than ordinary, it is the constant tenet of the Canonists (relying on a Bull of Alexander the Fourth 1260) he is to be compell'd unto it by spiritual censures.

We have been the larger upon this Sautre's death, because he was the English Protestant (pardon the *prolepsis*) Proto-martyr. But every son must not look to be an heir; we will be shorter on the rest in this City, contenting our selves with their bare names, except some extraordinary matter present itself to our observation.

JOHN BADBY was an Artificer in Black Friars in London, condemned, and burned in Smithfield, about 1401. Henry Prince of Wales (afterwards King Henry the Fifth) happened to be present at his execution, who not onely promised him pardon on his recantation, but also a stipend out of the King's Treasury, sufficient for his support; all which Badby refused. He was put into an empty *Tun* (a ceremony of cruelty peculiar to him alone), and the fire put therein.

At the first feeling thereof, he cried "Mercy, Mercy!" begging it of the God of Heaven; which noble Prince Henry mistook for a kind of revocation of his opinions, and presently caused the fire round about him to be quenched, renewing his promises unto him with advantage; which Badby refused the second time, and was martyred.

But, Reader, I will engage no deeper in this copious subject, lest I lose myself in the labyrinth thereof. Joseph left off to number the Corn in Egypt, "for it was without number²;" the cause alone of my desisting in this subject. Yea, bloudy Bonner had murdered many more, had not that *hydropical humor* which quenched the life of Queen Mary catin-guished also the Fires in Smithfield.

PRELATES.

Here in this City we are at a greater losse, as to this topick, than in any *Shire* in England: for in vain it is for any man to name himself *Thomas of London*, *John of London*, &c.; such *Sirnames* not reaching their end, nor attaining their intention, *viz.* to *diversifie* the person, the *luxury* of so populous a place leaving them as *unspecified* as it found them. We therefore have cause to believe, that many Clergy-men, both *Bishops* and *Writers*, born in this City, did not *follow suit* with others of their *coat*, to be named from the *Place* of their *Nativity*, but from their *Fathers*; the reason why we can give so slender an account of them as followeth.

SIMON OF GAUNT was born in this City³ (his Mother being an English woman, his Father a Flemming); and, being bred in good literature, became so famous, that by King Edward the First he was preferred Bishop of Salisbury, 1298. He gave the first leave to the Citizens thereof to fortifie that place with a deep Ditch, partly remaining, and a strong Wall wholly demolished at this day. Now, seeing good Laws are the best *Walls* of any foundation, no lesse was his care for the Church than City of Salisbury, making good Statutes, whereby it was ordered even unto our age. He dyed about the year 1315.

JOHN KITE was born in London, bred in Oxford, sent Embassadour into Spain, made a Grecian Titulary Arch-bishop (receiving thence as much profit as men *shear wool from logs*), and at last the real Bishop of Carlisle⁴: yet is his Epitaph, in the Church of Stepney, neither good *English*, *Latine*, *Spanish*, or *Greek*, but a barbarous confusion, as followeth:

"Under this Stone cloyd et marmorate
Lyeth John Kite, Londoner natiffe.
Encreasing in virtues, rose to hygh estate
In the fourth Edward's chappel by his yong life
Sith which the Seuinth Henries service primatife

¹ Fox. Acts and Monuments, p. 522.

² Gen. xli. 49.

³ J. Bale, J. Pits: and Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Salisbury.

⁴ Godwin, in the Bishops of Carlisle.

Proceeding still in virtuous efficacy
 To be in favour with this our King's grase.
 With witt endewyed chosen to be Legate,
 Sent into Spain, where he right joyfully
 Combined both Princes in pease most amate.
 In Grece Archbishop elected worthely
 And last of Carlyel ruling postorally :
 Keyng nobyl houshold with great hospitality.
 On thousand fyve hundred thirty and seuy
 Inuyterate with carys consumed with Age,
 The nineteeth of Jun, reckonyd full euy
 Passed to Heauyn from worldly Pylgramage,
 Of whose Soul good peopul of Cherite
 Prey, as ye wold be preyd for, for thus must you lye ;
 Jesu mercy, Lady help."

These, if made 300 years ago, had been excusable ; but such *midnight verses* are abominable, made, as it appears, in the *dawning* of good learning and pure language. Yet, because some love Poetry, either *very good* or *very bad*, that if they cannot *learn from it*, they may *laugh at it*, they are here inserted.

WILLIAM KNIGHT was born in this City, bred Fellow of New-Colledge in Oxford, on the same token, that there have been *ten* of his Sirname, Fellowes of that Foundation ¹. He proceeded Doctor of Law ; and a noble Pen ² makes him Secretary to King Henry the Eighth. Sure it is, he was the first person employed to the Pope, to motion to him the matter of *his Divorce* ; advertizing the King, by his weekly dispatches, how slowly his cause (though spurred with English gold) crept on in the Court of Rome. After his return, the King rewarded his industry, fidelity, and ability, with bestowing the Bishoprick of Bath and Wells upon him.

In Wells (with the assistance of Dean Woolman) he built a stately covered Crosse in the Market-place, for the glory of God, and conveniency of poor people, to secure them from the weather ; adding this Inscription, "*Laus Deo, Pax Vivis, Requies Defunctis.*" He dyed September 29, anno 1547.

NICOLAS HEATH was born, and had his childhood, in the City of *London*, being noted for one of *St. Antonies Pigs* ³ therein (so were the Scholars of that School commonly called, as those of St. Paul's, *Paul's Pigeons* ³) ; and bred first in Christ's-Colledge, then Fellow of Clare-hall in Cambridge ⁴. By King Henry the Eighth (to whom he was Almoner) he was preferred Bishop, first of Rochester, then of Worcester : deprived by King Edward the Sixth ; restored by Queen Mary, who advanced him Arch-bishop of York, and Lord Chancelour of England. A moderate man, who would not let the least spark of persecution be kindled in his Diocess, if any in his Province.

In the Conference at Westminster betwixt Papists and Protestants, primo Elizabethæ, he was a kind of Moderatour, but interposed little. Infected by his Fellow-Prisoner-Popish-Prelates, he could not be perswaded to take the Oath of Supremacie, for which he was deprived. He led a pious and private life, on his own lands, at Cobham in Surrey, whither Queen Elizabeth came often to visit him ; and dyed about the year of our Lord 1566.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN YOUNGE, D. D. was borne in Cheapside, and bred in Pembrok-Hall in Cambridge, whereof he became Master : hence he was preferred Rector of St. Giles Cripple-gate, and at last Bishop of Rochester ⁵ ; a constant preacher, and to whose judgement Queen Elizabeth ascribed much in Church-matters.

¹ Register of that Colledge, in anno 1493.

² Lord Herbert, in the Life of Henry VIII. p. 216.

³ Stowe's Survey of London.

⁴ Richard Hall, in the Life of Bishop Fisher.

⁵ So am I informed by Sir John Young, his Grandchild. F.

Better Bishopricks were often offered to, and as often refused by him: particularly, when Norwich was proffered him, by one who affirmed it to be a higher Seat, Bishop Young pleasantly returned, "Yea, but it is a harder, and not so easie for an old man, since the Cushion was taken away from it;" meaning, since Dr. Scambler had *scumbled* away the Revenues thereof. He dyed anno Domini 1605; and lyeth buried at Bromly Church in Kent, where his son most solemnly and sumptuously interred him, though he enjoyned all possible privacy, and on his death-bed forbad all funeral expences. But in such cases it may become the charity and affection of the *survivors*, to do what becomes not so well the modesty and discretion of the *dying to desire*.

WILLIAM COTTON, D. D. was born in this City (though his *infancy* was much conversant about Finchley in Middlesex), as his nearest Relation¹ hath informed me. He was bred in Queen's Colledge in Cambridge; preferred by Queen Elizabeth Archdeacon of Lewis, and Canon Residentiary of St. Pauls. Hence he was advanced and consecrated Bishop of Exeter, November the 12th, 1598.

During his sitting there, Mr. Snape, a second *Curwright* (not for *abilities* but *activity*), came out of Jersey, and plentifully sowed the *seeds* of *Non-conformity* in his Diocese, which the *vigilancy* of this stout and prudent Prelate *plucked up by the roots*, before they could come to *perfection*.

In his old age he was *apoplectical*, which malady deprived him of his speech some dayes before his death; so that he could only say *Amen, Amen*, often reiterated. Hereupon some scandalous tongues broached this *jeer*, "that he lived like a *Bishop*, and dyed like a *Clark*;" and yet let such men know, that no dying person can use any one word more expressive; whether it be an invocation of *his help* in whom all the promises are *Amen*; or whether it be a *submission* to the *Divine providence* in all, by way of *approbation* of *former*, or *option* of *future things*.

I will only add and translate his Epitaph, transcribed from his Monument.

A Paulo ad Petrum pia te Regina vocavit:

Cum Petro & Paulo Caeli Rex arce locavit.

"Whom th' Queen from *Paul* to *Peter* did remove:

Him God with *Paul* and *Peter* plac'd above."

He lyeth buried in the North-side of the Quire of Exeter; but his Monument is distanced from the place of his Interment, in a North-East Chappel. His death happened anno Domini 1621.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, D. D. was born in this City, in Tower-street; his Father being a Seaman of good repute belonging to Trinity-house. He was bred Scholar, Fellow, and Master, of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge.

He was an *unimitable* Preacher in his way; and such Plagiaries who have stolen his Sermons could never steal his Preaching, and could make *nothing* of that whereof he made all *things* as he desired. Pious and pleasant Bishop Felton (his Contemporary and Colleague) indeavoured in *vain* in his Sermon to assimilate his style; and therefore said merrily of himself, "I had almost marr'd my own natural Trot, by endeavouring to imitate his artificial Amble." But I have spoken largely of this peerlesse Prelate in my "Church-History." He dyed anno Domini 1626.

THOMAS DOVE, D. D. was born in this City, as a *credible person*² of his nearest Relation hath informed me, bred a *Tanquam* (which is a *Fellowes Fellow*) in Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge. He afterwards became an eminent Preacher; and his Sermons, substantial in themselves, were advantaged by his *comely person* and *graceful elocution*. Queen Elizabeth highly affected, and anno 1589 preferred him Dean of Norwich, advancing him *eleven* yeares after to the Bishoprick of Peterborough³. He departed this life, 1630, in the thirtieth year of his Bishoprick, on the thirtieth of August, who *kept a good house* whilst he lived, and yet raised a *Family to knightly degree*.

¹ Edward Cotton, D. D. his Son. F.

² Mr. Thursby.

³ See more of him in my "Church-History." F.

JOHN HOWSON, D. D. was born in St. Bride's Parish in this City¹; bred a Scholar in St. Paul's School; whence going to Oxford, he became a Student and Canon of Christ-Church, and afterwards was consecrated Bishop of Oxford, May 9, 1619, being his birth-day in his Climacterical, then entering upon the 63d year of his age².

His learned book, in what case a *Divorce* is lawfull, with his Sermons against *Sacrilege*, and stating of the *Pope's Supremacy*, in Four Sermons, injoined on him by King James (to clear his causelesse aspersion of favouring Popery), and never since replied unto by the Romish party, have made him famous to all posterity. He was afterwards removed to the Bishoprick of Durham, but continued not long therein; for he dyed, in the 75th year of his age, 6th of February, anno Domini 1631, and was buried in St. Paul's in London.

JOHN DAVENANT, D. D. born in Watling-street, was son to John Davenant, a wealthy Citizen, whose father was of *Davenant's lands* in *Essex*. When an *infant* newly able to go, he fell down a high pair of staires, and rising up at the bottome smiled, without having any harme; God and his good Angels keeping him for further service in the Church.

When a child, he would rather own his own *frowardness*, than another's *flattery*; and, when soothed up by the servants, "that not *John* but some other of his brothers did cry," he would rather appear in his own face, than wear their disguise; returning, "that it was none of his brothers, but *John* only cryed."

He was bred first Fellow-Commoner, then Fellow, then Margaret Professor, then Master of Queen's-Colledge in Cambridge. At a publick election, he gave his negative voice against a near Kinsman, and a most excellent Scholar³; "Cosen," said he, "I will satisfie your father, that you have worth, but not want, enough to be one of our Society."

Returning from the Synod of Dort, he was elected Bishop of Sarum, 1621.

After his Consecration, being to perform some personal service to King James at Newmarket, he refused to ride on the Lord's day; and came (though a day later to the Court) no lesse welcome to the King, not only accepting his excuse, but also commending his seasonable forbearance.

Taking his leave of the Colledge, and of one John Rolfe, an ancient servant thereof, he desired him to pray for him, and when the other modestly returned, that he rather needed his Lordship's prayers: "Yea, John," said he, "and I need thine too, being now to enter into a *Calling* wherein I shall meet with many and great Temptations." *Profuit qui profuit*, was the *Motto* written in most of his Books; the sense whereof he practised in his conversation.

He was humble in himself, and (the consequence thereof) charitable to others. Indeed, once invited by Bishop Field, and not well pleased with some roisting company there, he embraced the next opportunity of departure after dinner. And when Bishop Field proffered to light him with a candle down stairs, "My Lord, my Lord," said he, "let us lighten others by our unblameable conversation;" for which speech some since have severely censured him, how justly I interpose not. But let others unrelated unto him write his character, whose pen cannot be suspected of flattery, which he when *living* did *hate*, and *dead* did not need.

We read of the Patriarch Israel, that the time drew nigh, that he *must dye*⁴; *must*, a necessity of it. Such a decree attended this Bishop, *happy* to dye, before his *Order* (for a time) dyed, April 1641: and with a solemn Funeral he was buried in his own Cathedral; Dr. Nicholas (now Dean of St. Paul's) preaching an excellent Sermon at his interment.

MATTHEW WREN, D. D. was born in this City (not far from Cheap-side); but descended (as appears by his Arms) from the worshipful Family of the Wrens in Northumberland. He was bred Fellow of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, where he kept the extraordinary *Philosophy Act* before King James. I say, kept it, with no lesse *praise* to *himself*; then *pleasure* to the *King*; where if *men* should *forget*, even *dogs* would *remember* his seasonable distinction, what the *King's hounds* could perform above others, *by vertue of their prerogative*.

¹ So am I informed by his own Daughter, the Widow of famous Master Farnaby, since re-married to Mr. Cole in Suffolk. F.

² H. Holland, in his printed Additions to Bishop Godwin.

³ Mr. John Gore (afterwards knighted) of Gilesden in Hertfordshire. F.

⁴ Gen. xlvii. 29.

He afterwards became an excellent Preacher; and *two* of his Sermons in the University were most remarkable.

One preached before the Judges on this text, "And let Judgement run down like waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream¹;" at what time the *draining of the Fens* was designed, suspected detrimental to the *University*.

The other, when newly returned from attending Prince Charles into Spain, on the words of the Psalmist, *Abyssus abyssum invocat*: "one depth calleth another²."

He was afterwards preferred Master of Peter-house, Dean of Windsor, Bishop of Norwich and Ely. Some in the Long Parliament fell so heavily on him, that he was imprisoned in the Tower almost *fifteen* years, and his cause never heard. Surely, had the *imposers* been the *sufferers* hereof, they would have cried it up for a *high piece of injustice*; but, as St. Paul had the credit to be brought with *intreaties* out of Prison by those who sent him thither³, so this Prelate hath had the honour, that the same Parliamentary power (though not constituted of the same persons) which committed him, caused his enlargement, still living 1661.

STATESMEN.

Sir THOMAS MORE was, anno Domini 1480, born in Milk-street, London, (the *brightest Star* that ever shined in that *Via lactea*), sole Son to Sir John More Knight, one of the Justices of the King's Bench⁴.

Some have reported him of mean parentage, merely from a mistake of a modest word, in an Epitaph of his own making, on his Monument in Chelsey Church; where *Nobilis* is taken not in the *Civil* but *Common Law* sense, which alloweth none *Noble* under the degree of Barons. Thus men cannot be too wary what they inscribe on Tombs, which may prove a Record (though not in *Law*, in *History*) to posterity.

He was bred first in the Family of Arch-bishop Morton, then in Canterbury Colledge (now taken into Christ Church) in Oxford, where he profited more in *two*, than many in *ten* years' continuance.

Thence he removed to an Inn of Chancery called *New Inn*, and from thence to *Lincoln's Inn*, where he became a *Double Reader*. Then did his worth prefer him to be Judge in the Sheriffs of London's Court, whilst a Pleader in others. And although he only chose such causes which appeared just to his conscience, and never took fee of Widows, Orphans, or poor person; he gained in those days *four hundred pounds per annum*⁵.

Being made a Member of the House of Commons, he opposed King Henry the Seventh, about money for the marriage of his Daughter Margaret: whereat the King was much discontented, when a Courier told him, "that a beardlesse boy (*beard* was never the true standard of *brains*), had obstructed his desires;" which King, being as certain, but more secret than *his son* in his revenge, made More the mark of his displeasure: who, to decline his anger, had travelled beyond the Seas, had not the King's going into another world stopped his journey.

King Henry the Eighth coming to the Crown, and desirous to ingratiate himself by preferring popular and deserving persons, knighted Sir Thomas, and made him Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the King's personal patrimony.

Finding him *faithfull in lesser matters* (according to the method of the Gospel), he made him in effect Ruler of all, when Lord Chancellor of *England*; a place wherein he demeaned himself with great integrity, and with no less expedition.

In testimony of the latter, it is recorded, that, calling for the next Cause, it was returned unto him, "There are no more to be heard, all Suits in that Court depending, and ready for hearing, being finally determined."

Whereon a Rhytmer;

¹ Amos v. 24.

² Psalm xlii. 7.

³ Acts xxi. 39.

⁴ The Same hereof is taken out of his Printed Life (rare to be had) written by a Nephew of his, more fairly and unpartially then any would expect from so near a Relation. F.

⁵ What would a leading Counsel of the present day think of such a now trifling revenue? N.

"When

"When *More* some years had Chancellor been,
 No more suits did remain,
 The same shall never more be seen,
 Till *More* be there again."

Falling into the King's displeasure for not complying with him about the Queen's divorce, he seasonably resigned his Chancellour's place, and retired to his house in Chelsey, chiefly imploying himself in writing against those who were reputed Hereticks. And yet it is observed to his credit (by his great friend Erasmus) that, whilst he was Lord Chancellor, no Protestant was put to death; and it appears by some passages in his "Utopia," that it was against his mind that any should lose their lives for their consciences.

He rather soyled his fingers then dirtied his hands in the matter of the Holy Maid of Kent; and well wiped it off again. But his *refusing* (or rather *not accepting*) the Oath of Supremacy, stuck by him, for which he was sixteen months imprisoned in the Tower, bearing his afflictions with remarkable patience. He was wont to say, "that his natural temper was so tender, that he could not indure a philip;" but a supernatural *principle* (we see) can countermand, yea help natural imperfections.

In his time (as till our memory) *Tower Prisoners* were not dyetted on their own, but on the King's charges; the Lieutenant of the Tower providing their fare for them. And when the Lieutenant said, "that he was sorry that commons were no better," "I like," said Sir Thomas, "your dyet very well; and if I dislike it, I pray turn me out of dores."

Not long after, he was beheaded on Tower-hill, 1535. He left not above *one hundred* pounds a year estate; perfectly hating covetousnesse, as may appear by his refusing of *four or five thousand pounds* offered him by the Clergy¹. Among his Latin Books his *Utopia* beareth the bell, containing the *idea* of a compleat Common-wealth in an imaginary Island (but pretended to be lately discovered in America); and that so lively counterfeited, that many, at the reading thereof, mistook it for a real truth; insomuch that many great learned men, as Budeus, and Johannes Paludanus, upon a fervent zeal, wished that some excellent Divines might be sent thither to preach Christ's Gospel²; yea, there were here amongst us at home sundry good men and learned Divines very desirous to undertake the Voyage, to bring the people to the faith of Christ, whose manners they did so well like.

By his only Son, Mr. John More, he had five grandchildren; Thomas and Augustin born in his life-time, who proved zealous Romanists; Edward, Thomas, and Bartholomew (born after his death) were firm Protestants; and Thomas, a married Minister of the Church of England.

MARGARET MORE. Excuse me, Reader, for placing a *Lady* among *Men and Learned Statesmen*. The reason is, because of her unfeigned affection to her *Father*, from whom she would not willingly be parted (and for me shall not be) either *living* or *dead*.

She was born in Bucklers-bury in London at her Father's house therein, and attained to that skill in all learning and languages that she became the miracle of her age. Forreigners took such notice hereof, that Erasmus hath dedicated some Epistles unto her. No Woman that could speak so well, did speak so little: whose secrecie was such, that her Father entrusted her with his most important affairs.

Such was her skill in the Fathers, that she corrected a depraved place in Cyprian; for whereas it was

corruptly written
Nisi vos sinceritatis.

she amended it
*Nervos sinceritatis*³.

Yea she translated Eusebius out of Greek; but it was never printed, because I. Christopherson had done it so exactly before.

She was married to William Roper, of Eltham in Kent, Esquire, one of a bountiful heart and plentiful estate. When her *Father's head* was set up on London Bridge, it being

¹ Mr. More, in the Life of his Grandfather, p. 405.

² Idem. p. 359.

³ This is acknowledged by J. Costerus, and Pamelion on that place. F.

suspected it would be cast into the Thames, to make room for divers others (then suffering for denying the King's Supremacy), she bought the head, and kept it for a Relique (which some called *Affection*, others *Religion*, others *Superstition* in her); for which she was questioned before the Council, and for some short time imprisoned, until she had buried it; and how long she her self survived afterwards, is to me unknown.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, Knight of the Garter, was born in Barbican¹, Son to William Wriothesley York Herald, and Grandchild to John Wriothesley descended from an heir general of the ancient Family of the Daustervilles) King of Arms. He was bred in the University of Cambridge; and if any make a doubt thereof, it is cleared by the passage of Mr. Ascham's Letter unto him², writing in the behalf of the University when he was Lord Chancellor.

"Quamobrem Academia cum omni literarum ratione, ad te unum conversa (cum uni quam universis aliis se clarorem intelligit) partim tibi ut alumno suo, cum autoritate imperat: partim, ut patrono summo, demisse & humiliter supplicat, &c."

He afterwards effectually applied his studies in our Municipal Law, wherein he attained to great eminency. He was by King Henry the Eighth created Baron of Titchborne at Hampton Court, January the first, 1543, and in the next year, about the beginning of May, by the said King made Chancellor of England. But, in the first of King Edward the Sixth, he was removed from that place (because a conscientiously rigorous Romanist); though, in some reparation, he was advanced to be Earl of Southampton. He dyed at his house, called Lincoln's place, in Holborn, 1559, the 30th of July; and lyes buried at St. Andrew's in Holborn.

WILLIAM PAGET, Knight, was born in this City, of honest Parents³, who gave him pious and learned education, whereby he was enabled to work out his own advancement; Privy-Counsellour to four successive Princes, which, though of different perswasions, agreed all in this, to make much of an able and trusty Minister of State.

1. King Henry the Eighth made him his Secretary, and employed him Ambassador to Charles the Emperor, and Francis King of France.

2. King Edward the Sixth made him Chancellor of the Dutchy, Comptroller of his Household, and created him Baron of Beaudesert.

3. Queen Mary made him Keeper of her Privy Seal.

4. Queen Elizabeth dispenced with his attendance at Court, in favour to his great age, and highly respected him.

Indeed, Duke Dudley, in the dayes of King Edward, ignominiously took from him the Garter of the Order; quarrelling, that by his extraction he was not qualified for the same. But, if all be true which is reported of this Duke's Parentage⁴, he of all men was most unfit to be active in such an employment. But no wonder if his Pride wrongfully snatched a Garter from a Subject, whose Ambition endeavoured to deprive two Princes of a Crown. This was restored unto him by Queen Mary, and that with ceremony and all solemn accents of honour, as to a person "who by his prudence had merited much of the nation⁵." He dyed, very old, anno 1563; and his corps (as I remember) are buried in Lichfield, and not in the Vault under the Church of Drayton in Middlesex, where the rest of that Family, I cannot say *lie* (as whose Collins are erected), but are very compleatly *reposed* in a peculiar posture, which I meet not with elsewhere; the horror of a Vault being much abated with the lightnesse and sweetnesse thereof.

THOMAS WENTWORTH was born (his Mother coming casually to London) in Chancery Lane, in the Parish of St. Dunstan's in the West⁶. Yet no reason Yorkshire should be deprived of the honour of him, whose Ancestors long flourished in great esteem at Wentworth-Woodhouse in that County.

¹ The house of his Nativity is called Garter-court.

² Out of the Heraults Visitation of Staffordshire.

³ See Edmund Dudley, in our Description of Staffordshire.

⁴ Camden, Elizabeth. anno 1563.

⁵ Page 200.

⁶ Register of St. Dunstan's

He was bred in St. John's Colledge in Cambridge, and afterwards became a *Champion Patriot* on all occasions. He might seem to have a *casting voice* in the House of Commons; for where he was pleased to dispose his *Fea* or *Nay*, there went the *affirmative* or *negative*. It was not long before the *Court* gained him from the *Country*; and then Honours and Offices were heaped on him; created Baron and Viscount Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and Lord Deputy of Ireland.

When he went over into Ireland, all will confesse, he laid down to himself this *noble foundation*; vigorously to endeavour the *reduction* of the Irish, to perfect *obedience* to the *King*, and *profit* to the *Exchequer*. But many do deny the *superstructure* (which he built thereon) was done by *legal line* and *plummet*.

A Parliament was called in England; and many crimes were, by prime persons of England, Scotland, and Ireland, charged upon him. He fenced skilfully for his life; and his grand-guard was this, that (though confessing some misdemeanors) all proved against him amounted not to Treason.

And indeed *number* cannot create a *new kind*; so that many trespasses cannot make a Riot, many Riots one *Treason*, no more then many *Frogs* can make one *Toad*. But here the distinction of *accumulative* and *constructive Treason* was coyned, and caused his *destruction*.

Yet his Adversaries politickly brake off the *edge* of the *axe*, which cut off *his head*, by providing his *condemnation* should not passe into *precedent* to Posterity; so that his death was *remarkable*, but not *exemplary*. Happy had it been, if (as it made no *precedent* on Earth, so) no *remembrance* thereof had been kept in Heaven.

Some hours before his suffering, he fell fast asleep, alledged by his friends as an evidence of the *clearnesse* of his *conscience*; and hardly to be parallel'd, save in St. Peter, in a "dead sleep¹," the night before he was to *dye*, condemned by Herod. His death happened in 1641.

He hath an eternal Monument in the matchlesse Meditations of King Charles the First; and an everlasting Epitaph in that weighty Character there given him,

"I looked upon my Lord of *Strafford* as a Gentleman, whose abilities might make a Prince rather afraid than ashamed, in the greatest Affairs of *State*, &c.²"

God alone can revive the dead. All that Princes can perform is to honour their *memory* and *posterity*; as our gracious Sovereign King Charles hath made his worthy Son Knight of the Garter.

LYONEL CRANFIELD, Son to Randal Cranfield, Citizen, and Martha his Wife, Daughter to the Lady Dennis of Gloucester-shire³, (who by her will, which I have perused, bequeathed a fair estate unto her) was born in Basing-hall street, and bred a Merchant, much conversant in the Custome-house.

He may be said to have been his own *Tutor*, and his own *University*. King James being highly affected with the *clear*, *brief*, *strong*, yea and *profitable* sense he spake, preferred him Lord Treasurer 1621, Baron of Cranfield, and Earl of Middlesex. Under him it began to be *young flood* in the Exchequer (wherein there was a very *low ebb* when he entred on that office); and he possessed his Treasurer's place some *four* years, till he fell into the Duke of Bucks' (the best of Friends, and worst of Foes) displeasure. Some say this Lord, who rose chiefly by the Duke (whose near Kinswoman he married) endeavoured to stand *without*, yea in some cases (for the King's profit) *against* him; which *independency* and *opposition* that Duke would not endure. *Flaws* may soon be found, and easily be made *breaches*, in great Officers; who, being *active* in many, cannot be *exact* in all matters.

However, this Lord, by losing his Office, saved himself, departing from his Treasurer's place, which in that age was hard to keep; insomuch that one asking, "what was good to preserve life?" was answered, "Get to be Lord Treasurer of England, for they never do dye in their place;" which indeed was true for *four* successions.

¹ Acts xii. 6.

² Εἶκον Βασιλική, Med. 2. p. G.

³ Register of the Parish of St. Michael, Bassinghall.

Retiring to his magnificent house at Copt-hall, he there enjoyed himself contentedly; entertained his friends bountifully, neighbours hospitably, poor charitably. He was a proper person, of comely presence, cheerful yet grave countenance, and surely a solid and wise man. And though their soul be the *fattest*, who only suck the sweet milk, they are the *healthfullest*, who (to use the Latine phrase) have *tasted of both the breasts of Fortune*. He dyed, as I collect, anno 1644; and lyeth interred in a stately Monument in the Abby at Westminster.

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Know that Winifred Clement, his Wife, was one of the greatest Female Scholars, an exact Grecian, and (the crown of all) most pious according to her perswasion.

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Solomon himself, who wrot of all Simples, from "the Cedar in Lebanon, to the Hysop on the Wall," could find no *defensive* against it; which made him cry out, "*But who can stand before Fergy?*" No wonder, therefore, if our Phreas, (though a skilful Botanist) found men's malice mortal unto him. He died at Rome, anno Domini 1465; and Leland's commendation of him may serve for his Epitaph, if but "Hic jacet Johannes Phreas" be prefixed before it: "qui primus Anglorum erat, qui, propulsa barbarie, patriam honesto labore bonis literis restituit."

ANDREW BORDE, Doctor of *Physick*, was (I conceive) bred in Oxford, because I find his book, called "The Breviary of Health," examined by that University. He was Physician to King Henry the Eighth, and was esteemed a great Scholar in that age. I am confident his book was the *first* written of that faculty in English, and dedicated to the College of Physicians in London.

Take a tast out of the beginning of his *Dedicatory Epistle*:

"Egregious Doctors and Masters of the eximious and areane Science of Physick, of your urbanity exasperate not your selves against me for making this little volume of Physick, &c."

Indeed his book contains plain matter under hard words; and was accounted such a *Jewel* in that age (things whilst the *first* are esteemed the best in all kinds) that it was printed, "cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum," for William Middleton, anno 1548. He died, as I collect, in the Reign of Queen Mary.

WRITERS.

NOTHELMUS of LONDON³. Having casually *let slip* his *forelock*, I mean his *Episcopal capacity* (being successively Bishop of London and Arch-Bishop of Canterbury) under which he ought to be entred, we are fain to *lay hold* on his *hind part* (that his memory may not escape us), taking notice of him as a *Writer*. In his age shined a *Constellation* of three *learned men*, Bede, Aleuinus, and our Nothelme, whom the *two* former, by their letters, invited to write (a performance proper for his pen) the *gests* of Gregory the Great, and the Disciples sent by him, with Austin the Monk, for the Conversion of Britain. Nothelme, the more effectually to enable himself for this work, went to Rome, obtained leave from Pope Gregory the Second to peruse his Records: then sent his completed collections to Bede, to be inserted in his "Church History." Bede, in gratitude, (according to the courteous custome of the learned exchange) dedicated to him his *Thirty Questions* on the Books of Kings. His death happened anno Domini 739.

WILLIAM FITZ-STEPHEN was descended, saith Leland, of Norman Nobility, but born in this City, and bred a Monk in Canterbury. He wrote many learned works, and one in Latine, of the Description of London, since commendably (because rare to come by) translated and added to the "Survey of London."

Say not that London then was but the *Suburbs* to the London now, for the *bigness* and *populouness* thereof; seeing, in Fitz-Stephen's time, it accounted *thirteen Conventual*, and an *hundred and six and thirty Parochial Churches*, not producing so many at this day; so that it seems, though there be more *Bodies of Men*, there be fewer *Houses of God* therein⁴.

As for the populouness thereof in his time, it was able to set forth *sixty thousand foot*, which I believe it may treble in our time. It could also then raise *twenty thousand horsemen*, which would pose it at this day to perform. But, as railing *Rabshakeh* made Jerusalem *weaker* [not able to set *two thousand Riders* on horses], so possibly Fitz-Stephen might make London *stronger* then it was. I hope one may safely wish this City may be *better in holiness*, as *bigger in houses*⁵, then it was when Fitz-Stephen flourished, 1190.

¹ 1 Kings iv. 31.

² Proverbs xxvii. 4.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. n. 8.

⁴ This was before the number of churches in London were lessened by the great fire in 1666. N.

⁵ The number of houses within London is continually decreasing; but the increase of buildings round London is beyond what imagination, in the days of Dr. Fuller, could have conceived. N.

ALBRICIUS OF LONDON. Leland maketh him a Native of this City, and signally learned; though little is extant of his writings, save a work of "the Original of Heathen Gods." Herein he sheweth how mankind having, by error and ignorance, left and lost the true God, multiplyed Deities, that a *Mock-infinite* (viz. what was but *indefinite in number*) should supply His place, who was *infinite in nature*. Albricius flourished anno Domini 1217.

[REM.] **WILLIAM SENGHAM**, born of mean but honest parents, being one of a *meek nature* and *quick wit*, was brought up in Learning, wherein he attained to great perfection. He wrote many books; and one, "de Fide & Legibus," wherein Bale¹ highly praiseth this passage,

"There is no other law for the Salvation of men, besides the Gospel of Christ our Lord."

Now although this be but a plain expression of the common truth, yet was it beheld as an *Oracle* in that ignorant age. Thus a *beam of noon-day*, might it be seen at *mid-night*, would shine as the *Sun* itself. Besides, these words were uttered in that age, when impudent Friars began to obtrude on the world a *fift-forged Gospel* (consisting of superstitious ceremonies and) called *Æternum Evangelium*, which did much mischief in the Church amongst *credulous men*. This William is supposed by some an Augustinian Frier, who flourished anno Domini 1260.

[REM.] **LAURENTIUS ANGLICUS** was certainly an English-man, and probably a Londoner; but brought up and living most of his time in Paris, where he was Master of the Colledge which had an *English-man* for the sign thereof². Hence I collect it for building little better then our ordinary *Inns* for entertainment, where probably our Country-men had their lodgings for nothing. This Laurence, being a learned and pious person, stoutly opposed that mock Gospel commonly called *Evangelium Æternum*³, with the Mendicant Friars the Champions thereof. He wrote a smart book "*contra Pseudo-Prædicatores*;" but afterwards, being frightned with the Pope's thunderbolts and the Friars threatnings, he cowardly recanted. But what saith Solomon⁴, "A just man falleth *seven times*;" [the Vulgar Latine addeth *in die*, in one day,] and riseth again, as we hope this Laurence did, who flourished anno Domini 1260.

NICHOLAS LYRE⁵ was (as Barnabas a *Jew Cypriot*, and Saul a *Jew-Civilian*) a *Jew English-man*, the *first* by *Nation*, the *second* by *Nativity*. He had the Rabbins at his fingers ends; but *converted* so long with, that at last he was *converted* by, some Franciscans to be a Christian; and I behold Nicholas [*Conquerour* of his *People*] as his *Font-name* then given him, as predictory of those *Victories* he afterwards got, by his disputings and writings, over his own Country-men. Nor doth the Church of God more complain of Nicholas, that Prosclite of Antioch (the *last* of the *seven Deacons*, and *first founder* of the *Nicholaitans* whom God hated) then it doth commend our Nicholas, who vigorously confuted the Jews; who expect the *rising* of the *Sun* in the *afternoon*, waiting for *Messias* still to come.

I read, how, some *fifty* years before, Henry the Third founded a house called *Domus Conversorum* (where now the Office of the Rolls is kept in Chancery-lane) where *Converted Jews* were accommodated with *lodging*, and a small *salary*. But I believe *Lyra* made no use thereof, contenting himself to live first in Oxford, then in Paris, a Franciscan Fryer; and wrote "Comments on all the Old and New-Testament;" whereof so different the Editions, that I am certainly informed, *one* is so *bad*, one can hardly give too *little*; and *one* so *good*, one can hardly give too *much* for it. Though sometimes he may be *wide of the mark*, and this *harp* be *out of tune*, yet uncharitable their censure of "*Lyra Delirat*," whilst Luther highly praiseth him, because his wanton wit did not *gad* after *empty Allegories*, but with the *good House-keeper*, *stays at home*; *keeping himself close* to the Text in his *literal interpretations*⁶. Now though there were many Jewish Synagogues in England (at *York*, *Cam-*

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. n. 17.

² See more hereof in the life of John Driton, in Sussex. F.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. n. 12.

⁴ In his Comment on the second, and again on the ninth chapter of Genesis.

⁵ Ibid. Cent. iv. n. 30.

⁶ Proverbs xxiv. 16.

bridge, Northampton, &c.); yet, the *Old Jury* in *London* equalling all the rest in numerousness, *Lyra's* birth is here assigned with best assurance, though dying in *Paris* about the year 1340.

BANKINUS of *LONDON*, not *Bunch* of *London* (who taught his *Horse reason*¹ to perform feats above belief), but one of higher parts, and worse employed. Being an Augustinian Friar, he set himself wholly to suppress the poor *Wicklericks*; and, being ready to dispute against them in a publick Council, was taken off in his full speed with the following accident, worthy of the Reader's observation:

Sed terra-motus, justissima summi Dei vindicta, subito exortus, disruptis passim domorum aedificiis, immanes eorum impetus fregit, ac vires infirmavit.

"But an *Earthquake*, by the just revenge of the most high God, suddenly arising, by breaking asunder the buildings of the houses, brake their cruel assaults, and weakened their forces²."

This, if *literally true*, deserved a *down right* (and not only so *slenting* a) mention. But, hitherto meeting it in no other Author; I begin to suspect it meant *metaphorically* of some consternation of mind, wherewith God's restraining grace charmed the adversaries of the truth. Bankinus flourished under King Richard the Second, anno 1382.

ROBERT IVORY was, saith Leland, none of the meanest Natives of this *City*; a Carmelite, and President General of his Order; D. D. in Cambridge. He wrote several books; and, *Precis & Precios*, procured many more, wherewith he adorned the Library of White-Fryars in Fleet-street³. He dyed November the fifth, 1392.

[REM] JULIANA BARNES was born *ex antiquâ & illustri domo*. Understand it not in the sense wherain the same was said of a certain Pope, born in a *ruinous cottage*, where the Sun did shine through the *rotten walls* and *roof* thereof. But indeed she was descended of a *respective* Family, though I, not able to find the place, am fain to use my *marginal mark* of *greatest uncertainty*.

She was the *Diana* of her Age for *Hunting* and *Hawking*; skilful also in *Fishing*, and wrote *Three Books* of these Exercises, commending the practice thereof to the *Gentry of England*⁴.

The City of *Leyden* is scited in the very *bottom* of the *Low-Countries*; so that the water settled there would be soon subject to putrefaction, were it not by *engins* forced up, that it might *fall*, and so by constant *motion* kept from *corruption*. *Idleness* will betray *noble men's minds* to the same mischief, if some ingenious industry be not used for their employment.

Our Julian also wrot a book of Heraldry. Say not the *Needle* is the most proper *Pen* for the *Woman*; and that she ought to meddle with making no *Coats*, save such as *Dorcas made for the Widows*, seeing their *Sex* may be not only pardoned, but praised for such lawful diversions. No Gentleman will severely censure the faults in her Heraldry; but rather imitate Julius Scaliger, who, passing his verdict on all Poets, and coming to do the like on *Salpitia* a Roman Poetess (living under Domitian), thus courteously concludeth, "Ut tam laudabilis Heroine ratio habeatur, non ausim obicere ei judicii severitatem⁵." She flourished, anno Domini 1460, under King Henry the Sixth.

ROBERT FABIAN was born and bred in this *City*, whereof he became Sheriff 1493⁶. Treating his Guests with good *cheer* and *wellcome*, he doubled his *dishes* with pleasant discourse, being an excellent Historian, witness two Chronicles of his own writing:

1. From Brutus to the death of King Henry the Second.
 2. From the first of King Richard, to the death of King Henry the Seventh.
- He was also an excellent Poet, both in Latine, French, and English.

¹ Bunch's feats of Horsemanship were as famous in the sixteenth century, as those of Astley, or his Competitors of the present day. N.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vi. n. 97.

³ Ibid. Cent. vi. n. 96.

⁴ Bale, Cent. viii. n. 33.

⁵ De arte Poetica liber Hyper-Criticus, capite sexto.

⁶ Bale, Cent. viii. n. 62; & J. Pits, anno 1512.

A modern Master Wit¹, in the contest betwixt the Poets of our age for the *Laurel* maketh Apollo to adjudge it to an Alderman of London, "because to have most wealth was a sign of most wit." But, had the *scene* of this competition been laid *seven-score* years since, and the same remitted to the *unpirage* of Apollo, in sober sadness he would have given the *Laurel* to this our *Alderman*.

As for his Histories, if the whole *strain* of them doth *λοδοιμίζειν*, it must be indulged to him that followed the *genius* of his own *education*. He died at London, 1512; and was buried in the Church of All-hallows, where he hath a *tedious and barbarous Epitaph*²; as commonly (Reader, I should be glad to have my observation confuted) who hath *worse Poetry* than *Poets* on their *Monuments*? After his death, Cardinal Wolsey caused so many copies of his Book as he could come by to be burnt, because therein he had *opened the coffers* of the Church too *wide*, and made too clear *discovery* of the *Revenues* of the *Clergy*³.

THOMAS LUPSET was born in this City; and was related to most English and some forraign learned eminencies of his age⁴:

1. Bred a child in the house of Dean Colet.
2. Under William Lilly in St. Paul's School.
3. Sent to Oxford, where he became Greek Professor.
4. Resigns his place to his friend Ludovicus Vives.
5. Travailed into Italy, and at Padua was familiar with Cardinal Pole.
6. Was known unto Erasmus, who giveth him this character, "*Hujus ingenio nihil gratius, nihil amantius.*"
7. Intended Divinity, diverted by Cardinal Wolsey.
8. At Paris was Tutor to Thomas Winter, a ward to the Cardinal.
9. Returning into England, was known to King Henry the Eighth.
10. Began to grow into his favour, when cut off with a consumption, 1532, in the prime of his life.

He died in London; and lieth buried in the Church of Saint Alplage nigh Cripplegate; without a monument.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN RASTALL was a Citizen and Printer of London; by marriage a-kin to Sir Thomas More⁵; and when the said Sir Thomas and Bishop Fisher wrote in defence of Purgatory, to prove it by Scripture, Rastall undertook to maintain it by *reason*. Surely he that *buys the two former books* deserveth to have this last *given him*, to make him a savor. Some will say, the former *two* indeavoured to prove the *fire*, and *Rastall the smoak* of Purgatory. But, to pass by his works in Divinity, he was a good Mathematician; and made a Comedy of Europe, Asia, and Africa, which, my Author saith⁶, was *very witty*, and *very large*; and I can believe the latter, seeing he had *three parts* of the World for his subject; and how long would it have been had America been added? He wrote a book against John Frith; but afterwards (convinced with his Adversaries arguments) recanted it of his own accord; the cause why we have placed him since the Reformation. He wrote a book of "the Terms of Law," and made an Index to Justice Fitz-Herbert; yea, I behold this John as Father to Rastall the famous Lawyer, of whom before⁷. He died and was buried at London 1536.

EDWARD HALL. We may trace him from his cradle to his coffin, as followeth:

1. He was a Citizen of London by his birth⁸.
2. He was bred a Scholar at Eaton.
3. Thence he removed, and was one of the Foundation of King's Colledge⁹.
4. Thence he went to Gray's-Inn, and studied the Municipal Law.
5. He became Common Serjeant of London; for the well discharging whereof, he,
6. Was advanced to be one of the Judges in the Sheriff's Court.

¹ Sir John Suckling.

² Exemplified in Stowe's Survey, p. 214. F.

³ Bale, ut prius.

⁴ Bale, & Pits.

⁵ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. n. 74.

⁶ Bale, ut prius.

⁷ In this City, Title, "Writers on the Law."

⁸ Stowe's Survey, p. 92.

⁹ Hatcher's MS. of King's College.

7. Wrote an elegant History of the Wars of York and Lancaster, from King Henry the Fourth, till the end of King Henry the Eighth¹.

8. Died, a very aged man, 1547.

He was, as by some passages in his book may appear, in that age well affected to the Reformation. He hath buried in the Church of Saint *Sithes*² (contracted, I think, for Saint *Ostth's*), where I cannot recover any Epitaph upon him.

WILLIAM FULKE, D. D. was born in this City; bred first Fellow of Saint John's, then Master of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge³. His studies were suitable to his years: when young, a good Philosopher, witness his book of *Meteors*; afterwards his endeavours ascended from the *middle region* of the aire to the highest heavens, when he became a pious and solid Divine.

Now the Romanists, seeing they could no longer blind-fold their Laitie from the Scriptures, resolved to fit them with false spectacles, and set forth the *Rhemish Translation*; which by Doctor Fulke was learnedly confuted, though he never attained any great preferment in the Church.

Here it is worth our pains to peruse the immediate succession of Masters in Pembroke-hall, because unparallel'd in any English Foundation;

Edmond Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury.

William Fulke, D. D.

Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York.

Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester.

John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Samuel Harsnet, Archbishop of York.

John Young, Bishop of Rochester.

Nicholas Felton, Bishop of Ely.

Here, though all the rest were *Episcopated*, Doctor Fulke was but *Doctor Fulke* still, though a man of great merit. This proceeded not from any disaffection in him to the Hierarchy (as some would fain suggest); but principally from his love of privacy, and place of Margaret Professour, wherein he died anno Domini 1589.

EDMOND SPENSER, born in this City⁴, was brought up in Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, where he became an excellent Scholar; but especially most happy in English Poetry, as his works do declare; in which the many *Chaucerisms* used (for I will not say *affected* by him) are thought by the ignorant to be *blemishes*, known by the Learned to be *beauties* to his book; which notwithstanding had been more saleable, if more conformed to our modern language.

There passeth a story commonly told and believed, that Spenser presenting his Poems to Queen Elizabeth, she, highly affected therewith, commanded the Lord Cecil, her Treasurer, to give him an *hundred* pound; and when the Treasurer (a good Steward of the Queen's money) alledged that sum was too much; "Then give him," quoth the Queen, "what is reason;" to which the Lord consented; but was so biased, belike, about matters of higher concernment, that Spenser received no reward; whereupon he presented this petition in a small piece of paper to the Queen in her Progress:

"I was promis'd on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this season,
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason."

Hereupon the Queen gave strict order (not without some check to her Treasurer) for the present payment of the hundred pounds she first intended unto him.

He afterwards went over into Ireland, Secretary to the Lord Gray, Lord Deputy thereof; and though that his office under his Lord was lucrative, yet got he no estate: but, saith my Author, "*pecunia Poetis fatis, semper cum paupertate conflictatus est*⁵." So that it fared little better with him then with William Xlander the German (a most excellent Linguist, Antiquary, Philosopher, and Mathematician), who was so poor, that (as Thuanus saith) he was thought, "*fam non fame scribere*⁶."

¹ Bale, de Scripturis Britannicis, Cent. ix.

² Parker, in his *Skeleton Cant.*

³ Camden's *Elizabeth*, in anno 1598.

⁴ Stowe's Survey, p. 276.

⁵ Camden's *Elizabeth*, in anno 1598.

⁶ Obit. Virorum doctorum, anno 1576.

Returning into England, he was robb'd by the Rebels of that little he had; and, dying for grief in great want, anno 1598, was honorably buried nigh Chaucer in Westminster, where this distick concludeth his Epitaph on his monument:

*Anglica te vivo vixit plausitque poesis,
Nunc moritura timet te moriente mori.*

“Whilst thou didst live, liv'd English poetry,
Which fears, now thou art dead, that she shall die.”

Nor must we forget, that the expence of his funeral and monument was defrayed at the sole charge of Robert, first of that name, Earl of Essex.

JOHN STOW, son of Thomas Stow, who died anno 1559, grand-child to Thomas Stow, who died 1526 (both Citizens of London, and buried in Saint Michael's in Cornhill) was born in this City, bred at learning no higher then a good Grammar-scholar; yet he became a painful, faithful, and (the result of both) useful Historian.

Here, to prevent mistake by the *homonymie* of names, I request the Reader to take special notice of *three brace* of English writers:

1. Sir Thomas (commonly with the addition of de la) More, who lived under, and wrote the life of, King Edward the Second.

2. Sir Thomas More, the witty and learned Chancellor of England.

1. John Leland, bred in Oxford, the most exquisite Grammarian of his age, who flourished anno 1428.

2. John Leland, bred in Cambridge, the most eminent Antiquary under King Henry the Eighth.

1. John Stow, a Benedictine Monke of Norwich, anno 1440, who wrote various Collections, much cited by Caius in his History of Cambridge.

2. John Stow, this Londoner, and Historian.

I confess, I have heard him often accused, that (as learned Guicciardine is charged for telling *magnarum rerum minutias*) he reporteth *res in se minutas, toys and trifles*, being such a *Smell-feast*, that he cannot pass by *Guild-hall*, but his pen must tast of the good cheer therein. However, this must be indulged to his education; so hard it is for a Citizen to write an History, but that the *fur* of his gown will be felt therein. Sure I am, our most elegant Historians who have wrote since his time (Sir Francis Bacon, Master Camden, &c.) though throwing away the basket, have taken the fruit; though not mentioning his name, making use of his endeavors. Let me adde of John Stow, that (however he kept *tune*) he kept *time* very well, no Author being more accurate in the notation thereof.

Benches his *Chronicle of England*,¹ he hath a large “Survey of London;” and I believe no Citizen of Christendome, Rome alone excepted, hath so great a volume extant thereof. Plato was wont to say, “that many good laws were made, but still one was wanting; *viz.* a law to put those good laws in execution.” Thus the Citizens of London have erected many fair Monuments to perpetuate their memories; but still there wanted a monument to continue the memory of their Monuments (subject by time, and otherwise, to be defaced) which at last by John Stow was industriously performed.

He died, in the eightieth year of his age, April 5, 1605; and is buried at the upper end of the North-Isle of the Quire of Saint Andrew's Undershaft¹; his *Chronicle* since continued by another, whose additions are the lively embleme of the times he writeth of, as far short of Master Stow in goodness, as our age is of the integrity and charity of those which went before it.

GILES FLETCHER was born in this City², son to Giles Fletcher, Doctor in Law, and Embassadour into Russia; of whom formerly in *Kent*. From Westminster-school he was chosen first Scholar, then Fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge; one equally beloved of the Muses and the Graces, having a sanctified wit; witness his worthy Poem, intituled “Christ's Victory,” made by him being but Bachelour of Arts, discovering the Piety of a Saint, and Divinity of a Doctor. He afterward applied himself to School-Divinity (cross to the grain of his genius, as some conceive), and attained to good skill therein. When he preached at Saint Maries, his Prayer before his Sermon usually consisted of one entire Alle-

¹ In his own Survey of London (continued after his death) p. 159. F.

² So was I informed by Mr. John Rainsey, who married his Relict. F.

gory, not *driven*, but *led on*, most proper in all particulars. He was at last (by exchange of his living) settled in Suffolk, which hath the best and worst aire in England; best about Bury, and worst on the Sea-side, where Master Fletcher was beneficed. His clownish and low-parted¹ Parishioners (having nothing but their shoos high about them) valued not their Pastour according to his worth; which disposed him to melancholy, and hastened his dissolution. I behold the life of this learned Poet, like those half-verses in Virgil's *Æneids*, broken off in the middle, seeing he might have doubled his days according to the ordinary course of nature; whose death happened about the year 162. . . He had another brother, Phineas Fletcher, Fellow of King's Colledge in Cambridge, and beneficed also in Norfolk; a most excellent Poet, witness his "*Purple Island*," and several other pieces of great ingenuity.

JOHN DONNE was born in this City, of wealthy parentage, extracted out of Wales; one of an excellent wit, large travail, and choice experience. After many vicissitudes in his youth, his reduced age was honoured with the Doctorship of Divinity, and Deanery of Saint Paul's.

Should I endeavour to deliver his exact character, I (who willingly would not doe any wrong) should do a fourfold injury:

1. To his worthy memory, whose merit my pen is unable to express.
2. To my self, in undertaking what I am not sufficient to perform.
3. To the Reader, first in raising, then in frustrating, his expectation.
4. To my deservedly honored friend Master Isaac Walton, by whom his Life is so learnedly written.

It is enough for me to observe, he died March 31, anno Domini 1631; and lieth buried in Saint Paul's, under an ingenious and choice Monument¹, neither so costly as to occasion envy, nor so common as to cause contempt.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

JOHN HEIWOOD was born in London², and was most familiar with Sir Thomas More, whom he much resembled in quickness of parts, both undervaluing their friend to their jest, and having "*ingenium non edentulum, sed mordax*." I may safely write of him, what he pleasantly writes of himself; "*that he applied mirth more then thrift; made many plays, and did few good works*."³ He hath printed many English Proverbial Epigrams; and his "*Monumenta Literaria*" are said to be "*non tam labore condita, quam lepore condita*." He was highly in favour with Queen Mary; and, after her death, fled for Religion beyond the Seas.

It is much, that one so fancyful should be so conscientious. He lived, and (for ought I find) died at Mechlin, about the year 1566. Gasper Heiwood, his son, was a great Jesuit, and executed here in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

MAURICE CHAMNEE, most probably born in this City, was bred a Friar in Charter-house, now called Sutton's Hospital. He was imprisoned, for refusing the Oath of Supremacy, with eighteen of his Order, all which lost their lives for their obstinacy, whilst our Maurice (like *Job's* Messenger) "*only escaped alone*" to tell of his fellows' misfortune, and write the History of the execution. Some of Chamnee's party report to his praise, "*that Martyrdome was only wanting to him, and not he to Martyrdome*."⁴ Others more truly tax him, for *warping* to the will of King Henry the Eighth, not so much to decline his own death, as to preserve his Convent from destruction, who sped in the first, and failed in the latter. However, fearing some after-claps, he fled beyond the Seas, passing the rest of his life in the Low-Countries, dying anno Domini 1581.

EDMUND CAMPLAN was born in this City, and bred Fellow in Saint John's Colledge in Oxford, where he became Proctor anno 1568⁵, when Queen Elizabeth visited that University. Being made Deacon by the Protestant Church; he afterwards renounced that Order,

¹ Of the present state of this Monument, see Malcolm's London, vol. III. p. 61. N.

² Pits, de Anglie Scriptoribus, anno 1576.

³ Pits, de Scriptoribus Anglie, in anno 1581.

⁴ In his Five Hundred of Epigrams, num. 100.

⁵ Ibid.

and fled beyond the Seas. A man of excellent parts; though he who rod post to tell him so, might come too late to bring him tidings thereof; being such a valuer of himself, that he swelled every drop of his ability into a bubble by his vain ostentation. And indeed few who were reputed Scholars, had more of Latine, or less of Greek, then he had.

He was sent over with Father Parsons into England, to reduce it to the Church of Rome; to this purpose he set forth his "*Ten Reasons*," so purely for Latine, so plainly and pithily penned, that; they were very taking, and fetch'd over many (*Neuters* before) to his persuasion.

It was not long before he was caught by the *Setters* of the Secretary Walsingham, and brought to the Tower, where one of his own Religion saith, that he was *exquisitissimis cruciatibus tortus*, "rack'd with most exquisite torments¹."

Yet the Lieutenant of the Tower truly told him, "that he had rather seen then felt the rack², being so favourably used therein, that, being taken off, he did presently go to his lodging without help, and used his hands in writing. Besides, (as Campian confess'd) he was not examined upon any point of Religion, but only upon matters of State. Some days after he was engaged in four solemn disputations, to make good that bold challenge he had made against all Protestants.

Place, the Chappel in the Tower.

Auditors, the Lieutenant of the Tower, Mr. Bele, Clerk of the Counsel, with many Protestants and Papists.

Time.	Opposers.	Questions.	Campian's Answer.
1581. August 31.	{ Alexander Nowell, Dean of Paul's. William Day, Dean of Windsor.	1. Whether the Protestants had cut off many goodly and principal parts of Scripture from the body thereof?	{ Affirmative.
Sept. 18.	{ William Fulk, D.D. Roger Goad, D.D.	2. Whether the Catholick Church be not properly invisible?	{ Negative.
— 23.	{ William Fulk, D.D. Roger Goad, D.D.	{ 3. Whether Christ be in the Sacrament Substantially, very God and Man in his Natural Body? 4. Whether, after the Consecration, the Bred and Wine are transubstantiated?	{ Affirmative.
— 27.	{ John Walker. William Clarke.	{ 5. Whether the Scriptures contain sufficient doctrine for our Salvation? 6. Whether Faith only justifyeth?	{ Negative.

An authentick Author³ giveth this impartial account of Campian in his Disputation, "*ad disputandum productus, expectationem concitatam agrè sustinuit*;" and, in plain truth, no man did ever *boast more* when he *put on his Armour*, or had cause to *boast less* when he *put it off*. Within few days, the Queen was necessitated, for her own security, to make him the *subject of severity*, by whose Laws he was executed in the following December.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIKE.

THOMAS POPE, Knight, was born in this City, as my worthy Friend Doctor Seth Ward, the Head, and others of the Society of Trinity Colledge in Oxford, have informed me. I behold him as *Fortunæ suæ fabrum*, the smith who (by God's blessing) hammered out his own fortune without any patrimonial advantage. Indeed he lived in an age which one may call the

¹ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1581.

² Camden, in his Elizabeth, anno 1580.

³ In the Prince's Report of the first Day's Conference, fol. 1.

harvest of wealth, wherein any that would work might get good wages, at the dissolution of Abbeyes.

Herein he was much employed, being, under the Lord Cromwell, an instrument of the *second magnitude*, and lost nothing by his activity therein. However, by all the printed books of that age, he appeareth one of a candid carriage; and in this respect stands sole and single by himself, that, of the Abby Lands which he received, he refunded a considerable proportion for the building and endowing of Trinity Colledge in Oxford. He died, as I collect, about the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

There are in Oxford-shire many descendants from him continuing in a worshipful estate, on the same token, that King James came in Progress to the house of Sir William Pope, Knight, when his Lady was lately delivered of a daughter, which Babe was presented to King James with this paper of verses in her hand; which because they pleased the King, I hope they will not displease the Reader:

"See this little Mistress here,
Did never sit in *Peter's* chair;
Or a triple Crown did wear,
And yet she is a *Pope*.
No Benefice she ever sold,
Nor did dispence with sins for Gold,
She hardly is a Sevenight Old,
And yet she is a *Pope*.

No King her feet did ever kiss,
Or had from her worse look then this;
Nor did she ever hope,
To saint one with a *Pope*.
And yet she is a *Pope*.

A Female *Pope*, you'll say; a second *Joan*?
No, sure; she is *Pope Innocent*, or none."

I behold the Earl of Down in Ireland (but living in Oxford-shire) the chief of the Family.

THOMAS CURSON, born in Alhallows Lumbard-street, Armourer, dwelt without Bishopgate. It happened that a Stage-player borrowed a rusty musket, which had lien long leger in his shop: now, though his part was *comical*, he therewith acted an unexpected *Tragedy*, killing one of the standers-by, the Gun casually going off on the Stage, which he suspected not to be charged.

O the difference of divers men in the tenderness of their Consciences! Some are scarce *touch'd* with a *wound*, whilst others are *wounded* with a *touch* therein. This poor Armourer was highly afflicted therewith, though done against his will, yea without his knowledge, in his absence, by another, out of meer chance. Hereupon he resolved to give all his estate to pious uses. No sooner had he gotten a round sum, but presently he posted with it in his apron to the Court of Aldermen, and was in pain till by their direction he had setled it for the relief of poor in his own and other Parishes; and disposed of some *hundreds* of pounds accordingly, as I am credibly informed by the then Church-wardens² of the said Parish. Thus, as he conceived himself casually (though at great distance) to have occasioned the death of one, he was the immediate and direct cause of giving a comfortable living to many. He dyed anno Domini 16 . .

EDWARD ALLIN was born in the aforesaid Parish, near Devonshire-house, where now is the sign of the *Pie*. He was bred a Stage-player; a calling which many have condemned, more have questioned, some few have excused, and far fewer conscientious people have commended. He was the Roscius of our age, so acting to the life, that he made any part (especially a majestick one) to become him. He got a very great estate, and in his old age, following Christ's counsel (on what forcible motive belongs not to me to enquire), "he made friends of his unrighteous mammon," building therewith a fair Colledge at Dulwich in Kent, for the relief of poor people.

Some, I confess, count it built on a *founded* foundation, seeing in a spiritual sense none is good and lawfull money save what is honestly and industriously gotten. But perchance such who condemn Master Allin herein, have as bad Shillings in the bottome of their own bags, if search were made therein. Sure I am, no Hospital is tyed with better or stricter

¹ See the very excellent Life of Sir Thomas Pope, by Mr. T. Warton. N. ² John Cheston, George Carter.

laws. that it may not *sagg* from the intention of the Founder¹. The poor of his native Parish, Saint Buttolph Bishopgate, have a priviledge to be provided for therein before others. Thus he, who out-acted others in his life, out-did himself before his death, which happened anno Domini 1626.

WILLIAM PLAT was born in this City (as his Heir hath informed me), son to Sir Hugh Plat, grand-son to Richard Plat, Alderman of London. He was a Fellow-Commoner bred in Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, and by his Will bequeathed thereunto lands to maintain Fellows and Scholars (Fellows at thirty, Schollars at ten pounds *per annum*) so many as the estate would extend unto.

But this general and doubtful settlement was liable to long and great suits betwixt the Colledge and the Heirs of the said William, until, anno 1656, the same were happily composed betwixt the Colledge and John Plat, Clerk, (Heir to the foresaid William) when a settlement was made by mutual consent, of four Scholars at ten, and two Fellows at fifty pounds *per annum*. Here I mention not thirty pounds yearly given by him to the poor of Hornsey and High-gate, with a Lecture founded therein. This William Plat died anno 1637.

ALEXANDER STRANGE, Son to a Doctor in Law, was born in London², bred in Peter-house in Cambridge, where he commenced Bachelour of Divinity, and afterwards for *forty-six* years was Vicar of Layston³, and Prebendary of Saint Paul's, where his *Prebenda-submersa*, the corps whereof were drowned in the Sea, afforded him but a noble a year.

Now, because Layston Church stood alone in the fields, and inconveniently for such who were to repair thereunto, he built at Buntingford (a thorow-road market, mostly in his Parish) a neat and strong Chappel, *à stipe collatitid*, from the bounty others gave, and he gathered. Wherefore, having laid the foundation, before well furnished for the finishing thereof, he gave for his Motto, "Beg hard, or beggard."

None could tax him (with the Scribes and Pharisees) for "binding heavy burthens and grievous to be born, and laying them on other men's shoulders, whilst he himself would not move them with one of his fingers³." First, because the burthens were not heavy, being *light* in the *particulars*, though *weighty* in the *total summe*. Secondly, he *bound them* on none, but profest himself *bound unto them*, if pleased to *take them up* for a publick good. Thirdly, he put *his*, and that a *bountiful hand* unto them, purchasing land out of his *own purse* to pay for the daily reparation thereof. He also promoted the building of a Free-school in the said place, to which *some Sisters*, worshipfully born in the same Town, wealthy and honourably married, were the Foundresses, yet so as it will still be thankful to contributors thereunto for better accommodation.

This Master Strange, being no less *prosperous* then *painful* in compounding all differences among his neighbours, being a man of peace, went to eternal peace December 8, in the *eighthieth* year of his age, 1650.

TO THE READER.

Pauperis est numerare, "They have but few who have but a number." It passeth my power to compute the Benefactors, Natives of this City, whose names are entred in *fair Tables* (the Counterpart of the Original, no doubt, kept in Heaven) in their respective Parishes; so that in this City it is as easy to find a *Steeple* without a *Bell* hanging in it, as a *Vestry* without such a *Memorial* fixed to it. Thither I refer the *Reader* for his better satisfaction; and proceed to the

LORD MAYORS.

Name.		Father.		Place.		Company.	Time.
1. John Rainwell	-	Robert Rainwell	-	London	-	Fish-monger	1426.
2. Nicholas Wotton	-	Thomas Wotton	-	London	-	Draper	- 1430.

¹ By these wise regulations, Dulwich Hospital has continued with increasing credit and prosperity to the present day. N.

² So was I informed by his careful Executors. F.

³ So read I in his Epitaph in the Chappel. F.

⁴ Matthew xxiii. 4.

3. Robert Large	- - Thomas Large	- - London	- Mercer	- - - 1439.
4. Stephen Foster	- - Robert Foster	- - London	- Fish-monger	- - 1454.
5. Ralph Varney	- - Ralph Varney	- - London	- Mercer	- - - 1465.
6. John Tate	- - John Tate	- - London	- Mercer	- - - 1473.
7. Bartholom. James	- - Edward James	- - London	- Draper	- - - 1479.
8. John Percivall	- - Roger Percivall	- - London	- Merchant-Taylor	- 1498.
9. Richard Haddon	- - William Haddon	- - London	- Mercer	- - - 1506.
10. William Brown	- - John Brown	- - London	- Mercer	- - - 1507.
11. Henry Kibble	- - George Kibble	- - London	- Grocer	- - - 1510.
12. William Brown	- - John Brown	- - London	- Mercer	- - - 1513.
13. George Monox	- - [Not named]	- - London	- Draper	- - - 1514.
14. Thomas Seymer	- - John Seymer	- - London	- Mercer	- - - 1526.
15. William Holleis	- - William Holleis	- - London	- Baker	- - - 1539.
16. George Barn	- - George Barn	- - London	- Haberdasher	- 1552.
17. William Garret	- - John Garret	- - London	- Grocer	- - - 1555.
18. William Chester	- - John Chester	- - London	- Draper	- - - 1560.
19. Thomas Rowe	- - Robert Rowe	- - London	- Merchant-Taylor	- 1568.
20. William Allen	- - William Allen	- - London	- Mercer	- - 1571.
21. James Hawes	- - Thomas Hawes	- - London	- Cloath-worker	- 1574.
22. Nicholas Woodrofe	- - David Woodrofe	- - London	- Haberdasher	- 1579.
23. John Branche	- - John Branche	- - London	- Draper	- - - 1580.
24. Thomas Blanke	- - Thomas Blanke	- - London	- Haberdasher	- 1582.
25. George Barne	- - George Barne	- - London	- Haberdasher	- 1586.
26. Martin Calthrop	- - Martin Calthrop	- - London	- Draper	- - - 1588.
27. John Garret	- - William Garret	- - London	- Haberdasher	- 1601.
28. Thomas Low	- - Simon Low	- - London	- Haberdasher	- 1604.
29. Henry Rowe	- - Thomas Rowe	- - London	- Mercer	- - - 1607.
30. John Swinnerton	- - Thomas Swinnerton	- - London	- Merchant-Taylor	- 1612.
31. Sebastian Harvey	- - James Harvey	- - London	- Iron-Monger	- 1618.
32. William Cockain	- - William Cockain	- - London	- Skinner	- - - 1619.
33. Martin Lumley	- - James Lumley	- - London	- Draper	- - - 1623.
34. John Goare	- - Gerrard Goare	- - London	- Merchant-Taylor	- 1624.
35. Robert Ducey	- - Henry Ducey	- - London	- Merchant-Taylor	- 1630.
36. Robert Titchborn	- - Titchborn	- - London	- Skinner	- - - 1656.

SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Anno	HENR. II.				
1	Quator Vic.	17	Rad. Orificus, & Rad.	29	Will. & fil. Isab. for six years.
2	Gervasius, & Johan.		Vinter. Andre. Buck-		
3	Gervasius, & Johan. filius		erol, Adlord. Crispus,	Anno	RICHARD. I.
	Radulphi.		David de Cornhill, &	1	Henri. de Cornhill & Rich.
4			Rog. Blundus, for four years.		fil. Renner.
5	Remiencus fili. Berigarii, & socii ejus.	21	Bricknerus de Haverhil, & Pet. fil. Walter.	2	Rich. filius Renner ut supra.
6		22	Idem.	3	Will. & Hen. fil. Renner.
7	Johan. filius Radulphi.	23	Will. fil. Isab.	4	Nichol. Duke, & Pet. Neveley.
8	Erisaldus Sutarius, & Vital. Clicus.	24	Wakeran. Johan. filius Nigelli.	5	Rog. Duke, & Rich. fil. Alwin.
9	Remiencus filius Borin-garii, & Will. fil. Isab. for seven years.	25	Will. fil. Isab. & Arnul-phus Buxell.	6	Will. fil. Isabel, & Will. fil. Arnold.
16	Johan. Bievinitte, & Bald. Clicus.	26	Will. & Regin. le Viell.	7	Rob. Besont, & Joh. de Josue.
		27	Idem.		
		28	Idem.		

- 8 Gerard. de Anteloch, & Rob. Durant.
- 9 Rog. Blunt, & Nichol. Ducket.
- 10 Constant. *fil.* Arnold. & Rob. le Beau.
- Anno* R. JOHAN.
- 1 Arnold. *fil.* Arnold. & Rich. *fil.* Barthol.
- 2 Rog. Dorset, & Jacob. Bartholomew.
- 3 Walter. *fil.* Alic. & Simon de Aldermanbury.
- 4 Norman. Blundell, & Johan. de Eely.
- 5 Walt. Broune, & Will. Chamberlain.
- 6 Tho. Haverel, & Hamon. Brend.
- 7 Johan. Walgrave, & Rich. de Winchester.
- 8 Johan. Holihand, & E m. *fil.* Gerard.
- 9 Rog. Winchester, & Edm. Hard Le.
- 10 Petrus Duke, & Tho. Neal.
- 11 Petr. le Josue, & Will. Blound.
- 12 Adam Whiteley, & Step. le Gras-e.
- 13 Johan. *fil.* Pet. & Joh. Garland.
- 14 Randolp. Eyland, & Constan. Josue.
- 15 Martin, *fil.* Alic. & Petr. Bate.
- 16 Solom. Basinge, & Hug. Basinge.
- 17 Joh. Travers, & Andre. Newland.
- Anno* HENR. III.
- 1 Benedict. Seinturer, & Will. Bluntivers.
- 2 Tho. Bockerel, & Rad. Holyland.
- 3 Johan. Veile, & Johan. le Spicer.
- 4 Rich. Wimbledon, & Johan. Veile.
- 5 Rich. Renger, & Johan. Veile.
- 6 Rich. Renger, & Tho. Lambart.
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Johan. Travars, & And. Bockerell.
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Rog. Duke, & Martin. *fil.* Will.
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 Steph. Bokerel, & Hen. Cocham.
- 13 *Idem.*
- 14 Will. Winchester, & Rob. *fil.* Johan.
- 15 Rich. Walter. & Johan. de Woborne.
- 16 Micha. de S. Helen, & Walter. de Enfeild.
- 17 Hen. de Edmonton, & Gerard. Bat.
- 18 Sim. *fil.* Mar. & Rog. Blunt.
- 19 Rad. Ashwy, & Johan. Norman.
- 20 Gerard. Bat. & Rich. *vel* Rob. Hardle.
- 21 Hen. Cobham, & Jordan. de Coventry.
- 22 Johan. Toloson, & Ger-vasius.
- 23 Johan. Codras, & Joh. Wilhall.
- 24 Raymond Bonge, & Rad. Ashwy.
- 25 Johan. Gisors, & Mich. Tony.
- 26 Tho. Duresme, & Johan. Voil.
- 27 Johan. *fil.* Joh. & Rad. Ashwy.
- 28 Hugo Blunt. & Adam. Basing.
- 29 Rad. Foster, & Nich. Bat.
- 30 Rob. de Cornhill, & Adam. de Bewley.
- 31 Simon. *fil.* Mar. & Laurent. Frowick.
- 32 Johan. Voile, & Nic. Bat.
- 33 Nich. *fil.* Josue, & Galf. Winchester.
- 34 Rich. Hardell, & Joh. Toloson.
- 35 Humf. Bat, & Will. *fil.* Richardi.
- 36 Laur. Frowick, & Nic. Bat.
- 37 Will. Duresme, & Tho. Wimborne.
- 38 Johan. Northampton, & Rich. Picard.
- 39 Rad. Ashwy, & Rob. Limon.
- 40 Steph. Doe, & Hen. Walmond.
- 41 Mich. Bocherel, & Joh. Minor.
- 42 Rich. Otwell, & Will. Ashwy.
- 43 Rob. Cornhill, & Joh. Adrian.
- 44 *Idem.*
- 45 Adam. Brouning, & Hen. Coventry.
- 46 Johan. Northampton, & Rich. Picard.
- 47 Johan. Taylor, & Rich. Walbrook.
- 48 Rob. de Mount-Piter, & Osbert de Sufolk.
- 49 Greg. Rokesley, & Tho. de Detford.
- 50 Edward Blunt, & Petr. Anger.
- 51 Johan. Hind, & Johan. Walraven.
- 52 Johan. Adrian, & Lucas de Baten-Court.
- 53 Walter. Harvey, & Will. Duresme.
- 54 Tho. Basinge, & Rob. Cornhill.
- 55 Walt. Potter, & Phil. Taylor.
- 56 Greg. Rokesley, & Hen. Walleys.
- 57 Rich. Paris, & Johan. de Wodeley.
- Anno* EDWARD. I.
- 1 Johan. Horne, & Walt. Potter.
- 2 Nico. Winchester, & Hen. Coventry.
- 3 Lucas de Batencourt, & Hen. Frowick.
- 4 Johan.

- 4 Johan. Horne, & Rad. 31 W. Combmartin, & Johan. de Burford.
- 5 Rob. de Arer, & Rad. le 32 Rog. Paris, & Johan. de Lincoln.
- 6 Johan. Adrian, & Walt. 33 Will. Cawson, & Regin. Thunderley.
- 7 Rob. Baseing, & Will. 34 Galf & Sim. Billet.
- 8 Tho. Fox, & Rad. Dela-
more.
- 9 Will. Farenden, & Nich. Winchester.
- 10 Will. le Meyre, & Rich. Chigwell.
- 11 Rad. Blunt, & Ankerin de Betavill.
- 12 Johan. Goodcheap, & Martin. Box.
- 13 Steph. Cornhill, & Rob. Rokesley.
- 14 Walt. Blunt, & Johan. Wade.
- 15 Tho. Cross, & Gualt. Hawteyne.
- 16 W. Hereford, & Tho. Stanes.
- 17 W. Betaine, & Johan. de Canter.
- 18 Fulke of St. Edmond, & Salom. Langford.
- 19 Tho. Romaine, & W. de Leyre.
- 20 Rad. Blunt, & Hamond. Box.
- 21 Hen. Boll *vel* Bolle, & Elias Russel.
- 22 Rob. Rokesley jun. & Mort. Aubrey.
- 23 Hen. Box, & Rich. Gloucester.
- 24 Johannis Dunstable, & Adam. de Halingbury.
- 25 Tho. de Suffolk, & Adam de Fulham.
- 26 Rich. Refham, & Tho. Sely.
- 27 Johan. Armenter, & Hen. Fingoth.
- 28 Lucas de Havering, & Rich. Champnes.
- 29 Rob. Callor, & Pet. de Bescant.
- 30 Hugo Pourte, & Sim. Paris.
- 31 W. Combmartin, & Johan. de Burford.
- 32 Rog. Paris, & Johan. de Lincoln.
- 33 Will. Cawson, & Regin. Thunderley.
- 34 Galf & Sim. Billet.
- Anno EDWARD. II.
- 1 Nic. Pigot, & Nigell. Drury.
- 2 W. Baseing, & Jam. But-
teler.
- 3 Rog. le Palmer, & Jacobus de Saint Edmons.
- 4 Sim. Cooper, & Petr. Blackney.
- 5 Sim. Metwood, & Rich. Wilford.
- 6 Johan. Lambin. & Will. Lutkin.
- 7 Rob. Gurden, & Hugo Garton.
- 8 Steph. Abingdon, & am-
ond Chigwell.
- 9 Hamond Goodecheap, & Willielm. Bodeleigh.
- 10 Will. Caston, & Rad. Balancer.
- 11 Johan. Prior, & Will. Furneux.
- 12 Johan. Pointell, & Joh. Dalling.
- 13 Sim. de Abington, & Johan. Preston.
- 14 Renauld. at Conduit & Will. Prodham.
- 15 Rich. Constant. ne, & Rich. de Hackney.
- 16 Johan. Grantham, & Rich. de Ely.
- 17 Adam. de Sarisbury, & Johan. de Oxford.
- 18 Benet. de Fulham, & Johan. Cawson.
- 19 Gilb. Mordon, & Joh. Causton.
- 20 Rich. Rothing, & Rog. Chauntclere.
- Anno EDWARD. III.
- 1 Hen. Darcy, & Johan. Haughton.
- 2 Sim. Frances, & Hen. Combmartin.
- 3 Rich. Lazar, & Will. Gisors.
- 4 Rob. of Eley, & Tho. Wharwood.
- 5 Johan. Mocking, & And. Auberey.
- 6 Nico. Pike, & Johan. Husband.
- 7 Johan. Hamond, & Will. Hansard.
- 8 Johan. Kingstone, & Walt. Turke.
- 9 Walt. Mordon, & Rich. Upton.
- 10 Johan. Clarke, Will. Curtes.
- 11 Walt. Neale, & Nic. Crane.
- 12 Will. de Pomfrett, & Hugo Marbler.
- 13 Will. Thorney, & Rog. Frosham.
- 14 Adam. Lucas, & Barth. Morris.
- 15 Rich. de Barkeinge, & Johan. de Rokesley.
- 16 Johan. Loufkin, & Rich. Killagbery.
- 17 Johan. Steward, & Joh. Aylesham.
- 18 Gefred. Witchingham, & Tho. Leg.
- 19 Edmund. Hemenhall, & Johan. de Gloucester.
- 20 Joh. Croyden, & Will. Clopton.
- 21 Adam. Brapson, & Rich. Fas, *vel* Bas.
- 22 Hen. Picard, & Sim. Dolsby.
- 23 Adam. de Bury, & Rad. de Lynn.
- 24 Johan. Notte, & Will. de Worcester.
- 25 Johan. Wroth, & Gilb. de Stenineshorpe.
- 26 Johan. Peache, & Joh. Stotley.
- 27 Will. Wold *vel* Wild, & Johan. Little.
- 28 Will. Nottingham, & Rich. Smelt.
- 29 Wal. *vel* Tho. Forster, & Tho. Brandon.
- 30 Rich. Nottingham, & Tho. Dolsell.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 31 Stephan. Candish, & Barth. Frostlinge. | 38 Johan. de Metford, & Simon. de Mordon. | 45 Adam. Staple, & Rob. Hatfeild. |
| 32 Johan. Barnes, & Johan. Buris. | 39 Johan. Bukylsworth, & Johan. vel Tho. Ireland. | 46 Johan. Philpot, & Nich. Brembar. |
| 33 Sim. de Bennington, & Johan de Chichester. | 40 Johan. Ward, & Tho. de Lee. | 47 Johan. Aubery, & Johan. Fished. |
| 34 Johan. Dennis, & Walt. Berny. | 41 Johan. Turnegold, & Will. Dickman. | 48 Rich. Lyons, & Will. Woodhouse. |
| 35 Will. Holbech, & Jacob. Tame. | 42 Rob. Girdeler, & Adam Wimondham. | 49 Johan. Hadley, & Will. Newport. |
| 36 Johan. de S. Alban. & Jacob. Andrew. | 43 Joh. Piell, & Hugo Holidich. | 50 Johan. Northampton, & Rob. Land. |
| 37 Rich. de Croyen, & Johan. Hiltoft. | 44 Will. Walworth, & Rob. Gayton. | |

KING JOHN.

5. WALTER BROWN.]

This is he who, with Rosia his Wife, founded the Hospital of Saint Mary without Bishopgate, commonly called Saint Mary Spittle.

HENRY THE THIRD.

31. SIMON FITZ-MARY.]

He founded the Hospital of Mary, called *Bethlehem*¹ (corruptly *Bedlam*) without Bishopsgate.

SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Anno	Name.	Armes.
	RICH. II.	
1	{ Andr. Pikeman.	Arg. two bars, and on a canton S. a buckle of the first.
	{ Nich. de Twiford -	
2	{ Johan. Bosham.	Arg. on a chevron Az. 3 escalop shells of the field; on a chief [of the second, a lion passant of the first.
	{ Tho. Cornwallis.	
3	{ Johan. Helesdon.	Erm. on a chief indented S. an annulet between 2 trefoils Arg.
	{ Will. Barret.	
4	{ Walt. Doget.	Arg. a fesse dauncette G. and S. between 3 mullets of 6 points [pierced of the third.
	{ Will. Knightcott.	
5	{ Johan. Hende - -	G. a cross between 12 crosetts fitched O.
	{ Johan. Rote.	
6	{ Adam. Bam - -	Vert, a fess ingraled O.; in chief an annulet S.
	{ Johan. Sely.	
7	{ Johan. More - -	S. on a chevron between 3 lions' heads erased Arg. 7 cloves [proper.
	{ Simon. Winchcombe.	
8	{ Nich. Exon - - -	G. on a fess O. 5 escallops, 3 and 2, S.
	{ Johan. Fresh - -	
9	{ Johan. Churchman.	Arg. on a fess S. 3 escallops O.
	{ Johan. Organ.	
10	{ Will. Moore.	
	{ Will. Staundon -	
11	{ Hugo. Tastolfe.	
	{ Will. Venour - -	
12	{ Tho. Austen.	
	{ Adam. Carleille.	
13	{ Johan. Lovey.	
	{ Johan. Walcott.	

¹ It is just worth remarking, that, at the time this volume is printing, the old Hospital of Bethlehem (or Bedlam) is, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, about to be removed into St. George's Fields, in the county of Surrey. N.

	Name.	Armes.
14	{ Tho. Vynant.	
	{ Johan. Francis - -	Erm. on a canton S. a harp Arg.
	{ Johan. Chadworth -	Arg. on a bend S. 3 trefoils of the first.
15	{ Hen. Vanner.	
	{ Galt. Machfeld.	
16	{ Tho. Newton.	
	{ Urogo. Barstun -	S. 3 eaglets Arg. in the midst an annulet O.
17	{ Rich. Whittington	G. a fess company O. and Az. in the dexter canton an annulet.
	{ Will. Brampton.	
18	{ Tho. Knoll - - -	Az. semy of crozlets and a cross recercilte O.
	{ Will. Shiringham.	
19	{ Roger. Ellis.	
	{ Tho. Willford.	
20	{ Will. Tanker.	
	{ Johan. Woodcoke -	O. on a bend G. 3 crosses bottony fitché at foot of the first.
21	{ Will. Askham - -	G. a fess O. between 3 dolphins naiaut Arg.
	{ Johan. Warner.	
22	{ Johan. Wade.	

HENRY IV.

1	{ Will. Wadlerne -	Arg. a bend between 3 griffons-heads crazed S.
	{ Will. Hide.	
2	{ Will. Gnote.	
	{ Johan. Wakeley.	
3	{ Rob. Chichley -	O. a chevron ingrailed between 3 cinquefoiles G.
	{ Rich. Merlaw - -	Quarterly G. and S. an orle of martlets of the second.
	{ Tho. Polle.	
4	{ Tho. Fawkoner -	Pally of 6 Arg. and S. on a bend Vert 3 trefoils of the first.
	{ Tho. Polle.	
5	{ Tho. Fawkoner -	<i>Ut prius.</i>
	{ Hen. Barton - -	Erm. a saltire S. voided of the field.
6	{ Will. Crowmer -	Arg. a chevron ingrailed between 3 coughts proper.
	{ Nich. Wotton - -	Arg. a saltire ingrailed S.
7	{ Galt. Brooke.	
8	{ Hen. Halton.	
	{ Hen. Pounfrayt.	
	{ Will. Norton.	
9	{ Tho. Dukes.	
	{ Johan. Law.	
10	{ Will. Chichley -	<i>Armes before.</i>
	{ Johan. Pem.	
11	{ Tho. Pike.	
	{ Johan. Raynwell -	Per pale indented Arg. and S. a chevron G.
12	{ Walt. Cotton.	

HENRY V.

1	{ Johan. Sutton.	
	{ Johan. Michell.	
2	{ Johan. Michell -	S. a chevron between 3 escalops O.
	{ Tho. Aleyn.	
3	{ Will. C. - - -	Az. a cross patonce between 4 swans Arg.
	{ Adam. Everard.	
4	{ Johan. Coventre -	Arg. on a chevron S. between 3 columbines proper, a bezant.
	{ Rob. Widington.	

Name.

Armes.

- 5 { Hen. Rede.
 { Johan. Gedney - - Arg. on a fess Az. 3 eaglets displayed O. between as many leo-
 6 { Johan. Parvies - - O. a fess Vert, over all a saltire G. [pards' heads G.
 { Rad. Barton.
 7 { Johan. Botiller.
 { Rob. Whittingham.
 8 { Johan. Welles - - Lozengy O. and Erm. a lion rampant G.
 { Johan. Botiller.
 { Will. Weston.
 9 { Rich. Gosselin.
- Anno HENRY VI.
- 1 { Will. Eastfield - - S. a chevron between 3 boys' heads, Arg. crined O.
 { Rob. Tatersall.
 2 { Tho. Wadeford.
 { Nich. James.
 3 { Johan. Bithwater.
 { Sim. Seaman.
 4 { Will. Milreth.
 { Johan. Brockle - - Checkée O. and Vert, a chief Arg.
 { Rob. Arnold.
 5 { Johan. Higham.
 6 { Rob. Otteley - - Arg. 3 lions' heads erased within a border ingrailed S.
 { Hen. Frowicke.
 { Johan. Abbot.
 7 { Tho. Duffhous.
 { Will. Rus.
 8 { Rad. Holland.
 { Rob. Large - - - Arg. a bend Az. between 3 mullets G.
 9 { Walt. Chichley - - O. a chevron betwixt 3 cinquefoils G.
 { Steph. Brown - - Arg. 2 chevrons S.; on a canton Erm. an annulet of the second.
 10 { Johan. Hatherley.
 { Johan. Padesley - - Arg. 3 flower de liz Az. charged on the middle with annulets O.
 11 { Johan. Olyney - - G. besanty, 2 flanches S.; on each a lion rampant, gardant, Arg.
 { Tho. Chalton - - Az. a lion rampant, regardant, Arg. crowned O.
 12 { Johan. Linge.
 { Tho. Brunewell.
 13 { Simon. Eyre - - G. a porcupine saliant Arg. quitted and chained about the neck O.
 { Rob. Clopton - - G. a fess Erm. between 6 mascles O.
 14 { Tho. Chatworth - - Erm. 3 pyles S.; on a canton O. a flower de liz Az.
 { Will. Gregory - - Per pale O. and Az. 2 lions rampant, indorsed and regardant,
 15 { Tho. Marsted. [counterchanged.
 { Will. Chapman.
 16 { Will. Halys.
 { Hugo. Dike.
 17 { Nich. Yoo, sire Goo.
 { Rob. Markhall.
 18 { Phil. Malpas.
 { Johan. Sutton.
 19 { Will. Wettenhall.
 { Will. Combes.
 20 { Rich. Rich.
 { Tho. Beaumont.
 21 { Rich. Norden.

	Name.	Armes.
22	Johan. Norman	O. 3 bars G.; on a chief Arg. as many flower de liz S.
	Nich. Wyford.	
23	Steph. Foster	S. a chevron ingrailed Erm. between 3 pheons Arg.
	Hugo. Wich.	Arg. on a chevron G. 5 plates between 3 caterfoils slipped Vert.
24	Johan. Darby.	
	Galf. Felding	Arg. on a fess Az. 3 lozenges O.
	Rob. Horne.	
25	Galf. Bullen	Arg. a chevron G. between 3 bulls' heads coupéd S. armed O.
26	Will. Abram.	
	Tho. Scot	Arg. a chevron between 3 gridirons S.
	Will. Catlowe.	
27	Will. Marrowe	Az. a fess ingrailed O. between 3 maidenheads Arg. crined of
28	Tho. Caning.	[the second.
	Will. Hulyñ	Arg. a chevron Az. within a border ingrailed S.
29	Will. Dere.	
	Johan. Middleton.	
30	Math. Philip	S. semy of flower de liz. O. a lion rampant Erm. crowned O.
	Chri. Marter.	
31	Rich. Lee	Az. on a fess between 2 cotises O. 3 leopards' heads G.
	Rich. Allyn	Az. a pale ingrailed Erm.
32	Johan. Walden.	
	Tho. Cooke	O. a chevron compony G. and Az. between 3 cinquefoils of the
33	Will. Tayllour.	[third.
	Johan. Felde.	
34	Johan. Young	Lozengie O. and Arg. on a bend Az. 2 ebecks' heads erased of
	Tho. Oldgrave	[the first.
	Johan. Styward.	Az. a chevron ingrailed Erm. between 3 owls O.
35	Rad. Varny	Az. on a cross Arg. 5 mullets O.
	Tho. Reyner.	
36	Will. Edward	Arg. a fess between 6 martlets S.
	Rad. Jocelin	Az. a wreath Arg. and S. adorned with 4 horse-bells O.
37	Rich. Nedeham.	
38	Johan. Stocker.	
	Johan. Plommer.	
Anno E D W. IV.		
1	Johan. Lambard.	
	Rich. Fleming.	
2	Geor. Ireland.	
	Johan. Lock.	
3	Will. Hampton	G. a fess checky O. and Az. within a border Arg.
	Barth. James	Az. on a chevron between 3 lions passant gardant O. as many
		[escalops S.
4	Rob. Basset.	
	Tho. Muschamp.	
5	Johan. Tate	Per fess O. and G. a pale counterchanged, between 3 Cornish
	Johan. Sone.	[choughs.
6	Hen. Wever. mil.	
	Will. Constantin.	
7	Johan. Brown	Az. a chevron between 3 escalops O. within a border ingrailed.
	Johan. Stockton	G. a chevron Vary Arg. and S. between 3 mullets Arg.
8	Hum. Hayford	Arg. a chevron S. between 3 roe-bucks tripping G.
	Tho. Stalbroock.	

	Name.	Armes.
9	{ Will. Heriot - -	Per pale Ermine and Erminois, 3 cressants counterchanged.
	{ Simon. Smith.	
10	{ Rob. Drope - -	Arg. gutté de poix; on a chief G. a lion passant guardant O.
	{ Rich. Gardiner - -	Per fess Arg. and S. a pale counterchanged between 3 griffons' [heads erased of the field.
11	{ Johan. Crosbey.	
	{ Johan. Warde.	
12	{ Johan. Shelley.	
	{ Johan. Aleyn.	
13	{ Tho. Bledlowe.	
	{ Johan. Brown.	
14	{ Will. Stocker.	
	{ Rob. Billesdon - -	Az. a bend cotised O. in the sinister chief an eagle's head erased [of the second.
15	{ Tho. Hill - - -	S. a chevron Erm. between 3 lions passant guardant.
	{ Edw. Shaw - - -	Arg. a chevron between 3 lozenges Erm. within a border G.
16	{ Rob. Colwich.	
	{ Hugo. Brice - - -	Arg. fretty G. a plain cross of the first, within a border Az. ver- [doy of cinquefoils O.
17	{ Rich. Rawson.	
	{ Will. Horne.	
18	{ Hen. Collet - - -	S. on a chevron between 3 hinds tripping Arg. as many annulets [of the first.
	{ Johan. Stocker.	
19	{ Rob. Harding.	
	{ Rob. Byfeld.	
20	{ Tho. Ilam.	
	{ Johan. Ward.	
21	{ Will. Bacon.	
	{ Tho. Daniell.	
22	{ Rob. Tate - - -	<i>Armes before.</i>
	{ Rich. Chawry - -	Arg. on a chevron S. between 3 birds Az. as many annulets of [the first.

Anno RICHARD. III.

1	{ Johan. Mathew - -	Gyrouny of six, S. and G. a lion rampant O. within a border Az. [charged with crosses pattée O.
	{ Will. White - - -	S. on a chevron between 3 ewers Arg. as many martlets G.
2	{ Tho. Northland.	
	{ Mill. Marten - - -	O. 2 bars G. on the first an escouchion Erm.
3	{ Rad. Astry - - -	Barry wavy Arg. and Az.; on a chief G. 3 bezants.
	{ Tho. Breteyn.	

Anno HENR. VII.

1	{ Johan. Tate - - -	<i>Armes before.</i>
	{ Johan. Swan.	
2	{ Johan. Percivall - -	Per chevron G. and Az. 3 grey-hounds' heads erased Arg.
	{ Hugo. Clopton - - -	Paly of 4 O. and Az. a lion rampant counterchanged.
3	{ Tho. Frukell.	
	{ Will. Remington - -	Gyrouny of eight Erm. and Az. a dolphin naiant O.
4	{ Rad. Tilney - - -	Arg. a chevron between 3 griffins' heads erased G.
	{ Will. Isacke.	
5	{ Will. Capell - - -	G. a lion rampant betwixt 3 crosses botony fitchy O.
	{ Johan. Brooke.	
6	{ Hen. Coote.	
	{ Hugo. Pemberton.	

Name

Armes.

- 7 { Tho. Wood.
 { Will. Boone - - Per pale indented O. and Arg. a chevron between 3 escalop
 { Will. Wakeck. [shells G.
 8 { Will. Patches - - Arg. a lion rampant Az. whereon a fess S. charged with 3 be-
 { Rob. Fabian. [sants.
 9 { Johan. Winger - - Arg. on a chevron between 3 mascles S. as many besants.
 { Nich. Alwyn - - Arg. a fess nublée Az. between 2 lions passant S.
 10 { Johan. Warner.
 { Tho. Knesworth - - Erm. a chevron wavy G. between 3 grey-hounds passant.
 11 { Hen. Somer.
 { Johan. Shawe - - *Armes before.*
 12 { Rich. Haddon - - O. a man's leg couped at the thigh Az.
 { Barth. Rede - - Per pale G. and S. a croslet botony fitched at base between 4
 { Tho. Windew. [flower de liz O.
 { Tho. Burdbery - - S. a chevron Erm. between 3 round buckles Arg. the tongs
 { Steph. Jennings - - Arg. a chevron G. betwixt 3 plomets S. [pendant
 14 { Jac. Willford.
 15 { Rich. Brond.
 { Johan. Hawes.
 16 { Wgh. Stede.
 { Leon. Aylemer, mil.
 17 { Hen. Hedde.
 { Hen. Kebill - - Arg. a chevron ingrailed G.; on a chief Az. 3 mullets O.
 { Nich. Nynis.
 { Chri. Hawes.
 19 { Tho. Graunger.
 { Rog. Acheley - - G. on a fess ingrailed between 3 griffins' heads erased O. as
 20 { Will. Brown - - [many crosses patty fitched S.
 { Rich. Shore.
 { Rog. Grove.
 21 { Will. Coppinger - - Bendy of six, Arg. and G. on a fess Vert 3 plats within a border
 { Will. Fitz-Will. [of the second.
 { Will. Botler - - Arg. on a fess compone G. and Az. betwixt 6 croslets of the
 22 { Johan. Kirkby. [third 3 annulets O.
 { Tho. Exmewe - - Arg. a chevron checke G. and Arg. between 3 escalop shells S.;
 24 { Rich. Smith. within a border of the second ennury of leopards' heads,
 and entoir of annulets O.

HENRY VIII.

- 1 { George Monox - - Arg. on a chevron S. between 3 holly-leaves proper as many
 { Johan. Doget. [besants, on a chief G. a bird between 2 anchors O.
 { Johan. Wilborne.
 { Johan. Rest.
 { Nich. Shelton.
 2 { Tho. Mirlin.
 { Rob. Fenrother.
 3 { Rob. Aldernes.
 { Johan. Brugges - - Arg. on a cross S. a leopard's head O.
 4 { Rog. Basford - - S. 3 dancing bears O.
 { Jac. Yardard.
 5 { Johan. Mundy.

Name.	Armes.
7 { Hen. Warly.	
7 { Rob. Bailly.	
8 { Tho. Seymor - -	S. a fesse imbatiled with 3 ogresses betwixt as many wings Arg.
8 { Johan. Thirston.	
9 { Tho. Baldry.	
9 { Rad. Simonds.	
10 { Johan. Aleyn.	
10 { Jacob. Spens.	
10 { Johan. Wilkenson.	
11 { Nich. Pertrich - -	Checkée Arg. and S. on a bend G. 3 escollops O.
11 { Johan. Nime - -	
12 { Johan. Skevington -	G. a chevron betwixt 9 cross crozlets O.
12 { Johan. Bretton.	
13 { Tho. Pargiton.	Arg. 3 bulls' heads erased S.
13 { Johan. Rudston.	
14 { Johan. Champnes -	Per pale Arg. and S. a lion rampant within a border ingrailed
14 { Mich. English - -	
15 { Johan. Junis.	S. 3 lions passant Arg. [counterchanged.
15 { Rad. Dodmer.	
16 { Will. Roche.	
17 { Johan. Coanton.	
17 { Chri. Askew.	
18 { Steph. Peacocke.	
18 { Nich. Lambard.	
19 { Johan. Hardy.	
19 { Will. Howles.	
20 { Rad. Warren.	
20 { Johan. Long.	
21 { Mich. Dormer - -	Az. 10 billets, 4, 3, 2, and 1, O.; in a chief of the second, a lion
21 { Walt. Champion.	
22 { Will. Dauntsey.	[issant S. armed and langued G.
22 { Rich. Cophin.	
23 { Rich. Gresham.	
23 { Edw. Altam.	
24 { Rich. Reynolds.	
24 { Johan. Prise.	
25 { Will. Forman.	
25 { Tho. Kitson, mil.	
26 { Nich. Lawson.	
26 { Will. Denham.	
27 { Hum. Munmoth.	
27 { Johan. Cotes.	
28 { Rob. Paget.	
28 { Will. Bowyer.	
29 { Johan. Gresham.	
29 { Tho. Lewyn.	
30 { Will. Wilkinson.	
30 { Nich. Gibson - -	Az. 3 storks rising proper.
30 { Johan. Fairy.	
31 { Tho. Huntlowe.	
32 { Mart. Bowes.	
32 { Will. Louton.	
33 { Roland. Hill, mil.	
33 { Hen. Suckley.	

	Name.	Armes.
34	{ Hen. Hoberthorne.	Arg. a castle betwixt 3 cups covered Az.
	{ Hen. Amcotts - -	
35	{ Rich. Tolus.	
	{ Johan. Dobes.	
36	{ Johan. Wilford.	
	{ And. Judde.	
37	{ Georg. Barnes.	
	{ Rad. Aleyn.	
38	{ Rich. Jerveys.	
	{ Tho. Curtys.	

Anno EDWARD VI.

1	{ Rob. Chertesev.	
	{ Tho. White.	
2	{ Will. Lock.	
	{ Johan. Ayliffe.	
3	{ Johan. Yorke.	
	{ Rich. Turke.	
4	{ Agust. Hinde.	
	{ Johan. Lyon.	
5	{ Johan. Lambert.	
	{ Johan. Cooper.	
6	{ Johan. Maynard -	
	{ Will. Gerrard.	Arg. a chevron Az. betwixt 3 hands G.

Anno REX PHIL. & MA. REGINA.

1	{ Tho. Offley - -	Arg. on a cross Az. formée flurt. a lion passant O. betwixt 4 [Cornish choughis proper.
	{ Will. Hewet.	
2	{ David. Woodroffe.	
	{ Will. Chester.	
3	{ Tho. Leigh.	
	{ Johan. Macham.	
4	{ Will. Harper.	
	{ Johan. White.	
5	{ Rich. Mallary.	
	{ Jaco. Altham.	
6	{ Johan. Hales.	
	{ Rich. Champion.	

Anno REG. ELIZAB.

1	{ Tho. Lodge.	
	{ Rog. Martin.	
	{ Chri. Diaper.	
2	{ Tho. Roo.	
	{ Alex. Avenon.	
3	{ Hum. Baskervill -	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt 3 hearts proper.
	{ Will. Allen.	
4	{ Rich. Chamberlain.	
	{ Edw. Banekes.	
5	{ Rowland. Haward.	
	{ Edw. Jackman.	
6	{ Lion. Ducket.	
	{ Johan. Rivers - -	
	{ Jacob. Hawys.	
7	{ Amb. Nicolas.	Az. 2 bars dancette O.; in chief 3 bezants.
	{ Johan. Langley.	

	Name.	Armes.
9	{ Thomas Ramsey -	S. a chevron Erm. betwixt 3 rams' heads erased Arg.
	{ Will. Bond.	
10	{ Johan. Cliffe.	
	{ Jacob. Bacon.	
11	{ Hen. Lecher.	
	{ Will. Dane.	
12	{ Fran. Barnham.	
	{ Will. Boxe.	
13	{ Johan. Milles.	
	{ Johan. Braunch.	
14	{ Rich. Pipe - - -	Az. crusuly, 2 pypes O.
	{ Nich. Woodroffe.	
15	{ Jacob. Harvey.	
	{ Tho. Pellyson.	
16	{ Tho. Blauke.	
	{ Anth. Gamage.	
17	{ Edw. Osborn.	
	{ Wolstans. Dixie.	
18	{ Will. Kimpton.	
	{ Georg. Barne.	
19	{ Nich. Backhouse.	
	{ Fran. Bowyer - -	O. a bend vary betwixt 2 cotises G.
20	{ Georg. Bonde.	
	{ Tho. Starkey.	
21	{ Mart. Calthorpe -	Checke O. and Az. a fess Erm.
	{ Johan. Hart.	
22	{ Rod. Woodcock.	
	{ Johan. Allott.	
23	{ Rich. Martin.	
	{ Will. Webbe.	
24	{ Will. Rowe - - -	Arg. on a chevron Az. between 3 trefoils parted per pale G. [and Vert, as many bezants.
	{ Cutb. Buckell.	
25	{ Will. Masham.	
	{ Johan. Spencer.	
26	{ Steph. Slany.	
	{ Hen. Willingsley.	
27	{ Anth. Ratliffe.	
	{ Hen. Prannell.	
28	{ Rob. House.	
	{ Will. Elkin.	
29	{ Johan. Catcher.	
	{ Tho. Skynner.	
30	{ Hugo Offeley - -	Arg. on a cross Az. formée fleury a lion passant O. between [4 Cornish choughs proper.
	{ Rich. Saltenstall.	
31	{ Rich. Gourney.	
	{ Steph. Soame - -	G. a chevron betwixt 3 mallets O.
32	{ Nich. Mouseley -	S. a chevron betwixt 2 mallets Arg.
	{ Rich. Brooke.	
33	{ Will. Rider - - -	Az. 3 crescents O.
	{ Benedic. Barnham.	
34	{ Johan. Gerrard.	
	{ Rob. Taylor.	

	Name.	Armes.
35	{ Pavel. Banning.	
	{ Pet. Haughton.	
36	{ Rob. Lee.	
	{ Tho. Benett.	
37	{ Tho. Lowe.	
	{ Leon. Holliday.	
38	{ Johan. Watts.	
	{ Ricard. Goddard.	
39	{ Hen. Rowe.	
	{ Johan. Moore.	
40	{ Edw. Holmenden.	
	{ Rob. Hampson.	
41	{ Rog. Clarke.	
	{ Hum. Welde.	
42	{ Tho. Cambell.	
	{ Will. Craven - -	Arg. a fess betwixt 6 cross crozlets fitchy G.
43	{ Hen. Anderson -	Arg. a chevron betwixt 3 cross crozlets S.
	{ Will. Glover.	
Anno	JACOB. REX.	
1	{ Jam. Pemberton -	Arg. a chevron betwixt 3 buckets S.
	{ Johan. Swynnerton	Arg. a cross formée flurt S.
2	{ Will. Rumney.	
	{ Tho. Middleton.	
3	{ Tho. Hayes, mil. -	Erm. 3 leopards' heads erased G.
	{ Oliver. Stile, arm.	
4	{ Clem. Scudamore -	G. 3 stirrups leathered and buckled O.
	{ Johan. Jolles, mil.	
5	{ Will. Walthall.	
	{ Johan. Leman - -	Az. a fess betwixt 3 dolphins Arg.
6	{ Galf. Elwis.	
	{ Nich. Stile.	
7	{ Georg. Booles - -	Az. 3 cups Arg. holding as many boars' heads erected O.
	{ Rich. Farrington.	
8	{ Rich. Pyott.	
	{ Fran. Jones.	
9	{ Edw. Barkham - -	Arg. 3 pallets G. over all a chevron.
	{ Georg. Smithes.	
10	{ Edw. Rotheram.	
	{ Alex. Prescott.	
11	{ Tho. Bennett.	
	{ Hen. Jay.	
12	{ Pet. Proby.	
	{ Mart. Lumley.	
13	{ Will. Gore - - - }	} G. a fess betwixt 3 crozlets fitchy O.
	{ Johan. Gore - - - }	
14	{ Allanus Cotton.	
	{ Cut. Harbert.	
15	{ Will. Holeday.	
	{ Rob. Johnson.	
16	{ Rich. Herve.	
	{ Hugo. Hamersley.	
17	{ Rich. Deane.	
	{ Jacob. Cambell.	

	Name.	Armes.
18	{ Edrus. Allen.	
	{ Rob. Dacy - - -	O. 2 lions passant G.
	{ Geor. Whitmore -	Vert, fretty O.
19	{ Nich. Ranton.	
	{ Johan. Hodges.	
20	{ Hum. Handford, m.	
	{ Tho. Moulson.	
21	{ Rad. Freeman - -	Az. 3 lozenges Arg.
	{ Roland. Heylinge.	
22	{ Rob. Parkhurst.	

Anno CAR. REG.

1	{ Johan. Poole.	
	{ Chri. Clitherowe.	
2	{ Edrus. Bromfeild.	
	{ Rich. Fenn.	
3	{ Maur. Abbot, mil.	
	{ Hen. Garway - -	Arg. a pile surmounted by a fess, between 4 leopards' heads G.
	{ Rowland Backhouse.	
4	{ Will. Acton, m. & b.	
	{ Edmund Wright.	
5	{ Humph. Smith.	
	{ Arthur Abdey - -	O. 2 chevrons betwixt 3 cinque-foils S.
6	{ Rob. Cambell.	
	{ Sam. Cranmer.	
7	{ Hen. Prat - - -	Arg. on a chevron S. between 3 pellets, each charged with a [martlet of the field, as many mascles O.
	{ Hugo Perry.	
8	{ Hen. Andrews.	
	{ Gilb. Harrison.	
9	{ Rich. Gurney - -	Paly counter-paly of 6 pieces per fess O. and Az.
	{ Joh. Highlord - -	S. a bend flory, Arg.
10	{ Joh. Cordell.	
	{ Tho. Soame.	
11	{ Joh. Gaire.	
	{ Will. Abell.	
12	{ Jac. Gerrard.	
	{ Tho. Atkin.	
13	{ Edw. Rudge.	
	{ Isaac. Pennington.	
14	{ Joh. Woolaston -	S. 3 mullets pierced Arg.
	{ Tho. Adams - -	Erm. 3 cats Az.
15	{ Johan. Warner -	O. a chevron betwixt three boars' heads erased S.
	{ Johan. Towse.	
16	{ Abram. Reynardson	Arg. 2 chevrons ingrailed and a canton G. whereon a mascl of [the field.
	{ Georg. Garret, mil.	
17	{ Georg. Clarke - -	Arg. on a bend G. between 3 ogresses as many swans proper.
	{ Johan. Langham -	Arg. 3 bears' heads erased S. musled O.
18	{ Tho. Andrews - -	Arg. on a chevron ingrailed betwixt 3 trefoils Vert, as many [mulletts O.
	{ Johan. Fouke - -	Vert, a flower de luce Arg.
19	{ Jacob. Bunce.	

	Name.	Armes.
20	{ Will. Gibbs. Rich. Chambers.	
21	{ Johan. Kendrick. Tho. Foot - - -	Arg. a chevron, and in the dexter-point a trefoyle S.
22	{ Tho. Cullam. Simon. Edmunds.	

The Reader (whom I presume no less *charitable* then *judicious*) will not be offended with the many *naked blanks* or *arme-less spaces*, annexed to these Sheriffs. He that thinks the Sheriffs of London as *cognoscible persons* (especially so long since) as those of other Counties, may with equal truth maintain the *springs* of *rivers* as easily discernable as their *channels*. For the Sheriffs of Counties were *men of known and grown Estates*, equally eminent for the *roots* whence they *sprang*, as for the *branches* springing from them; whereas many Sheriffs of London (like those *plants* which the *Gardiners* tearn *annual*, lasting but a year) appear only eminent during their *Sherifalty*, and afterwards no motion or mention of them, especially of such as died before their *Mayoralty*: the true reason why we could attain but so few *Armes* with any assurance.

HENRY VI.

18. PHILIPPUS MALPAS.]

He gave by his Testament 125*l.* to relief of poor Prisoners; and every year, for *five* years, 400 shirts and smocks, 40 pair of sheets, 150 gowns of freeze to the Poor. To 500 poor people in London, every one 6 shillings 8 pence; to poor maids' marriages, 100 marks; to high-ways, 100 marks; 20 marks the year to a Graduate to preach; 20 pounds unto Preachers at the Spittle on the three Easter holy-days, &c.¹

20. RICHARD RICH.]

He was a Mercer, and *founded* Almes-houses at Hodsden in Hartford-shire², which no doubt were by him *competently endowed*: though now the *Almes-houses* are as *poor* as the *Almes-folk*, the one needing *repairing*, as much as the *other relieving*.

EDWARD IV.

17. RICHARD RAWSON.]

He gave by Testament large Legacies to the Prisoners, Hospitals, and Lazer-houses. To other poor, to High-ways, to the Water-conduits, besides to poor maids' marriages 340 pounds; and his Excenters to build a large house in the Church-yard of St. Maries Spittle, wherein the Mayor and his Brethren doe use to sit, and hear the Sermons in Easter holy-days.³

20. THOMAS HAM.]

He newly builded the great Conduit in the Cheap, of his own charges, to the great convenience of the City⁴.

HENRY VII.

18. HENRY KEBLE.]

He gave to High-ways⁵ 200 pounds, to poor maids' marriages 100 marks, &c. to 7 Almes-men in London 6 pence the week for ever. He was, when living, a great Benefactor to the building of Alder-Mary Church, and by his Testament gave 1000 pounds towards the finishing thereof. How barbarously he was afterwards requited, and his body cast out of the grave, we have formerly largely bemoaned, and with just indignation⁶.

HENRY VIII.

1. GEORGE MONOX.]

He re-edified the decayed Parish-Church of Walthamstow, or Walthamstow, in Essex;

¹ Stow's Survey of London, page 88.⁴ Idem, ibidem.⁵ Idem, ibidem.² Idem, p. 89.

First Book, in the Chapter of CHURCHES.

³ Idem, ibidem.

31.

he *founded* there a Free-school, and Almes-houses for thirteen Almes-people; he made also a Cawsey of Timber over the Marshes from Walthamstow to Lock-bridge¹.

THE FAREWELL.

And now, being to-take my Farewell of this great City, I cannot forget the verse, which I find, amongst others, in Master Camden's commendation thereof:

Urbs pietate potens, numero cive superba.

"Potent in piety, in her people proud."

But see the Romish charity, who confine all piety to Popery. The *Index Expurgatorius*, printed at Madrid by Lewes Sanchez 1612, commandeth the fore-part of the verse, concerning their *piety*, to be expunged; letting the latter moiety, of their *pride*, to remain.

May I in this particular be the humble *Remembrancer* of the City (without the least intrenching on his place who worthily dischargeth that office²) to cross and confute that peevish and partial Index. Let it be their endeavours, to delete out of their hearts all high conceits of their populousness, and effectually to express grace and goodness in their conversations.

Nor let the City of London ever forget *quantillum interfuit inter maximam Civitatem et nullam*; "how little distance there lately was betwixt the greatest City and none at all," if *Gates and Barrs* (as it is generally received) be the *essential difference* of a City. But God, who can produce light out of darkness, can make the *plucking down of the Gates*, to be the *setting up of the City*. Wherefore though the *eleventh* day of March be generally beheld as the *first* day of Spring, London may date her Spring from the *eleventh* day of February 1659, when she effectually felt the *vernal heat* after a long Winter of woe and misery.

I heartily wish this honourable City whatever may conduce to the continuance and increase of the happiness thereof. Especially that the River of Thames, the *life* of London (as which *easeth, adorneth, enricheth, feedeth, and fortifieth* it), may have its *Channel* constantly continued. The Miller's Riddle,

"If I have Water, I will drink Wine;

But if I have no Water, I must drink Water;"

is applicable to this City: so long as *Thames water continues*, Londoners may *Wine it*; but should it *fail*, they must *drink Water* indeed, and some perchance *brackish too*, as made of their tears.

I will not pry too nearly and narrowly into the fancy of our Poet, speaking of the *Ruins* of old Rome:

"Ne ought save *Tiber* hasting to his fall,

O World's inconstancy! Remains of all:

That which is firm doth flit and fall away,

And that is flitting doth abide and stay³."

And yet, by his leave, greater *Rivers* than *Tiber* have, in process of time, had their *streams*, by *casualties* or *neglect*, partly *drained*, wholly *dried*, or otherwise *diverted*. My humble request therefore to the *Officers* of the City is, effectually to own their concernment in the *River of Thames*, in clearing and cleansing it from *sholes, sands*, and other *obstructing incroachments*⁴, that they may *leave* it as well to *posterity*, as they *found* it from their *fathers*.

¹ Stow's Survey of London, p. 90.

² This is a very ancient and respectable office in the City of London. N.

³ Bella, in his Ruins of Rome, translated by Spenser.

⁴ The Lord Mayor of London is, by his office, Conservator of this noble River. And a Committee of sixteen Aldermen, with thirty other Members of the Court of Common Council, are annually appointed to superintend the improvement of the Navigation, and to prevent encroachments on it. N.

. Of LONDON, strictly speaking, there is no Topographical Description; and it is almost impossible that there should be. Independent of the numerous chartered Companies, almost each of which possesses a considerable share of property in the City, the number of Freeholders is very large. Yet there are few or no great Families, through whom the descent of property can be regularly traced, as in the surrounding Counties; where in every Parish the manor or manors have passed, if not from Father to Son, at least by purchase from one Family to another; which title-deeds and patient investigation may discover. A considerable part of London is freehold property; yet the owners of that property have on suffrage, as Freeholders, in the election of Representatives in Parliament, either for the City or the County.

The earliest Description of London was written in Latin by Fitz-Stephen; which has been more than once translated into English, and forms the basis of every subsequent History.

In its Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities, London has been fortunate. In addition to the laudable endeavours of John Stow, to which Dr. Fuller acknowledges frequent obligations, may be added the still more accurate researches of his continuator, Mr. Strype; Howell's "Londinopolis;" the "New View of London," 1708; Newcourt's "Repertorium;" the Survey of London by Seymour; Maitland, Entick, Northouck, Pennant, Malcolm, Smith, &c. &c. To which may be added a number of articles, illustrative of its Antiquities, in the Gentleman's Magazine, and other similar publications; with an infinity of Prints. For an ample list of the various Guides, Tours, Prints, &c. &c. see Mr. Gough's "Anecdotes of British Topography." N.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER is the greatest City in *England* next to London, not onely in *position*, but by the *dimensions* thereof. For let it be taken (as truly it ought) extensively with the Liberty of Lancaster from Temple-bar, and it filleth as much ground (not to say containeth more reasonable souls) then any City in the Land. But, as a proper man seemeth a *Dwarfe*, when placed next to a *Giant*; such the infelicity of Westminster, whose due greatness, devoured by the vicinity of London, is insensible in the eyes of Beholders.

It was anciently called *Thorney*, and afterwards *West-minster*, for distinction from St. Paul's, called in ancient times *East-minster*¹.

THE BUILDINGS.

The Abbey Church is beheld as a rare structure, with so small and slender Pillars (*great-est legs* argue not the *strongest man*) to support so weighty a fabrick, built by King Henry the Third, and afterwards much enlarged and beautified by the Abbots thereof.

Adjoyning to it is the Chappel of King Henry the Seventh, which Leland calls "the Miracle of the World." Indeed, let the Italians deride our English, and condemn them for *Gothish* Buildings; *this* they must admire, and may here take *notes of Architecture* (if their pride would permit them) to perfect theirs accordingly.

In this Chappel the Founder thereof, with his Queen, lieth interr'd, under a Monument of solid Brass², most richly gilded, and artificialy carved. Some slight it for the cheapness, because it cost but a *thousand pounds* in the making thereof³. Such do not consider it as the work of so *thrifty* a Prince, who would make a little money go far; besides that it was just at the *turning of the Tide* (as one may term it) *of money*, which flowed after the finding out of the West Indies, though *ebbing* before.

Amongst the Civil Structures, Westminster-Hall is eminent, erected by King William Rufus for the Hall to his own Court, built with *copuebless* beams, conceived of Irish-wood. Sure I am, we *then* had no command in that Island, as first subdued by King Henry the Second. It is one of the greatest rooms in Christendome; and indeed it needeth to be of *good capacity*, to receive so many *Plaintiffes* and *Defendants*, being at such mutual distance of affection.

Next is White-hall, the Palace of our English Kings, which one term'd a *good Hypocrite*, *promising* less then it *performeth*, and more *convenient* within then *comely* without; to which the *Nursery* of St. James's was an *appendant*.

As for the houses of Noble-men all along the Strand, I desire to be excused from commending some, lest it should, by caviling spirits, be implicitly interpreted a dispraise of the rest. Besides, I am ignorant under what name to commend them to posterity; so many houses daily, *new-dipt*, assume to themselves *new names*, according to the *alteration* of their *Owners*. I conclude them therefore *all best*, and *best of all* whilst they continue in the hands of their *present possessors*.

PROVERBS.

"As sure as *Exchequer* pay."

All know, that the Exchequer was formerly the Treasury of the Kings of England, kept in this City, the *pleading part* on the one side, and the *paying part* on the other side of

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. p. 173, in Vita Gilberti Westmonasteriensis.

² Or copper rather.

³ Godwin, in his Annals of King Henry VIII. anno 1.

Westminster hall. This Proverb was in the prime thereof in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, who maintained her Exchequer to the height, that her Exchequer might maintain her. The *pay* thereof was sure *inwards*, nothing being *remitted* which was due *there* to the Queen; and sure *outwards*, nothing being *detained* which was due *thence* from the Queen, full and speedy *payment* being made thereof. This Proverb began to be crost about the end of the Reign of King James, when the credit of the Exchequer began to decay; and no wonder if the *streams* issuing thence were shallow, when the *fountain* to feed them was so low, the revenues of the Crown being much abated.

“There is no redemption from *Hell*.”]

There is a place partly under, partly by the Exchequer Court, commonly called *Hell*; I could wish it had another name, seeing it is *ill jesting with edge-tools*, especially with such as are sharpened by Scripture. I am informed that formerly this place was appointed a prison for the King's debtors, who never were freed thence, until they had paid their uttermost due demanded of them: If so, it was no *Hell*, but might be termed *Purgatory*, according to the Popish erroneous persuasion. But, since, this Proverb is applied to moneys paid into the Exchequer, which thence are irrecoverable, upon what *plea* or pretence whatsoever.

“As long as *Megg of Westminster*.”]

This is applied to persons very tall, especially if they have *hop-pole height*, wanting *breadth* proportionable thereunto. That such a *giant woman* ever was in Westminster, cannot be proved by any good witness (I pass not for a late *lying Pamphlet*); though some, in proof thereof, produce her Grave-stone on the South-side of the Cloistures, which (I confess) is as long and large and entire Marble as ever I beheld. But be it known, that no *woman* in that age was interred in the Cloistures, appropriated to the Sepulchres of the Abbot and his Monks. Besides, I have read in the Records of that Abby of an infectious year, wherein many Monks died of the Plague, and were all buried in *one* Grave, probably in this place, under this Marble Monument. If there be any truth in the Proverb, it rather relateth to a great Gun, lying in the Tower, commonly call'd *long Megg*, and in troublesome times (perchance upon *ill May-day* in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth) brought to Westminster, where for a good time it continued. But this *nut* (perchance) deserves not the *cracking*.

PRINCES.

EDWARD the First was born in Westminster, being a Prince placed, by the posture of his nativity, betwixt a *weak Father* and a *willful Son*. Yet he needed no such advantage for foils, to set forth his real worth. He was surnamed *Longshanks*, his *step* being another man's *stride*, and was very high in stature. And though oftentimes such who are built *four stories high* are observed to have little in their *cock-loft*, yet was he a most judicious man in all his undertakings; equally wise to plot, as valiant to perform; and (which under Divine Providence was the result of both) happy in success, at *Sea*, at *Land*, at *Home*, *Abroad*, in *War*, in *Peace*. He was so fortunate with his *Sword* at the beginning of his Reign, that he awed all his Enemies with his *Scabbard* before the end thereof. In a word, he was a Prince of so much merit, that nothing under a *Chronicle* can make his compleat Character.

EDWARD, sole son to King Henry the Sixth and Margaret his Queen, was born at Westminster, on the 13th day of October 1453¹. Now, when his Father's party was totally and finally routed in the battail at Tewks-bury, this Prince, being taken prisoner, presented to King Edward the Fourth, and demanded by him. “On what design he came over into England?” returned this answer, “That he came to recover the Crown, which his *Ancestors* for *three* descents had no less rightfully then peaceably possessed.”

An answer, for the *truth*, befitting the Son of so *holy a Father* as King Henry the Sixth;

¹ Speed's Chronicle, p. 684.

for the *boldness* thereof, becoming the Son of *so haughty a Mother* as Queen Margaret. But presently King Edward dashed him on the mouth with his gauntlet, and his Brother Richard Crookback stab'd him to the heart with his dagger. A barbarous murder, without countenance of *justice* in a *legal*, or *valour* in a *military* way. And his blood then *shed* was *punished* not long after.

Here I am not ashamed to make this observation; that England had successively *three Edwards*, all *Princes of Wales*, sole or *eldest Sons* to *actual Kings*; *two dying violent*, all *untimely deaths*, in their *minority*, before they were possessed of the Crown; *viz.*

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1. Edward | } Son to | { Henry VI. stab'd | } in the { | Seventeenth | } year of his age. | |
| 2. Edward | | { Edward IV. stifled | | | | Tenth |
| 3. Edward | | { Richard III. pined away | | | | |

The murder of the *second* may justly be conceived the punishment of the murder of the *first*; and the untimely death of the *last* (of whom more in Yorkshire!) a judgement for the murder of the *two former*.

EDWARD, eldest son of Edward the Fourth and Elizabeth his Queen, was born in the Sanctuary of Westminster, November 4, 1471. His tender years are too soft, for a solid character to be fixed on him. No hurt we find done by him, but too much on him, being *murdered* in the Tower by the procurement of his *Uncle Protector*. Thus was he born in a *spiritual*, and kill'd in a *temporal Prison*. He is commonly called *King Edward the Fifth*, though his head was *ask'd*, but never *married* to the English Crown; and therefore in all the Pictures made of him, a distance interposed, *forbiddeth the banes* betwixt them.

ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of King Edward the Fourth and Elizabeth his Queen, was born in Westminster on the eleventh of February 1466². She was afterwards married to King Henry the Seventh; and so the *two Houses* of York and Lancaster united first *hopefully* in their *bed*, and afterwards more *happily* in their *issue*. Besides her dutifulness to her husband, and fruitfulness in her children, little can be extracted of her personal character. She dyed (though not in *Child-bearing*) in *Child-bed*, being safely delivered on Candlemas-day, anno 1503, of the Lady Katharine; and, afterwards falling sick, languished until the eleventh of February, and then died, in the thirty-seventh year of her age, on the day of her nativity³. She lieth buried with her husband in the Chappel of his erection, and hath an equal share with him in the use and honour of that his most magnificent Monument.

[AMP.] CECILY, second daughter to King Edward the Fourth by Elizabeth his Queen, bearing the name of Cecily Dutchess of York, her *grand-mother* and *god-mother*, was born at Westminster. In her childhood *mention* was made of a *marriage* betwixt her and James (Son to James the Third) Prince of Scotland. But that *motion* died with her father, Heaven (wherein *marriages* are made) reserving that place for Margaret her eldest sister's eldest daughter.

She long led a single life, but little respected of King Henry the Seventh her brother-in-law. That politick King, knowing that, if he had none or no surviving Issue by his Queen, then the right of the Crown rested in this *Cecily*, sought to suppress her from popularity, or any publick appearance. He neither preferred her to any *foreign Prince*, nor disposed of her to any *prime Peer of England*, till at last this Lady wedded her self to a Lincolnshire Lord, John Baron Wells, whom King Henry advanced Viscount, and no higher. After his death, my Author⁴ saith, she was remarried, not mentioning her husband's name⁵; whence I conclude him an obscure person, and this Lady rather *married* then *match'd*, such the distance betwixt their degrees. Probably this Cecily, consulting her *comfort* more than her credit, did it of design, so to be beneath the jealousy of King Henry the Seventh. She left no children, and the date of her death is uncertain.

¹ In the title of "PRINCES."

² Speed's Chronicle, p. 703.

³ Idem.

⁴ Speed's Chronicle, in the end of the Reign of King Edward the Fourth. F.

⁵ Some say his name was *Kyme*. F.

CHARLES the Second (Son to King Charles the First of blessed memory and Mary youngest daughter to Henry the Fourth, King of France) was born at Saint James's, May 29, 1630. Great was the general rejoicing thereat. The University of Oxford congratulated his birth with printed Poems; and it was taken ill, though causelessly, by some, that Cambridge did not do the like; for then the Wits of the University were sadly distracted into several Counties, by reason of the Plague therein. And I remember, Cambridge modestly excused herself in their Poem made the year after, at the birth of the Lady Mary; and it will not be amiss to insert and translate one Tetrasick, made by my worthy friend, Master Booth, of Christ's Colledge, Cambridge.

Quod fuit ad nixus Academia muta priores,

Ignoscat Princeps Carolus, agra fuit.

Spe veniente novæ si tunc tacuisset amores,

Non tantum morbo digna, sed illa mori.

"Prince Charles, forgive me, that my silent quill,

Joy'd not thy birth, alas sore sick was I.

New hopes now come; had I been silent still,

I should deserve both to be sick and die."

His birth was accompanied with two notable accidents in the heavens. The star Venus was visible all day long, as sometime it falls out neer her greatest elongation. And two days after there was an Eclipse of the Sun, about eleven digets, observed by the greatest Mathematicians¹.

And now, Reader, give me leave to be silent my self, and present thee with the expressions of 'a most ingenious Gentleman':

"To behold this babe, Heaven it self seemed to open one eye more then ordinary.

—Such *Asterisks* and *Celestial Signatures* affix to times so remarkable as this, usually are ominous, prophetically hinting and pointing out somewhat future of eminent contingency²."

Yea such have since been the occurrences in the life of this pious Prince, that, rightly considered, they will appear (not onely eminent above the common standard of actions, but) full of miracle and amazement.

He was, on the first of January 1650, at Secon, crowned King of Scotland; being before invaded by an Army under the conduct of Oliver Cromwell. Soon after quitting that Kingdom, he marched for England; and on the Third of September 1651, nigh Worcester³, was fought, and lost 'he day, though he (to use my Author's expression⁴) "acted beyond the expectation of his friends, and to the great applause of his very enemies." Narrow search was made after his person, yea a *thousand* pounds (a bait his politique enemies made sure would have been bit at) promised to such who should betray him. Yet, God (whose Angels were his Life-guard) miraculously preserving him out of the hands of his enemies, he safely passed over into France, to the Queen his Mother.

During his continuance beyond the Seas, great were the proffers tendered unto him if forsaking the Protestant Religion; but, alas! as soon might the impotent waves remove the most sturdy rocks, as they once unfix him; such his constancy, whom neither the frowns of his afflictions, nor smiles of secular advantages, could make to warp from his first principles.

At length his Piety and Patience were rewarded by God, with a happy restitution to his undoubted Dominions; and he, after a long and tedious exile, landed at Dover, May 25, 1660, to the great joy of his *three Kingdoms*.

A Prince whose virtues I should injure, if endeavouring their contraction within so narrow ascending. And yet I cannot pass over that wherein he so much resembleth the King

¹ Bainbridge and Gassendus.

² Hamond L'Estrange, in the Reign of King Charles the First, p. 112.

³ See "BATTLES" in Worcester-shire.

⁴ Doctor Heylin, in his Life of King Charles, p. 155.

of Heaven (whose Vicegerent he is) : I mean his merciful disposition, doing good unto those who spitefully used and persecuted him.

And now it is my hearty prayer, that God, who appeared so wonderfully in his Restoration, would continue still gracious to us in his Preservation, confounding the plots of his adversaries, that upon him and his posterity the Crown may flourish for ever.

MARY, eldest daughter of King Charles the First and Queen Mary, was born at Saint James's, November 4, 1631. When her Royal Father, out of his paternal love, began to cast about for a fitting Consort, this peerless Princess (though tender in years, rich in piety and wisdom) made it her humble request, she might be match'd as well in her religion as affection ; which happened answerable to her desires ; for, not long after, a marriage, treated betwixt her and Count William of Nassau, eldest son to Henry Prince of Orange, was concluded ; and this Royal Pair wedded accordingly, May 2, 1641. The February following, having at Dover taken her leave of the King her Father (the last time she ever saw him on earth) she embarked for, and within few days landed in, Holland.

His Majesties affairs in England daily growing worse and worse, at length the sad news of his horrid murder arrived at her ears: this was scolded with the loss of her husband the Prince of Orange, who deceased October 8, 1650. Yet such her signal patience, that she underwent the weight of so many heavy afflictions (sufficient to break the back of a mean Christian) with a courage far surpassing the weakness of her sex. But, amidst these her calamities, God was pleased to remember mercy, blessing her the November ensuing with a hopeful Son¹.

The complexion of the times being altered in England, she came over to congratulate the happiness of her Brother's miraculous restitution ; when, behold, sickness arrests this Royal Princess, no bail being found by physick to defer the execution of her death, which happened 1660. On the 31st of December following, she was honourably [though privately] interred at Westminster, in the Chappel of King Henry the Seventh; and no eye so dry but willingly afforded a tear to bemoan the loss of so worthy a Princess.

JAMES, third Son of King Charles and Queen Mary, was born October 13, 1633, at St. James's. He was commonly stiled Duke of York, though not solemnly created until January 27, 1643. At the rendition of Oxford, he was taken Prisoner ; and some *two* years after, through the assistance of one Colonel Bamfield, made his escape, landing safe in Holland. Hence he went for France, where he so prudently deputed himself, that he soon gained the favour and honour of the whole Court. Yea, such was this Prince's valour and prowess, that, before arrived at the age of one and twenty years, he was made Lieutenant General of the Forces of the King of France, a thing which sounds highly to the esteem of this Duke, being a sufficient argument as well of his *policy* as *magnanimity* ; seeing a wise head is equally required warily to consult, as a stout heart resolutely to act, for the due performance of that office.

This trust he discharged to the admiration of all, atchieving so many noble and heroic exploits, which rendred him renown'd throughout the Christian world. Yet such the baseness and ingratitude of the French, that, concluding a Peace with Oliver Cromwell, the Usurper of England, they wholly forgot his former services, and consented to the expulsion of this Prince and his Royal Brothers out of that Kingdome.

True valour cannot long lye neglected. Soon was he courted by Don John de Austria into Flanders, where, in the action at Dunkirk, he far surpassed his former deeds, often forgetting that he was a Prince to shew himself a *true Souldier* ; such his hazarding his person (really worth *ten thousand* of them) to the great molestation of his true friends.

Since God, out of his infinite love to the English, hath safely returned this Duke to his native Country ; where that he may long live, to be the joy and delight of the whole Nation, I shall constantly beg of God in my daily devotions.

ELIZABETH, second Daughter of King Charles the First and Queen Mary, was born at Saint James's, anno 1635, on the 28th day of December. She proved a Lady of parts above her

¹ Afterwards King William III. N.

age, the quickness of her mind making recompence for the weakness of her body. For the remainder of her life, I will hold my peace; and listen to my good Friend Master John Burroughs¹, thus expressing himself in a letter unto me:

"The Princess Elizabeth, with her Brother Henry Duke of Gloucester, being, by order of Parliament, to be removed to Carisbroke-castle in the Isle of Wight (where his Most Excellent Majesty was lately a Prisoner) were accordingly received by Mr. Anthony Mildmay from the Earl and Countess of Leicester, at Penhurst in Kent; and began their unwilling journey on Friday, 9th of August, 1650. On the 16th of the same month, they were first lodged in Carisbroke-castle aforesaid.

"The Princess being of a melancholy temper (as affected above her age with the sad condition of her Family) fell sick about the beginning of September following, and continued so for three or four days, having onely the advise of Doctor Bignall, a worthy and able Physician of Newport. After very many rare ejaculatory expressions, abundantly demonstrating her unparalleled Piety, to the eternal honour of her own memory, and the astonishment of those who waited on her, she took leave of the world on Sunday the eighth of the same September.

"Her body, being embalmed, was carefully disposed of in a coffin of lead, and on the four and twentieth of the said month, was brought (in a borrowed coach) from the Castle to the Town of Newport, attended thither with her few late servants. At the end of the Town the corps were met and waited on by the Mayor and Aldermen thereof in their formalities to the Church, where, about the middle of the East part of the Chancel in Saint Thomas's Chapel, her Highness was inter'd in a small vault purposely made, with an Inscription of the date of her death engraved on her coffin."

The Hawks of Norway, where a Winter's day is hardly an hour of clear light, are the swiftest of wing of any Fowl under the firmament, Nature teaching them to bestir themselves, to lengthen the shortness of the time with their swiftness. Such the active piety of this Lady, improving the little life allotted her, "*in running the way of God's Commandments.*"

ANNE, third daughter to King Charles the First and Queen Mary, was born at Saint James's, March 17, anno Domini 1637. She was a very pregnant Lady above her age, and died in her infancy when not full four years old. Being minded by those about her to call upon God even when the pangs of Death were upon her²; "*I am not able,*" saith she, "*to say my long prayer (meaning the Lord's-prayer); but I will say my short one. Lighten mine eyes, O Lord, lest I sleep the sleep of death.*"³ This done, the little lamb gave up the ghost.

KATHARINE, fourth daughter to King Charles the First and Queen Mary, was born at White-hall (the Queen-Mother then being at Saint James's), and survived not above half an hour after her baptizing; so that it is charity to mention her whose memory is likely to be lost, so short her continuance in this life, the rather, because her name is not entred, as it ought, into the Register of Saint Martin's in the Fields: as indeed none of the King's children save Prince Charles, though they were born in that Parish. And hereupon a story depends.

I am credibly informed, that, at the birth of every child of the King born at White-hall or Saint James's, full five pounds were ever faithfully paid to some unfaithful receivers thereof, to record the names of such children in the Register of Saint Martin's. But the money being embossed (we know by some, God knows by whom) no memorial is entred of them. Sad, that bounty should betray any to such baseness, and that which was intended to make them the more solemnly remembered, should occasion that they should be more silently forgotten!

Say not, Let the children of mean persons be written down in Registers: Kings' children are Registers to themselves, or all England is a Register to them; for sure I am, this common confidence hath been the cause that we have been so often at a loss about the *nativities* and other *properties* of those of Royal extraction.

¹ Now Clerk of Stationers-hall, then an attendant of the Lady. P.

² Mistis Conant, a Rocker, to whom she spake it. * P.

³ Psalm xiii. 3.

CHARLES STUART, son to the illustrious James Stuart Duke of York, by Anne daughter to the Right Honourable Edward Hyde Earl of Clarendon and Lord Chancellor of England and Frances his Lady, descended of the ancient Family of the Aylesburies, High-sheriff for many years together of Bedford and Buckingham-shire, in the reign of King Edward the Second and Third¹, was born at *Worcester-house*, 22d day of October, 1660, and christened by the Right Reverend Father in God Gilbert, Lord Bishop of London, his Majesty and George Duke of Albermarle being his God-fathers, and Mary the Queen-mother his God-mother: He was declared Duke of Cambridge, a title which, to the great honour of that University, for these four hundred years, hath been only conferred either on Foreign Princes, or Persons of the Royal Blood. This Princely Infant dyed May 5, 1661.

SAINTS.

Saint WULSY, being a man *reputed* when living (and *reported* when dead) of great *vertue* and *innocency*², was, by Saint Dunstan, created the first Abbot of Westminster, where he lived many years very *exemplary* for his *conversation*, untill his death, which happened anno Domini 960. Then was his body buried in the same Monastery; and the 26th day of September was kept by the Citizens of London with great *veneration* of his *miracle-working memory*.

MARTYRS.

I meet with none in this City, and in my mean judgment it is most observable that London having *two* Pages (as I may term them) attending it, viz. Westminster and Southwark, both joynted to it in buildings, should be so different from it in condition; in London, we have no room to hold Martyrs; in the other two, no Martyrs to take up any room.

Inquiring the cause thereof, we find these *three* places (though *contiguous*, not to say *continued*) in the Reign of Queen Mary under *three* several jurisdictions; *London* under bloody Bonner, who made havock of all he could come at: *Southwark* under politic Gardner, who *took wit in his anger*, of whom formerly³. This *Westminster* under John Fecknam, Abbot thereof with power Episcopal, a man cruel to none, courteous and charitable to all who needed his help or liberality.

CONFESSORS.

Rain (which Country-people say goeth by Planets) goeth by Providence. "I caused it to rain upon one City, and caused it not to rain upon another⁴." Persecution observeth the same method, ordered by the same power and pleasure. A *shower of blood* fell upon London, whilst Westminster, the next City, did escape; so that I find neither Martyr nor Confessor therein. Meeting with none BEFORE, let us proceed to

PRELATES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD NEILE was born in King's-street in this City, and was bred in Saint John's-Colledge in Cambridge; he was afterwards Vicar of Chestnut in the County of Hartford, presented thereunto by the honourable family of the Cecills. He was the first and last native of this City who became the Dean, and so the supreme Magistrate thereof. Through many Bishopricks, of Coventry and Lichfield, Durham, and Winchester, he was at last preferred Archbishop of York, being also Privy Counsellor to King James and King Charles. He died anno Domini 1641.

JOHN WARNER, D. D. was born in the Parish of Saint Clement Danes, within the Precincts of this City; bred in Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford; at last preferred Bishop of Rochester⁵.

¹ See our list of "SHERIFFS" in that County.

³ See "MARTYRS" in Hantsire.

⁵ So informed from his own mouth. F.

² Matthew of Westminster, ad. ann. Domini 958.

⁴ Amos iv. 7.

This worthy Bishop, perceiving the want of a *fixed Font* in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, bestow'd one upon it; whether more *curious* or *costly* my Author¹ could not decide it, being both ways so *excellent* and *exquisite*; a *gift* the more remarkable, because the *first* which hath been offered by any private *hand* to that Church of later times². But I suspect now this Font it self is washed away, in the deluge of our late wars, under the notion of superstition.

God hath given him a *great estate*, and a *liberal heart* to make use of it; keeping good *hospitality* in the Christmas at Brumley. As he *fed many poor*, so he freed himself *from much trouble*; being absent when the rest of the Bishops subscribed their Protest in Parliament, whereby he enjoy'd *liberty* in the *restraint* of others of his Order. He was an able and active advocate for Episcopacy in the House of Lords, speaking for them as long as he had any *voice* left him; and then willing to have *made signs* in their just defence, if it might have been permitted him.

But it is now high time for me to put out my *candle*, when *day-light* shines so bright; I mean to desist from charactering of persons who are so perfectly known to so many alive. I will only adde, this eminent Prelate hath since seen the happy restitution of his order, injoying again his former dignity, who now is (and long may be) living, 1661³.

STATESMEN.

Sir FRANCIS BACON Knight, youngest son to Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper, was born in York-house, anno 1560; for, being demanded his age by Queen Elizabeth, he returned, "that he was two years younger then her Majesties Reign." He was bred in Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge, and there first fell into a dislike of Aristotle's Philosophy, as barren and jejune, inabling *some* to *dispute*, *more* to wrangle, *few* to find out *truth*, and *none*, if confining themselves to his principles.

Hence it was that afterwards he traded so largely in *Experiments*: so that, as Socrates is said to be the first who stooped towring Speculations into practical Morality; Sir Francis was one of the first, who reduced *notional* to *real* and *scientific* Philosophy.

He was afterwards bred in Grays-Inn, in the study of our Municipal Law, attaining to great eminency, but no preferment therein, during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth: imputable to the envy of a *great Person*, who hindred his *rising*, for fear to be hindred by him if risen, and eclipsed in his own profession. Thus the strongest *wing* of *Merit* cannot mount if a stronger *weight* of *Malice* doth depress it. Yet was he even then *Favorite* to a *Favorite*. I mean, the Earl of Essex, and more true to him then the Earl was to himself: for, finding him to prefer *destructive* before *displeasing* counsel, Sir Francis fairly forsook, not his person (whom his pity attended to the grave) but practices; and herein was not the *worse* friend, for being the *better* subject.

By King James he was made his Solicitor, and afterwards his Attorney (then privileged, contrary to custome, to sit a member in *Dom. Com.*); and at last Lord Chancellor of England⁴. His abilities were a clear confutation of *two vulgar errors* (*libells* on learned men): First, that *Judgement*, *Wit*, *Fancy*, and *Memory*, cannot eminently be in conjunction in the same person: whereas our Knight was a *rich Cabinet*, fill'd with all *four*, besides a *golden* key to open it, *Elocution*. Secondly, "That he who is something in all, is nothing in any one Art;" whereas he was singular in *singulis*, and being *in-at-all*, came off with credit.

Such as condemn him for pride, if in his *place*, with the *fifth part* of his parts, had been *ten times* prouder themselves. He had been a *better* Master if he had been a *worse*, being too bountiful to his Servants, and either too *confident* of their *honesty*, or too *conniving* at their *filthhood*. The story is told to his advantage, that he had *two Servants*, one in all causes Patron to the *Plaintiffe* (whom his charity presumed always injured), the other to the *Defendant* (pitying him as *compelled to Law*); but taking bribes of both, with this

¹ W. Somner, in the Antiquity of Canterbury, p. 181.

² Idem. ibidem.

³ He died in 1666. N.

⁴ See his life written by Dr. Rawleigh.

condition, *to restore the money received if the Cause went against them.* Their Lord, ignorant hereof, always did impartial Justice; whilst his men (making people *pay* for what was *given* them) by compact shared the money betwixt them, which cost their Master the loss of his office.

Leading a private life, he much delighted to study in the shade of solitariness; and many useful discoveries in Nature were made by him, so that he may be said to have left *nothing to his Executors, and all to his Heirs*, under which notion the Learned of all ages may be beheld. His vast bounty to such who brought him presents from great persons occasioned his want afterwards, who, in rewarding them, so remembered that he had been Lord Chancellor, that he forgot that he was but the Lord Verulam.

A Viscounty that began ended in him dying issues; it being remarkable, that though we have had *two Earls (of several Families¹)* of Saint Alban's, yet was there no Lord Verulam, as if it were reserved for that antient Roman Colony to be buried in its own reverend ruins and in this peerless Lord's everlasting memory, much admired by English, more by out-landish men; distance diminishing his faults to be invisible to foreign eyes, whilst we behold his perfections abated with his failings.

He died, anno Domini 1626, in the house of the Earl of Arundel at High-gate; and was buried in Saint Michael's Church in Saint Alban's, Master Mutis his grateful servant erecting a Monument for him. Since I have read that, his grave being occasionally opened, his scull (the relique of civil veneration) was by one King, a Doctor of Physick, made the object of scorn and contempt; but he, who then derided the dead, is since become the laughing-stock of the living.

WRITERS.

SULCARD of WESTMINSTER was an English-man by birth, bred a Benedictine Monke. He was one of an excellent wit, meek disposition, candid behaviour, and in great esteem with King Edward the Confessor². What progress he made in Learning, may easily be collected from what is recorded in an old Manuscript; "*in Westmonasterio vixerint simul Abbas Eadvinus & Sulcardus Cœnobita: sed Sulcardus doctrinâ major erat.*" He flourished anno Domini 1070, under King William the Conquerour.

GILBERT of WESTMINSTER, bred first Monke, then Abbot thereof. He gave himself to the study of humane learning, then of Divinity, and, through the guidance of Anselme Archbishop of Canterbury, attained to great knowledge in the Scriptures. Afterwards he studied in France, visited Rome, in his return from whence he is reported to have had a disputation with a learned Jew, which afterwards he reduced into the form of a Dialogue, and, making it publike, he dedicated it to Saint Anselme. He dyed anno 1117, and was buried in Westminster.

MATTHEW of WESTMINSTER was bred a Monke therein, and as accomplished a Scholar as any of his age. Observable is the grand difference betwixt our English History, as he found it, and as he left it. He found it, like Polyphemus when his *eye* was *bored out*, a *big and bulky* body, but *blind*. Memorable actions were either presented without *any date*, which little informed, or *too many dates*, which more distracted the Reader. Our Matthew reduced such *confused sounds* to an *articulate and intelligible voice*, regulating them by a *double Directory* of time, *viz. the beginnings and deaths* of all the Kings of England and Archbishops of Canterbury. He wrote *one* History from the beginning of the world to Christ; a *second*, from Christ's Nativity to the Norman Conquest: a *third*, from thence to the beginning of King Edward the Second, augmenting it afterwards with the addition of his Life, and King Edward the Third's. He named his book "*Flores Historiarum*;" and if sometimes (for it is but seldome) he presenteth a *flower less fragrant, or blasted bud*, the judicious Reader is not tyed to take what he tenders, but may select for his own ease a *Nose-gay* out of the *choicest flowers* thereof. He dyed about the year 1368.

¹ Lord Burgh of Ireland, and Lord Henry Jermyn.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 55.

THE WORTHIES OF ENGLAND.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

BENJAMIN JONSON was born in this City. Though I cannot with all my industrious inquiry *find him in his cradle*, I can *fetch him from his long coats*. When a *little child*, he lived in Harts-horn-lane near Charing-cross, where his Mother married a Bricklayer for her second husband.

He was first bred in a private school in Saint Martin's Church; then in Westminster school, witness his own Epigram¹:

"Camden, most reverend Head, to whom I owe
All that I am in Arts, all that I know;
How nothing's that to whom my Country owes
The great renown and *Name* wherewith she goes, &c."

He was *statutably* admitted into Saint John's-Colledge in Cambridge (as many years after incorporated a honorary Member of Christ Church in Oxford) where he continued but *few weeks* for want of further maintenance, being fain to return to the trade of his father-in-law. And let not them blush that have, but those that have not, a lawful calling. He help'd in the building of the new structure of Lincoln's-Inn, when, having a *trowell* in his hand, he had a *book* in his pocket.

Some gentlemen, pitying that his parts should be buried under the rubbish of so mean a calling, did by their bounty manumise him freely to follow his own ingenious inclinations. Indeed his parts were not so *ready to run of themselves*, as *able to answer the spur*; so that it may be truly said of him, that he had an *elaborate wit* wrought out by his own industry. He would sit silent in learned company, and suck in (besides *wine*) their several humours into his observation. What was *ore* in others, he was able to refine to himself.

He was paramount in the Dramatique part of Poetry, and taught the Stage an exact conformity to the laws of Comedians. His Comedies were above the *Folge* (which are only tickled with downright obscenity), and took not so well at the *first stroke* as at the *rebound*, when beheld the second time: yea they will endure reading, and that with due commendation, so long as either *ingenuity* or *learning* are fashionable in our Nation. If his *later* be not so spritful and vigorous as his *first pieces*, all that are old will, and all that desire to be old should, excuse him therein.

He was not very happy in his children, and most happy in those which died first, though none lived to survive him. This he bestowed as part of an Epitaph on his eldest son, dying in infancy:

"Rest in soft peace; and, ask'd, say here doth lye,
Ben Jonson his best piece of *Poetry*?"

He dyed anno Domini 1638; and was buried, about the Belfry, in the Abby-church at Westminster.

MASTERS OF MUSICK.

[S. N.] CHRISTOPHER TYE, Doctor of Musick, flourished in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth and King Edward the Sixth, to whom he was one of the Gentlemen of their Chappel, and probably the Organist. Musick, which received a grievous wound in England at the dissolution of Abbeyes, was much beholding to him for her recovery; such his excellent skill and piety, that he kept it up in credit at Court and in all Cathedrals during his life. He translated the Acts of the Apostles into verse; and let us take a tast of his Poetry:

"In the former treatise to thee
Dear friend *Theophilus*;
I have written the veritie
Of the Lord Christ Jesus.

Which he to do, and eke to teach,
Began until the day
In which the Spirit up did him fetch
To dwell above for aye.

¹ Epigram 14.² Epigram 45.

After that he had power to do
 Even by the Holy Ghost;
 Commandements then he gave unto
 His chosen least and most.
 To whom also himself did shew
 From death thus to revive:
 By tokens plain unto his few
 Even forty days alive.

Speaking of God's kingdome with heart,
 Chusing together them;
 Commanding them not to depart
 From that Jerusalem.
 But still to wait on the promise
 Of his Father the Lord;
 Of which ye have heard me ere this
 Unto you make record."

Pass we now from his Poetry (being Musick in *words*) to his Musick (being Poetry in *sounds*), who set an excellent composition of Musick of *four* parts to the several Chapters of his aforementioned Poetry, dedicating the same to King Edward the Sixth, a little before the death of that good Prince, and printed it anno Domini 1553. He also did compose many excellent Services and Anthems of *four* and *five* parts, which were used in Cathedrals many years after his death, the certain date whereof I cannot attain.

JOHN DOULAND was (as I have most cause to believe) born in this City; sure I am he had his *longest life* and *best livelihood* therein, being Servant in the Chappel to Queen Elizabeth and King James. He was the *rarest Musician* that his *Age* did behold; having travailed beyond the Seas, and compounded English with Forreign skill in that *faculty*, it is questionable whether he excell'd in *Vocal* or *Instrumental Musick*. A chearful person he was, passing his days in lawful meriment, truly answering the *Anagram* made of him¹;

"JOHANNES DOULANDUS"

ANNOS LUDENDO HAUSI.

Christian the Fourth King of Denmark, coming over into England, requested him of King James; who *unwillingly willing* parted with him. Many years he lived (as I am credibly informed) in the Danish Court, in great *favour* and *plenty*, generally employed to entertain such English persons of quality as came thither. I cannot confidently avouch his death at Denmark, but believe it more probably then their assertion who report him returned and dying in England about the year 1615.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIQUE.

JAMES PALMER, B.D. was born in this City and bred in Magdalen-Colledge in Cambridge. The Company of Carpenters in London gave him an exhibition towards his maintenance there, or lent it him rather; for, since, his bounty hath repaid them the principal, with plentiful consideration. He was afterwards for many years the constant Preacher of Saint Bridget's in Fleet-street, the onely Church preferment he enjoyed. I perceive thus craft and cruelty may raise a quick and great, but plain frugality (especially if *vivacious*) will advance a better and surer estate. Though sequestered in these times; what he had formerly gained in his place, he hath since bestowed in building and endowing, over against the new Chappel in Westminster, a fair Almes-house for *twelve* poor people. Besides this, many and great have his gifts been to Ministers' poor widows. And wonder not, Reader, if they be unknown to me, which were unknown to his own *left hand*.—All this he did in his life time. O, it giveth the best light when one carrieth his Lanthorn before him! The surest way that one's Will shall be performed is, to see it performed. Yea, I may say, that his poor people in his Almes-house are in some sort provided for, not onely from *head to foot*, but also from *body to soul*, he constantly preaching to them twice a week. He dyed anno 1659.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

[S. N.] EDMOND DOUBLEDAY, Esquire, was of a tall and proper person, and lived in this City. Nor had this *large case a little jewell*, this *long body a lazy soul*, whose activity and valour was adequate to his strength and greatness, whereof he gave this eminent testimony.

¹ By Ralph Sadler, Esq. of Standon in Hartfordshire, who was with him at Copenhagen. F.

When Sir Thomas Knevet was sent, November 4, 1605, by King James, to search the Cellar beneath the Parliament-house, with very few, for the more privacy, to attend him, he took Master Doubleday with him. Here they found Gui Faux, with his dark-lant-horn, in the *dead of the night*, providing for the *death* of many the next morning. He was newly come out of the *Dire's Closet* (so I may fitly term the inward room where the powder lay, and the train was to be laid) into the outward part of the Cellar. Faux beginning to bussel, Master Doubleday instantly ordered him at his pleasure, up with his heels, and there with the *Traytor* lay the *Treason* flat along the floor, by God's goodness detected, defeated. Faux vowed (and, though he was a false Traitor, herein I do believe him) that, had he been in the inner room, he would have blown up himself and all the company therein. Thus it is pleasant musick to hear disarmed malice threaten, when it cannot strike. Master Doubleday lived many years after, deservedly loved and respected; and died about the year of our Lord 1618.

THE FAREWELL.

Seeing the well-being (yea being) of this City consisteth in the King's Court and in the Courts of Justice, I congratulate the happy return of the one, praying for the long continuance of the other; yea, may the Lawyers in Westminster-hall never again plead in their *Armour* (as they did in the time of Wyat's Rebellion), but in their peaceable Gowns and Legal Formalities. Nor doth this *Wish* onely extend to the *Weal* of Westminster, but all England; for no such dearth in a Land, as what is caused from a drought of Justice therein; for, if "Judgment do not run down as Waters, and Righteousness as a mighty Stream¹;" Injustice, like an Ocean, will drown all with its inundation.

* * The Histories of the City of Westminster have in general been included in the many volumes descriptive of London. But there are several separate publications, particularly on the Antiquities of its beautiful and magnificent Abbey Church. Of these, the first printed account is by Camden, in 1600; followed by Taylor in 1684; by Dart in 1722; and by Widmore in 1731 and 1734. Nor, in noticing the publications relative to Westminster Abbey, should the "Architectural Antiquities" of John Carter be forgotten; and still less "The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain" by Mr. Gough; one of the most splendid, and in its way one of the most useful productions, of the English press. St. Stephen's Chapel has also been finely illustrated by the accurate plates engraved under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, and also by the excellent delineations of Mr. Smith. N.

¹ Amos v. 24.

MONMOUTH-SHIRE

MONMOUTH-SHIRE. I may fitly call this an *English-Welsh* County¹; for, though it lie West of Severn, yea of Wye itself; and though the *Welsh* be the common Language thereof, yet it doth wear a double badge of *English* relation. First, whereas formerly all Welsh Counties sent but one Knight to the Parliament, this had the privilege of *two*, conformable to the Shires of England. Secondly, it is not subject to the *Welsh* Jurisdiction; but such Itinerant Judges as go *Oxford* Circuit have this County within the compass of their commission.

MANUFACTURES.

CAPS.

These were the most antient, general, warm, and profitable coverings of men's heads in this Island. It is worth our pains to observe the tenderness of our Kings to preserve the trade of *Cap-making*, and what long and strong struggling our State had to keep up the using thereof, so many thousands of people being maintained thereby in the land², especially before the invention of *Fulling-Mills*, all *Caps* before that time being wrought, beaten, and thickned by the hands and feet of men, till those *Mills*, as they *eased* many of their *labour*, *outed* more of their *livelihood*. Thus ingenious inventions conducing to the compendious making of Commodities, though profitable to private persons, may not always be gainful to the publick, to which what employes most is most advantageous; as *Capping* anciently set fifteen distinct Callings on work, as they are reckoned up in the Statute³:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Carders. | 5. Forsers. | 9. Dyers. | 13. Edgers. |
| 2. Spinners. | 6. Thickers. | 10. Battelers. | 14. Liners. |
| 3. Knitters. | 7. Dressers. | 11. Shearers. | 15. Band-makers, |
| 4. Parters of Wooll. | 8. Walkers. | 12. Pressers. | and other Exercises. |

No wonder then if so many Statutes were enacted in Parliaments, to encourage this handicraft, as by the ensuing catalogue will appear.

1. Anno 22 Edward IV. cap. 5. "That none thicken any Cap or Bonnet in any Fulling-Mill, upon pain to forfeit forty shillings."
2. Anno 3 Henry VIII. cap. 15. "That no Caps or Hats ready wrought should be brought from beyond the Seas, upon the forfeiture of forty shillings." Yet because, notwithstanding this Statute, some still presumed to import forraign Wares, it was enacted,
3. Anno 21 Henry VIII. Cap. 9. "That such outlandish Hats should be sold at such low prices as are specified in the Statute;" merely to deter the Merchant from importing them, because such their cheapness that they would turn to no accompt.
4. Anno 7 Edward VI. cap. 8. Fulling-Mills beginning now to take footing in England; the Statute made 22 Edward IV. was revived, to stand and remain in full force, strength, and effect.

¹ In Dr. Fuller's time, Monmouth-shire was considered a Welsh County. It is now an English one. N.

² Eight Thousand in London, Stat. 13 Elizabeth, cap. 19; and probably twice as many in the Land beside. F.

³ 13 Elizabeth, cap. 19.

5. Anna S. Elizabeth, cap. 11. Fulling-Mills still finding many to favour them, the pains and profit of Cap-making was equally divided betwixt the Mills and the Cap-makers: it being enacted, "That no Cap should be thucked or full'd in any Mill, until the same had first been well scoured and closed upon the Bank, and half footed at least upon the foot-stock."

6. Lastly to keep up the usage of Caps, it was enacted, the 13 Eliz. Cap. 19, That they should be worn by all persons (some of worship and quality excepted) on Sabbath and Holy-days, on the pain of forfeiting ten groats for omission thereof.

But it seems nothing but Hats would fit the Heads (or humours rather) of the English, as fancied by them fitter to fence their fair faces, from the injury of wind and weather; so that, in the 39th of Queen Elizabeth, this Statute was repealed. Yea, the Cap, accounted by the Romans an emblem of Liberty, is esteemed by the English (except Faulconers and Hunters) a badge of servitude, though very useful in themselves, and the ensign of *constancy*, because not discompos'd, but retaining their fashion, in what form soever they be crowded.

The best Caps were formerly made at *Monmouth*, where the Cappers' Chappel doth still remain, being better carved and gilded than any other part of the Church. But, on the occasion of a great plague hapning in this Town, the trade was some years since removed hence to Beaully in Worcester-shire, yet so that they are called *Monmouth Caps* unto this day. Thus this Town retains, though not the *profit*, the *credit* of *Capping*; and seeing the Child still keeps the Mother's name, there is some hope in due time she may return unto her.

All I will adde is this: if at this day the phrase of *wearing a Monmouth Cap* be taken in a bad acception, I hope the inhabitants of that Town will endeavour to disprove the occasion thereof.

SAINTS.

SAINT AMPHIBALUS, a Citizen of Carlion. See the Saints in *Hereford-shire*.

SAINT AARON was a wealthy Citizen of Carlion in this County, who, for the testimony of the Christian Faith, was martyred under the Tyrant Emperor Dioclesian. By the way, we may observe the names of the three first British Martyrs as to their language:

1. Alban,	} of {	Latine	} Originall.
2. Amphibalus,		Greek	
3. Aron,		Hebrew	

It seems that the Christian Britons at the Font quitted their native names as barbarous, and imposed on their Children those of the learned languages. This Aaron was martyred, anno Domini 303.

SAINT JULIUS. It is pity to part so fast friends, both being Citizens of Carlion. Yea, "they were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided," both suffering martyrdom together; and therefore, like Philip and Jacob, one day is assigned to their memories in the Kalender.

Nor must I forget how Carlion, the place of their aboad, though now a small Town, was once a great City, stretching so far on both sides of the River, that Saint Julian's (a house of late of Sir William Herbert's) was sometime within the City, though now about a mile South-West thereof, being a Church dedicated anciently to the Memory of this Saint Julius¹.

CARDINALS.

GILBERTY of *Monmouth* is by some² very firmly avouched to have been created a *Cardinal*; but by what Pope, and with what Title, uncertain; but my worthy Author justly suspecteth the truth hereof; alledging that Popes in that age advanced few Forraigners at so

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Monmouthshire.

² Cicconius.

great a distance to that Title, except their merits to the See of Rome (which appears not to this *Jeſſery*) were very great¹. Let me adde, that it is improbable ſo much honour ſhould be done unto him whileſt living, who was ſo ſolemnly diſgraced after his death; whoſe Books (extant in his life) were afterwards by the Court of Rome publickly prohibited. See him, therefore, in this Shire, under the Title of WRITERS.

JOHN of Monmouth, ſo called from the place of his nativity, D. D. and Canon of Lincoln, was choſen, anno 1296, Biſhop of Landaff, the manner whereof was remarkable; for, when Robert Kilwarby complained to Pope Celeſtine, how that Cathedral had been for ſeven years without a Biſhop (cauſed either by the troublesomneſs of thoſe times, or the *exility of revenue* thereof), his Holineſs remitted his Election wholly to the diſcretion of this Arch-biſhop, to conferre that vacant See on whomſoever he pleaſed. The Arch-biſhop, knowing all eyes intent on his Integrity herein, reſolved on a *Welſh-man* by his birth (as moſt proper for and acceptable in the place), and on one of merit for the Function.

Both qualifications met in this John of Monmouth, as *Britiſh* by his birth and alliance, and character'd to be *doctus & pius Theologus*². One of his Succeſſors in that Biſhoprick acknowledgeth that he was *multimodis ſedi ſuæ Benefactor*; and more particularly, that he procured the Rectory of Newland in the Forreſt of Dean to be appropriated thereunto³. But one Biſhop [*Anthony Kitchin* by name] more *unlanded Landaff* in one, than all his Predeceſſors endowed it in *four hundred years*. This John dying April 8, 1323, was buried in Saint Maries Chappel, whoſe Epitaph in French is hardly legible at this day on his marble Monument.

WALTER CANTILUPE was ſon to William [the elder] Lord Cantilupe, whoſe prime reſidence was at Abergavennie in this County. One of high birth, higher preferment (made, by King Henry the Third, Biſhop of Worceſter) and higheſt ſpirit. In his time the Pope's Legate came into England, and complain'd of many Clergy-men keeping their livings againſt the Canons, intending either to force ſuch irregular Incumbents into avoydance (ſo to make room for the Pope's Favourites) or elſe to compound for their continuance at his arbitrary price. But our Walter would not yield to ſuch extortion. Indeed he was one of a keen nature; and his two-edged ſpirit did cut on both ſides, againſt

THE POPE.

Telling Ruſland, his Legate, coming hither 1255, that he would preferre to be hang'd on the Gallows, rather than ever conſent to ſuch exſpilation of the Church⁴.

THE KING.

Siding with the Barons, he encouraged them in their Civil Warres, promiſing Heaven for their reward, though this doctrine coſt him an excommunication from the Pope.

Lying on his death-bed, he was touch'd with true remorse for his diſloyalty, and, upon his deſire, obtain'd abſolution⁵. He died February the fifth, 1267, whom I behold as Uncle unto Thomas Cantilupe, the Sainted Biſhop of Hereford.

SOULDIER.

RICHARD de CLARE was born (as from all concentr'd probabilities may be conjectured) at Strigule-Caſtle in this County, and had the Title of *Earl of Strigule* and Pembroke. He was otherwiſe ſurnam'd *Strong-bow*, from drawing ſo ſtrong a Bow, and had *brachia projectiſſima*, ſaith my Author⁶; though I can hardly believe that Reacher, which another writeth of him, that "with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he ſtood upright⁷." More applicable to him is the expreſſion of Tully, "*Nihil egit levi brachio*⁸," being a perſon of effectual performance.

¹ Biſhop Godwin, in the Catalogue of the Biſhops of St. Aſaph.

² Harpiſfield, Hiſtor. Eccl. Ang. p. 490.

³ Antiq. Brit. anno predicto.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

⁵ Epist. ad Atticum, lib. iv.

⁶ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Biſhops in Landaff.

⁷ Godwin, in the Biſhops of Worceſter.

⁸ Mills, in his Catalogue of Honour, p. 1082

It happened that Mac Murrough Lord of Leinster, in the year of our Lord 1167, being expelled his Territory for several Tyrannies, by the Lords of Meath and Conaght, repaired to our King Henry the Second, and desired him to invade Ireland. But that politick King, fearing, if failing in success, to forfeit the reputation of his discretion, would not engage in the design; but permitted such Subjects of his who had a mind *militare propriis stipendiis* to adventure themselves therein.

Amongst these Richard Strongbow was the principal, going over into Ireland with twelve hundred men, too great for an Earl's train, yet too little for a General's Army, to make a National Invasion; yet so great his success, that in a short time he possessed himself of the Ports of Leinster and Mounster, with large lands belonging therunto; insomuch that King Henry grew jealous of his greatness, remanded him home, and commanded him to surrender his conquests into his hands; which done, he received them again by re-grant from the King, save that Henry reserved the City of Dublin for himself.

This Strongbow is he who is commonly called *Domitor Hiberniæ*, "the Tamer of Ireland;" though the Natives thereof then, and many hundred years after, paid rather verbal submission, than real obedience to our English Kings. Yea, some of their great Lords had both the power and title of Kings in their respective Territories; witness the Preface in the Commission whereby King Henry the Second made William Fitz Adelme his Lieutenant of Ireland: "*Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Regibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, & omnibus fidelibus suis in Hiberniâ, salutem*;" where Kings are postposed to Bishops, which speaketh them *Royalets* by their own ambition, and by no solemn inauguration. This Earl Richard died at Dublin 1177; and lieth buried in Trinity Church therein.

SIR ROGER WILLIAMS, born of an ancient Family at Penross in this County, was first a Souldier of Fortune under Duke D'Alva, and afterwards successively served Queen Elizabeth; having no fault, save somewhat over-free and forward to fight.

When a Spanish Captain challenged Sir John Norris to fight a single Combat (which was beneath him to accept, because a General); this Roger undertook the *Don*. And after they had fought some time (both Armies beholding them) without any hurt, they pledged each other a deep draught of wine, and so friendly departed¹.

Another time, at midnight, he assaulted the Camp of the Prince of Parma, nigh Venloe, slew some of the enemies, and pierced to the Tent of the General, as highly blamed by some for rashness, as commended by others for his valour. He bravely defended Sluse, whilst any hope of help².

WILLIAM HERBERT, Earl of Pembroke, with Sir Richard Herbert his Brother, were both undoubtedly born in this County; but whether or no at Ragland Castle, is uncertain. Both valiant men, and as fast Friends to King Edward the Fourth, as professed Foes to Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick. They gave the best and clearest evidence hereof in the Battel of Banbury, where we find it reported, that these two leading the Army of the Welsh, with their Poll-axes, twice made way through the Battel of the Northern-men (which sided with King Henry the Sixth) without any mortal wound.

There passeth a tradition in the noble Family of the Herberts of Cherbury, that this Sir Richard their Ancestor slew that day *one hundred and forty* men with his own hands; which, if done in *charging*, some censure as an *act of impossibility*; if after a *road* in an *execution*, as a *deed of cruelty*. But others defend both *truth* and *courage* therein, as done in passing and re-passing through the Army. Indeed *Cavaliers* were and were not in fashion in that age, used sometimes in *sieges*, but never in *field service*; and next the *Gun*, the *Poll-ax* was the mortal Weapon, especially in such a *dead hand* as this Knight had, with which, *Quot iacti, tot cecidi*. He is reported also to be of a Giant's stature, the *peg* being extant in Mountjoy Castle, whereon he used to hang his hat at dinner, which no man of an ordinary height can reach with his hand at this day.

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1581.

² Idem, 1586.

However, both these brave Brethren, circumvented with the subtilty of their Foes (*o'ds* at any time may be *bet* on the *side of Treachery* against *Valour*) were brought to Banbury, beheaded, and buried, the Earl at Tinterne and Sir Richard at Abergavenny in this County.

WRITERS.

JEFFREY of *Monmouth* was born in, and named from, Monmouth. He was also called *ap Arthur*, from his Father (as I suppose); though others say, because he wrote so much of King *Arthur*¹, but, by the same proportion, Homer may be termed *Achillides*, and Virgil the *Son of Æneas*. Yea, this Jeffrey, by an ancienter title, might be surnamed *ap Bruit* whose story he asserteth. He translated and compiled the various British Authors into one Volume.

I am not so much moved at William Newbrough, calling this his book *ridicula figmenta*, as that Giraldus Cambrensis, his Countryman, and (as I may say) *con-sub-temporary*, should term it *fabulosam historiam*. Indeed he hath many things from the British Bards, which, though improbable, are not *ipso facto* untrue. We know Herodotus, nicknamed by some *Pater Fabularum*, is by others acknowledged to be *Pater Historiarum*.

The truth is, that both *Novelants* and *Antiquaries* must be content with many falshoods; the one taking Reports at the first rebound, before come to; the other raking them out of the dust, when past their perfection.

Others object, that he is too hyperbolical in praising his own Countrey: a catching disease, seeing Livy mounts Italy to the skyes, and all other Authors respectively. And why should that be *mortal* in our *Monmouth*, what is but *venial* in others? And if he be guilty in mis-timing of actions, he is not the onely Historian without company in that particular.

However, on the occasion of the premisses, his Book is prohibited by his *Holiness*, whilst the *lying Legend* is permitted to be read without controul. Thus Rome loves *questuosa*, *non inutilia figmenta*, Falshoods whereby she may gain. Some conceive it to be his greatest fault, that he so praiseth the ancient Church in Britain, making it independent from the See of Rome, before Austin the Monk came hither. One maketh him a Cardinal, which is improbable; whilst it is more certain that he was bishop of St. Asaph, and flourished anno 1152.

THOMAS of *Monmouth* was probably born, certainly bred and brought up, in the chief Town of this County². Nor doth it move me to the contrary, because Pits calls him an *Englishman*, Monmouth in that age being a Frontier Garrison, peopled with English Inhabitants.

It happened at this time many Jews lived in Norwich, where their habitation was called *Abraham's Hall*, though therein not practising the piety of that worthy Patriarch³. He, out of conformity to God's command, sacrificed his one and only son; they, contrary to his will in his Word, crucified the child of another, William by name. His Sepulchre⁴ was afterwards famed for many miracles, whereof this Thomas wrote an History, and dedicated it to William de Turbes, Bishop of Norwich, though he lived above six score miles from the place of those strange performances; but probably the farther the better; *major è longinquo reverentia*; and miracles are safest reported, and soonest believed, at some competent distance. He flourished anno 1160, under King Henry the Second.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

[AMP.] HENRY PLANTAGENET, first Duke of Lancaster, was born in *Monmouth castle*, the chief seat of his Barony. He is commonly surnamed *de torto collo*⁵, or the *wry-neck*, and by others the *good Duke of Lancaster*⁶, by which name we entitle him, it being fitter to

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 86.

² Idem. ibi. tem.

³ Speed's Chronicle, in the foundation of Bennet College.

⁴ Mills, Catalogue of Honour, in the Dukes of Lancaster.

⁵ Idem, ibidem, Cent. ii. num. 94.

⁶ The Shrine of this reputed Saint was in Lincoln Cathedral. N.

call men from what was to be *praised*, than what to be *pitied* in them; not from their natural defects, but moral *perfections*. His bounty commends him to our mention in this place, being head of the Guild of Corpus-Christi in Cambridge, and the first Founder of a College so called in that University. Indeed the Land was but little he conferred thereon, but great the countenance of so eminent a person in procuring and settling their *Morimaine*. He dyed in the year of our Lord 1361; and was buried in the Collegiate Church at Leicester, which he founded. Blanch, his only daughter which had issue, was married to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM JOHNES was a Native of the Town of Monmouth; a person whose Estate was very considerable in several respects; viz. in

1. His *emptiness*; being forced out of Monmouth, for not being able to pay ten groats: as the late Recorder of that Corporation¹ hath informed me. How had he been *undone*, if he had *not* been undone?
2. His *filling*; flying to London, he became first a Porter, and then (his brains being better than his back) a Factor; and, going over to *Hamborough*, by his industry and ingenuity made such a vent for *Welsh Cottons*, that what he found *Drugs* at home, he left *Dainties* beyond Sea.
3. His *re-finding*, founding a fair School-house in the place of his Nativity, allowing fifty pounds yearly for the Master, thirty for the Usher, with one hundred marks salary to a Lecturer; besides a stately Almshouse for twenty poor folk, each of them having two rooms and a garden, with half a crown a week, besides other conveniences.

All which his Benefactions, and many more², he by Will submitted to the over-sight of the honourable Company of Haberdashers in London, who at this day right worthily discharge their trust herein. He dyed anno Domini 16. .

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

WILLIAM EVANS was born in this County, and may justly be accounted the *Giant* of our age for his stature, being full two yards and an half in height: He was Porter to King Charles the First, succeeding Walter Persons in his place, and exceeding him two inches in height, but far beneath him in an equal proportion of body; for he was not onely what the Latines call *compernis*, knocking his knees together, and going out squalling with his feet, but also haulted a little; yet made he a shift to dance in an Antimask at Court, where he drew little Jeffrey the Dwarf out of his pocket, first to the wonder, then to the laughter, of the beholders. He dyed anno Domini 163. .

SHERIFFS.

This was made a Shire by Act of Parliament in the 27th year of King *Henry* the Eighth, but it seems not solemnly settled till five years after.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
HEN. VIII.			
32	Car. Herbert, ar.	- - - - -	Per pale, Az. and G. three lions rampant Arg.
33	Walt. Herbert, ar.	<i>ut prius</i> .	
34	Walt ap Robert, ar.		
35	Hen. Lewis, ar.		
36	Re. ap Howel, ar.	- - - - -	G. a lion rampant guardant Arg.
37	Joh. Hen. Lewis, ar.		
38	Anth. Welsh, ar.	- - - - -	Az. six mullets, three, two, one, O.

¹ Thomas Maitourne, Esq.

² Reckoned up in Stow's Survey of London, p. 103.

Anno

EDW. VI.

- 1 Th. ap Morgan, ar. Lanterra'.
- 2 Car. Herbert, mil. *ut prius.*
- 3 Will. Morgan, mil. *ut prius.*
- 4 Will. Herbert, ar. *ut prius.*
- 5 Walt. Herbert, ar. *ut prius.*
- 6 Will. Herbert, ar. *ut prius.*

O. a griffin segreant S.

Anno

MAR. REG.

- 1 Anth. Welsh, ar. *ut prius.*
- 2 Walt. ap Robert.
- 3 Will. Joh. Thomas.
- 4 Roul. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
- 5 Hen. Lewis, ar.
- 6 Tho. Morgan, mil. *ut prius.*

Anno

ELIZ. REG.

- 1 Tho. Herbert, ar. *ut prius.*
- 2 Geo. James, ar.
- 3 Rog. Williams.
- 4 Will. Herbert - Colebrok.
- 5 Will. Herbert - St. Julian.
- 6 Will. Morgan, ar. Tredeger - - - *ut prius.*
- 7 Joh. Henry Kemis - - - - - Vert, on a chevron O. three pheons S.
- 8 Wil. Joh. ap Roger *ut prius.*
- 9 Will. Morgan, ar.
- 10 Christ. Welsh, ar. *ut prius.*
- 11 Row. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
- 12 Will. Herbert - *ut prius.*
- 13 Tho. Herbert - *ut prius.*
- 14 Will. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
- 15 M^{ts} Morgan - *ut prius.*
- 16 Row. Kemis, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 17 Christ. Welsh, ar. *ut prius.*
- 18 Rich. Morgan - *ut prius.*
- 19 Wil. Joh. ap Roger - - - - - Per pale, Az. and G. three lions rampant Arg.
- 20 Will. Lewes, ar.
- 21 Will. Herbert, mil. *ut prius.*
- 22 Tho. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
- 23 Edw. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
- 24 Edw. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
- 25 Mat. Herbert, ar. *ut prius.*
- 26 Will. Lewes, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 27 Rich. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
- 28 Jo. Jones, ar. - - - - - S. a stag standing at gaze Arg. attired and [unguled O,
- 29 Hen. Morgan - *ut prius.*
- 30 Hen. Herbert, ar. *ut prius.*
- 31 Nich. Herbert, ar. *ut prius.*
- 32 Edw. Lewis, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 33 Wal. Vaughan, ar.
- 34 Row. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
- 35 Walt. Jones, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 36 Math. Herbert, ar. *ut prius.*
- 37 Mat. Prichard, ar. - - - - - S. a lion rampant Arg.
- 38 Andr. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*

- 39 { Hen. Herbert, ar. *ut prius.*
 { Will. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
 40 Hen. Billingsley.
 41 Rich. Kemis, ar. *ut prius.*
 42 Edw. Kemis, ar. *ut prius.*
 43 Edw. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
 44 Hen. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
 45 Joh. Gainsford, ar.

Anno JACOB.

- 1 Joh. Gainsford, ar.
 2 Row. Williams, ar.
 3 Valen. Pritchard, ar.
 4 Will. Price, ar.
 5 Walt. Mountague - - - - Arg. three fusils in fess G. a border S.
 6 Car. Jones, ar. - *ut prius.*
 7 Hen. Lewis, ar.
 8 Will. Ramlyns, ar.
 9 Will. Morgan, mil. *ut prius.*
 10 Rog. Batherne, ar.
 11 Egid. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
 12 Will. Jones, ar. - *ut prius.*
 13 Tho. Vanne, ar.
 14 Tho. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
 15 Geo. Milbourn, ar. - - - - G. a chevron betwixt three escalops Arg.
 16 Will. Hughes, ar.
 17 Tho. Cocks, ar.
 18 Walt. Aldey, ar.
 19 Rob. Jones, ar. - *ut prius.*
 20 Will. Walter, ar.
 21 David Lewis, ar.
 22 Ed. Morgan, ar. - *ut prius.*

Anno CARO. I.

- 1 Car. Somerset, ar.
 2 Car. Williams, m.
 3 Will. Keymis, ar. *ut prius.*
 4 Will. Thomas, ar.
 5 Joh. Walter, ar.
 6 Will. Baker, ar.
 7 Nich. Keymis, ar. *ut prius.*
 8 Nich. Arnold, ar.
 9 Lodo. Vanne, ar.
 10 Geo. Milborne, ar. *ut prius.*
 11 Hen. Probert, ar.
 12 Tho. Morgan, ar. *ut prius.*
 13 Will. Herbert, ar. *ut prius.*
 14 Nich. Moor, ar.

THE FAREWELL.

I understand that, in January 1607, part of this County which they call *The Moore*, sustained a great loss, by the breaking-in of the *Severn Sea*, caused by a violent South-west wind, continuing for three dayes together¹: I heartily desire the inhabitants thereof may for the future be secured from all such *dangerous inundations* (*water being a good servant, but bad master*) by his Providence, who bindeth the Sea in a girdle of sands, and saith to the waves thereof, Thus far shall ye go, and no further².

* * The Topography of this County was for a long time confined to "Memoirs of Monmouthshire; by N. Rogers, 1708," 12mo: a very superficial piece, but has been distinguished by the philosophical labours of David Williams, Esq. accompanied with Views, &c. by the Rev. John Gardnor, 1796; and more recently by "An Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, by the Rev. William Coxe; illustrated with Views by Sir R. C. Hoare, bart. 1801." A History of the County Town has also been published by Mr. Heath, Bookseller, there resident. N.

¹ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

² Job xxxviii. 2.

N O R F O L K.

NORFOLK hath the German Ocean on the North and East thereof; Suffolk severed by the river Waveny on the South side; Cambridge-shire parted by the River Ouse, and a small part of Lincolnshire, on the West. It extendeth full 50 miles from East to West, but from North to South stretcheth not above thirty miles.

All England may be *carved* out of Norfolk, represented therein, not onely to the *kind* but *degree* thereof. Here are: *Fens* and *Heaths*, and *Light* and *Deep*, and *Sand* and *Clay-ground*, and *Meddows* and *Pasture*, and *Arable* and *Woody*, and [generally] *woodless* land, so gratefull is this Shire with the variety thereof. Thus, as in many men, though perchance this or that part may justly be cavell'd at, yet all put together complete a proper person: so Norfolk, collectively taken, hath a sufficient resuit of pleasure and profit, that being supplied in one part which is defective in another.

This County hath the most Churches of any in England (*six hundred and sixty*): and, though the poorest Livings, yet (by some occult quality of their good husbandry, and God's blessing thereon) the richest Clergy-men. Nor can there be given a greater demonstration of the wealth and populousness of this County, than that in the late Act for an Assessment upon England, at the rate of sixty thousand pounds by the Month, for three Months, Norfolk, with the City of Norwich, is rated at three thousand two hundred sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, and fourpence, the highest proportion of any Shire in England. And, though Norfolk hath little cause to *please* and less to *pride* itself in so dear purchased preeminence, yet it cannot but account it a credit, to see it self not *undervalued*.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

It shareth plentifully in all English Commodities, and aboundeth with the best and most.

RABBITS.

These are an Army of natural Pioners, whence men have learned *cuniculus agere*, the art of undermining. They thrive best on barren ground, and grow fattest in the hardest frosts. Their flesh is fine and wholesome. If Scottish-men tax our language as improper, and smile at our *wing of a Rabbit*, let us laugh at their *shoulder of a Capon*.

Their skins were formerly much used, when Furs were in Fashion; till of late our Citizens, of *Romans* are turned *Greeians*, have laid down their grave gowns, and took up their light cloaks; men generally disliking all habits, though emblemes of honour, if also badges of age.

Their *rich* or *silver-hair-skins*, formerly so dear, are now levelled in prices with other colours; yea, are lower than black in estimation, because their wool is most used in making of hats, commonly (for the more credit) called *Half-Beavers*, though many of them hardly amount to the proportion of *Semi-Demi-Casters*.

HERRINGS.

Great store and very good of these are caught nigh Yarmouth, where once every year, on the Feast of Saint Michael, is a Fair held for the sale of Fish; and such the plenty of Herrings there

there constantly vended, that incredible the sum which is raised thereby. Indeed, the Fishing for Herrings is a most gainful trade; Fish, though *contemptable* in it *self*, *considerable* in its *company*, swimming in such *shoals*, that what the Whale hath in *bigness* the Herring hath in *number*. (It may well mind such who excell in *strength* and *valour*, not to boast or be proud thereof, seeing the *greatest courage* may be soon pressed to death under unequal number.) Yea, *Red-herrings*, in England mostly eaten for *sauce* to *quicken the Appetite*, serve in Holland and elsewhere for *food* to *satisfy hunger*.

I will conclude the Natural Commodities of this County, with this memorable passage, which I have read in a modern Author¹:

"The Lord F. W. assured me of a Gentleman in Norfolk, that made above 10,000*l*. sterling of a piece of ground not *forty* yards square; and yet there was neither Mineral nor Metal in it. He after told me, it was only a sort of fine clay, for the making a choise sort of earthenware; which some that knew it, seeing him dig up, discovered the value of it, and, sending it into *Holland*, received so much money for it."

My belief tieth in coming up to the top of this story, suspecting the addition of a cypher. But, if it were so, how much would it have enriched us, if those *mock-China-dishes* had been made in *England*!

MANUFACTURES.

WORSTEDS.

These first took their name from *Worsted*², a Village in this County. Originally it is nothing but *woollen-thred* spun very fine, and for the more strength twisted together: But, oh! it surpasseth my skill to name the several *stuffs* (being *Worsted* disguised with *weaving* and *colouring*) made thereof:

It argueth the usefulness and publick profit of this commodity (which first found a general repute in England toward the end of the Reign of K. Henry the Sixth) that there are no fewer then *fourteen Statutes* now in force in the well ordering thereof to *merchantable proof*; and appointing which of them may, which may not, be transported. Not to speak of *four Wardens* of *Worsted Weavers* to be chosen yearly within the City of *Norwich*, and other *four* out of the County of *Northfolk*, with their solemn *oath*, *office*, and *authority*³.

As for *Worsted Stockings*, they were first made in England, anno 1564, by *William Rider*⁴, an ingenious *Apprentice* living against Saint Magnus Church at the foot of London Bridge. This William, *chancing* to see a pair of *knit worsted Stockings* in the lodging of an Italian Merchant, who had brought them from Mantua, borrowed them; and, making the like by that pattern, presented them to William Earl of Pembroke, who first wore them in England⁵.

PROVERBS.

"Norfolk Dumplings."]

This cannot be verified of any dwarfish or diminutive stature of people in this County, being as *tall of their bodies*, and as *tall of their arms* too, I assure you, as any in England. But it relates to the fare they commonly feed on, so generally called. I wish, much good may it do them, and that their bodies thereby may be enabled for all *natural*, *civil*, and *spiritual* performances.

"Norfolk Wiles."]

Such the skill of the *common people* hereof in our Common-Law, wherein they are so versed, "ut si nihil sit litium, lites tamen ex juris apicibus serere callent"⁶. If I must go to Law, I wish them rather of my *Counsel*, then my *Adversaries*; for whereas *pedibus ambulando* is accounted but a *veratious Suit* in other Counties, here (where men are said to *study*

¹ Hardib's Legacy, p. 97.

² Camden's Britannia, in this County.

³ Stat. 7 Edward IV. c. 3.

⁴ Stowe's Chronicles, p. 569

⁵ On the article of Stockings, see before, in the first Volume, under Leicestershire.

⁶ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

Law as following the Plough-tail some would perswade us, that they will *enter an action for their neighbour's horse not looking over their hedge*. Now, although we listen to this but as a *jeer*, yet give me leave to observe *two* parts in *wiles*;

Witlings, } which all must } commend.
Wickedness, } condemn.

Sure I am, that in *Scripture* a *wile* always *rule audit*, is *taken in an evil sense*, as wherein the *simplicity of the Dove* is stung to death by the *subtlety of the Serpent*. But no more heretof, lest *Anglophobia* commence a *Suit* against me, though I verily believe many therein are of as *peaceable dispositions* as any in other places.

“A Yarmouth Capon.”]

That is, a *Red herring*. No news for creatures to be thus disguised under other names; seeing Criticks by a *Libyan bear*, *sub pelle Libysticis ursae*, understand a *Lion*, no *Bears* being found in the land of *Libya*. And I believe few *Capon*s (save what have more *feins* than feathers) are bred in *Yarmouth*. But, to countenance this *expression*, I understand that the *Italian Friars* (when disposed to eat *flesh* on *Fridays*) calls a *Capon piscem à corte*, a fish out of the *coop*.

“He is arrested by the Bally of *Marshland*.”]

The *aire of Marshland* in this County is none of the wholesomest, being surrounded with the *Sea* and *Fens* on all sides. Hence it is that *strangers* coming hither are clapt on the back with an *ague*, which sometimes lasts them longer than a *stuffed suit*. The best is, when such *prisoners* have paid the *Bailiff's fees* and *garnish*, and with time and patience have weathered out the brunt of that *disease*, they become habited to the *aire* of the country, and arrive in *health* at a *very great age*.

PRINCES.

I meet with no *Prince* since the *Conquest* taking his first breath in this County: probably, because so remote from the principal place of *Royal Residence*.

PRELATES.

GILBERT BERKLEY was born in this County²; but descended from the ancient *Barons* of that name, as appeareth by his *Armes*. He was consecrated *Bishop of Bath and Wells* in the first of *Queen Elizabeth*, and sate therein 22 years. He died of a *lethargy*, being 80 years of age, 1581; and is buried on the North-side of the *Communion-table* of his own *Cathedral*.

JOHN AYLMER, Brother to Sir *Robert Aylmer* Knight, was born, at *Aylmer hall*, in the parish of *Tilsely*, in this County, as his nearest surviving relations have informed me, from whom I have received the following information.

When he was but a *Child*, going toward school, *Henry Gray Duke of Suffolk*, having some discourse with, took so much liking unto him, that, after he had been bred some years in the *University of Cambridge*, he made him his *Chaplain*, and committed his daughter the *Lady Janeth Gray* to his tuition.

In the *Reign of Queen Mary* he fled over beyond *Sea*, and was little less than miraculously saved from the *Searchers* of the *Ship*, by the ingenuity of a *Marchant*, who put him into a *great wine-but*, which had a partition in the middle: so that *Master Aylmer* sate in the hind part, whilst the *Searchers* drank of the *Wine* which they saw drawn out of the head or other end thereof.

Returning into *England*, he was made *Arch-deacon of Lincoln*, and at last *Bishop of London*. He was happy in a most *pole-fellow*, having a *gracious Matron* to his wife, by whom he had many children, and one son to which *Arch-bishop Whanght* was *Godfather*,

² Numbers xxc. 18. Ephesians vi. 11. Joshua ix. 1.

³ Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Norwich.

and named him *Tob-el*; that is, *The Lord is good*, in memorial of a great deliverance bestowed on this child's mother; for, when she was cast out of her *coach* in London (by a *mustiff* casually seising upon the *horses*), she received no harm at all, though very near to the time of her travail.

Bishop Aylmer was well learned in the Languages, a ready Disputant, and deep Divine. He was eighteen years Bishop of London: and, dying anno 1594, in the 73d year of his age, had this for part of his Epitaph, which Bishop Vaughan (sometime his Chaplain, afterwards his Successor) made upon him:

Ter senos annos Præsul, semel Exul, & idem

Bis Pugil in causâ Religionis erat.

"Eighteen years *Bishop*, and once banish'd hence,

And twice a *Champion* in the Truth's defence."

I understand it thus: once a *Champion* in suffering, when an *Exile* for *Religion*, and again in doing, when chosen one of the *Disputants* at Westminster against the Popish Bishops *primo Elizabethæ*; except any expound it thus: once *Champion* of the Doctrine against *Papists*, and afterwards against the *Discipline* of the Non-conformists, none more stoutly opposing, or more foully belibelled, of them.

God blessed him with a great estate, the main whereof he left unto Samuel Aylmer, his eldest son (High Sheriff of Suffolk in the Reign of King Charles). And amongst his youngest sons (all well provided for) Doctor Aylmer, Rector of Haddam in Hertfordshire, was one of the most learned and reverend Divines in his generation.

JOHN TOWERS was born in this County, bred Fellow of Queen's Colledge in Cambridge, and became Chaplain to William Earl of Northampton, who bestowed on him the benefice of Castle-Ashby in Northampton-shire. He was preferred Dean, and at last Bishop, of Peterborough.

He was a *good actor* when he was *young*, and a *great sufferour* when he was *old*, dying (about the year 1650) rich only in *children* and *patience*. Nothing but Sin is a shame in itself; and poverty as poverty (especially since our Saviour hath sanctified it by suffering it) is no disgrace.

CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

RALPH DE HENGHAM, so named from a fair Market Town in this County, was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Michaelmas Term in the second year of King Edward the First, when the King was newly returned from the Holy Land¹. He sate sixteen years in that place (saving that one Winborne was, for a year or two, interposed²); and, at the general *purging* and *garbling* of the Judges, which happened in the 18th year of the aforesaid King: when all the Judges (except *two*, John de Mettingham and Elias de Bekingham) were cast out by the Parliament for their corruption, fined, banished, and imprisoned³; then this Ralph was merced in *seven thousand* marks, for bribery, and ejected out of his place.

Some will say, let him wither in silence; why do you mention him amongst the Worthies of our Nation? I answer, *Penitence* is the second part of *Innocence*; and we find this Ralph, after his fine paid, made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas⁴, *sub resipiscendi fiducia*, "under the confidence generally conceived of his amendment⁵." He died the next, being the 19th year of the Reign of King Edward the First⁶; he lies buried in the Church of Saint Paul, where he hath, or had, this Epitaph:

"Per versus patet h's *Anglorum* quod jacet hic flos

Legum, qui tuta dictavit vera statuta.

Ex *Hengham* dictus *Radulphus* vir benedictus."

¹ Sir Henry Spelman, in the Glo-sary, page 416.

² *Two*, Winbicham, anno 1290.

³ This was in 29 Edw. I. 1301. He was again appointed to that office in 1308, by patent, dated 6th Sept. 1 Edw. II. N.

⁴ *Viz.* Anno Regis 10 & 13.

⁵ 6 Sept. 1 Edward II. *later Pat.* pars 1. memb. 21.

⁶ He died in 1309, the second year of King Edward II.

One must charitably believe that he *played a good after-game of integrity*; and, if enjoying longer life, he would have given a clearer testimony thereof.

WILLIAM PASTON, Esq. son of Clement Paston, Esq. and Beatrix his wife (sister and heir to Jeffry Somerton, Esq.) was born at Paston, in this County. He was learned in the Laws of this Realm, and first was Serjeant to King Henry the Sixth, and was after by him preferred second Judge of the Common Pleas. I confess, having confined our Catalogue to *Capital Judges or Writers on the Law*, he falls not under our method in the strictness thereof. But I appeal to the Reader himself, whether he would not have been highly offended with me, had I in silence passed over a person so deserving his observation.

He was highly in favour with King Henry the Sixth, who allowed him, besides the ordinary salary assigned to other Judges, *one hundred and ten marks* (Reader, behold the *standard of money* in that age, and admire), with two gowns, to be taken yearly out of the Exchequer, as by the ensuing letters patent will appear:

“Henricus, Dei gratia, Rex Anglie & Francie, & Dominus Hibernie, Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, Salutem: Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali, & ut dilectus & fidelis noster *Willielmus Paston*, unus Justitiariorum nostrorum de Communi Banco Statum suum decentius manutenere, & expensas, quas ipsum in officio predicto facere oportebit, sustinere valeat; concessimus ei centum & decem marcas percipiendas singulis annis ad Scaccarium nostrum, ad terminos Pasche & Sancti Michaelis per equales portiones; et duas Robas per annum percipiendas, unam videlicet cum *Pellard* ad festum Natalis Domini, & aliam cum *Limrd* ad festum Pentecostes, ultra feodum consuetum, quamdiu ipsum stare contigerit in officio supradicto. In cujus rei testimonium, has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentas. Teste meipso, apud Westminst. xv^o. die Octobris, anno nostri octavo.”

What *Pellura* is I understand, *Furr*; but what *Limra* is (if rightly written) I would willingly learn from another, though some are confident it is *Taffata*.

I wonder the less at *these* noble favours conferred on the said William Paston Judge; for I find him in grace with the *two* former Kings, being made Serjeant by King Henry the Fourth, and of his Counsel for the Dutchie of Lancaster; and in the Reign of King Henry the Fifth, he was in such esteem with Sir John Fastolfe Knight, that he appointed him one of his *Feoffees*, whom he enabled, by a writing under his hand, to recover debts from the Executors of King Henry the Fifth.

This William Paston married Agnes daughter and heir of Sir Edmond Berrey, by which marriage the *Pastons*¹ rightly quarter at this day the several coats of *Hetherset*, *Wuchesham*, *Cramen*, *Gerbredge*, *Hemgrave*, and *Kerdeston*; and received both advancement in blood and accession in estate. This said William Paston died at London, August 14, 1444; and lies buried in Norwich; so that his corps, by a peculiar exception, do straggle from the Sepulture of their Ancestors, who from Wolstan de Paston (who three years after the Conquest came into England to William Earl of Glandwill²) were all interred at *Paston*. He left rich revenues to John Paston Esquire, his eldest son, who married Margaret daughter and heir of John Menthby; and no mean estate to William his second surviving son, who married Anne daughter to Edmond Duke of Somerset.

Sir *Edward Coke*, Knight, son of Robert Coke Esquire, and of Winefred Knightly his wife, was born at M^{id}ham, in this County; bred, when ten years of age, at Norwich-school, and thence removed to Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge. After four years continuance there, he was admitted into Clifford's Inn, London, and the year following entered a Student of the Municipal Law in the Inner Temple. Such his proficiency therein, that

¹ Of this family was Robert Paston, created Baron Paston and Viscount Yarmouth, in 1473. and Earl of Yarmouth in 1479. After which, in 1682, descended to his son William; at whose death, in December 1752, without surviving issue, they became extinct. N.

² Out of the book of William Botwary, fol. 20. sometime Herald to Sir John Fastolfe, written in the reign of King Henry VI. and containeth all the ancient Gentry of this County. F.

at the end of six years (exceeding early in that strict age) he was call'd to the Bar, and soon after for three years chosen Reader in Lyon's Inn. Here his learned Lectures so spread forth his fame, that crouds of Clients sued to him for his counsel, and his own suit was the sooner granted, when tendering his affections, in order to marriage, unto Briget daughter and co-heir of John Paston, Esquire.

She was afterwards his incomparable wife; whose portion, moderately estimated, *vis & modis*, amounted unto *thirty thousand* pounds, her vertues not falling under valuation; and she enriched her husband with *ten* children.

Then began preferment to press upon him; the City of Norwich chusing him Recorder, the County of Norfolk their Knight to Parliament, the Queen her Speaker therein, as also successively her Solicitor and Attorney. King James honoured him with Knighthood, and made him Chief Justice, first of the Common Pleas, then of the King's Bench. Thus, beginning on a good bottom left him by his father, marrying a wife of extraordinary wealth, having at the first great and gainful practice, afterwards many and profitable offices, being provident to chuse good penny-worths in purchases, leading a thrifty life, living to a great age, during flourishing and peaceable times (born as much after the Persecution under Queen Mary, as dying before our Civil Wars) no wonder if he advanced a fair estate, so that all his sons might seem elder brethren, by the large possessions left unto them.

Some falsly character him a back-friend to the Church and Clergy, being a grand Benefactour to the Church of Norwich, who gratefully, under their publike seal, honoured him with the ensuing testimony:

“Edwardus Coke, Armiger, sæpius & in multis difficillimis negotiis Ecclesiæ nostræ auxiliatus est, & nuper eandem contra Templorum Helluones, qui dominia, maneria, & hæreditamenta nostra devorare sub titulo obscuro (*Concelatum* dicunt) sponte suâ nobis insciis, & sine mercede ullâ, legitimè tutatus est; atque eandem suam nostri defensionem, in perpetuam tantæ rei memoriam, quam posterorum, (si opus fuerit) magnâ cum industriâ & scriptis redegit, & nostræ Ecclesiæ donavit.”

As for the many Benefices in his own Patronage, he freely gave them to worthy men; being wont to say, in his Law-language, that he would have Church-livings pass by *livery and seisin*, not *bargain and sale*.

Five sorts of people he used to fore-design to *misery and poverty*; *Chemists, Monopolizers, Concelers, Promoters*, and *Rythming Poets*. For *three* things he would give God solemn thanks; that he never gave his *body* to *pkysick*, nor his *heart* to *cruelty*, nor his *hand* to *corruption*. In *three* things he did much applaud his own success; in his *fair fortune* with his *Wife*, in his *happy study* of the *Laws*, and in his free coming by all his *Offices, nec prece, nec pretio*, neither *begging* nor *bribing* for preferment.

His parts were admirable: he had a *deep judgment, faithful memory, active fancy*; and the *jewel* of his *mind* was put into a *fair case*, a beautiful body, with a comely countenance; a *case*, which he did *wipe and keep clean*, delighting in *good cloaths*, well worn; and being wont to say, “that the outward neatness of our bodies might be a Monitor of purity to our souls.”

In his *pleadings, discourse, and judgements*, he declined all circumlocutions, usually saying, “The matter lies in a little room.” In all *places, callings, and jurisdictions*, he commended *modesty and sobriety* within their boundaries, saying, “If a River swells beyond its Banks, it loseth its own Channel.”

If any adverse party crossed him, he would patiently reply, “If another punisheth me, I will not punish myself.” In the highest *Term* of business, he made *Vacation* to himself at his Table; and would never be persuaded privately to retract what he had publicly adjudged, professing, he was a Judge in a Court, and not in a Chamber. He was wont to say, “No wise man would do that in prosperity, whereof he should repent in adversity.” He gave for his Motto, “*Prudens qui Patiens*,” and his practice was accordingly, especially after he fell into the *disfavor* of King James.

The cause hereof the Reader may find in our English Chronicles, whilst we behold how he employed himself when retired to a private life, when he did *frui suo infortunio*, and improv'd his *loss* to his *advantage*. He triumphed in his own innocency, that he had done nothing illegally, calling to mind the Motto which he gave in his Rings when made Serjeant, *Lex est tutissima Cussis*, "The Law is the safest Helmet."

And now he had leisure to peruse what formerly he had written, even *thirty books*, with his own hand; most pleasing himself with a Manual, which he called his "*Vade mecum*," from whence, at one view, he took a prospect of his life pass'd, having noted therein most remarkables. His most learned and laborious works on the Laws will last to be admired by the judicious posterity whilst Fame hath a trumpet left her, and any breath to blow therein. His judgement lately passed for an Oracle in Law; and if, since, the credit thereof hath causelessly been questioned, the wonder is not great. If the Prophet himself, living in an incredulous age, found cause to complain, "Who hath believed our Report?" it need not seem strange, that our licentious times have afforded some, to shake the authenticity of the "Reports" of any earthly Judge.

He constantly had Prayers said in his own house, and charitably relieved the Poor with his constant almes. The foundation of Sutton's Hospital (when indeed but a foundation) had been ruined before it was raised, and crush'd by some Courtiers in the hatching thereof, had not his great care preserved the same. The Free-school at Thetford was supported in its being by his assistance; and he founded a School, on his own cost, at Godwick in this County.

It must not be forgotten, that Dr. Whitgift (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) was his Tutor, who sent unto his Pupil, when the Queen's Attorney, a fair New Testament, with this message: "He had now studied Common Law enough, let him hereafter study the Law of God."

Let me adde to this, that when he was under a cloud at Court, and outed of his Judge's place, the lands belonging to the Church of Norwich, which formerly he had so industriously recovered and settled thereon, were again called into question, being begged by a Peer, who shall pass nameless. Sir Edward desired him to desist, telling him, that otherwise he would put on his *Gown* and *Cap*, and come into Westminster-hall once again, and plead there in any Court in justification of what he had done. He died at Stoke Poges in Buckingham-shire, on Wednesday the 3d of September, being the 83d year of his age, whose last words were, "Thy Kingdome come, Thy will be done."

Sir THOMAS RICHARDSON, Knight, was born at Mulbarton in this County, his Father being Minister thereof. He was bred in the study of our Municipal Law, and became the King's Serjeant therein. Afterwards, on the 28th of November 1626, he was sworn Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, that place having been void ten months before.

But coming now to our own times, it is safest for me to break off. Virgil, I remember, put a period to his Eclogue with

———Et *Hylax* in limine latrat.

"We'll versifie no more,

"For do but hark, *Hylax* doth bark, at th' entrance of the Dore."

Seeing many will be ready to carp, it is safest for me to be silent, whilst his Brass Monument on the South side of Westminster Abby thus entertaineth the Reader:

"Deo O. M.

Thomæ Richardsoni, Icenæ, Equitis Aurati,
Humanum Depositum.

Ille

Juris Municip. omnes gradus exantlavit;
Conventus tertii ordinis ann. Jacobi Regis 21 & 22
Prolocutor extitit;
Fori Civilis (Communium Placitorum vocant)

Supremum Magistratum quinquennium gessit;
 Ad summum tandem Primarii per Angliam Judicis Tribunal
 A Rege Carolo evectus; expiravit
 Anno ætatis 66, Salutis MDCXXXIII.
 Tho. Richardson fil. unicus, Eques Aur. Baro Scotiæ designatus,
 Patri incomparabili
 posuit.

This Judge married for his second Lady, Elizabeth Beaumont, the sister (as I take it¹) of Mary Countess of Buckingham, and the Relict of Sir John Ashburnham Knight. She was by King Charles created Baroness of Craumont in Scotland, and (though issueless by the Judge) the Honour descended to his Grand-child.

SOULDIERS.

ROBERT VENILE, Knight; one, I confess, whose name I never heard of, till meeting with this memorable note in a modern Historian²:

“And here must not be forgotten, Robert Venile, Knight, a Norfolk man; who when the Scots and English were ready to give battle, a certain stout Champion of great stature, commonly called Tournboll, coming out of the Scots Army, and challenging any English man to meet him in a single combat; this Robert Venile accepteth the challenge, and marching towards the Champion, and meeting by the way a certain black Mastife dog, which waited on the Champion, he suddenly, with his sword, cut him off at the loyns, and afterwards did more to the Champion himself, cutting his head from off his shoulders.”

This put me with blushing enough (that one so eminent in himself should be altogether to me obscure) upon the inquiry after this valiant Knight; but all my industry could not retrieve him in any author, so that he seems to me a-kin to those spirits, who appear but once, and finally vanish away.

SIR OLIVER HINGHAM was born, richly landed, and buried in Hingham, an eminent Market-town in this County. A right valiant man, whom King Edward the Third left Governour of Aquitain in France, an honorable but difficult place, being to make good a great Country with a few men, against a fierce and numerous enemy. Yet he gave a good account of his trust. When the French lay before Burdeaux, the Citizens thereof, to abuse the Enemies hopes, set open their gates, displaying the *Golden-lilies*, the French-arnes on their Towers, as if they were theirs; the French were no sooner securely entred, but brave Oliver, Captain of this City, and Warden of the whole Country for King Edward, gave them such an entertainment, that they drank not so much *Claret-wine* in the City, as they left *Bloud* behind them³. This happened in the thirteenth year of the Reign of King Edward the Third.

This Sir Oliver liv'd many years after, and was made Knight of the Garter; and lies buried at Hingham, under a fair tomb of free stone curiously wrought, with his resemblance in his Coat-armour (having a crowned Owle out of an Ivy-bush for his Crest⁴) lying upon a Rock, beholding Sun, Moon, and Stars (because a great Travailer), all lively set forth in metal, with four and twenty mourners about his monument.

JOHN FASTOLFE, Knight, was a native of this County, as I have just cause to believe, though some have made him a French-man, meerly because he was Baron of Sineginle in France, on which account they may rob England of many other *Worthies*. He was a *Ward* (and that the last) to John Duke of Bedford, a sufficient evidence, to such who understand *time* and *place*, to prove him of English *extraction*. To avouch him by many arguments valiant, is to maintain that the Sun is bright, though since the *Stage* hath been overbold with his memory, making him a *Thrasonical Puff*, and emblem of *Mock-valour*.

¹ Dr. Fuller is here correct. Of this family, see the History of Leicestershire, Vol. II. p. 359. N.

² Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle, 3 Edward III. p. 181.

³ Holinshed and Stow.

⁴ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 817.

True it is, Sir *John Oldcastle* did first bear the brunt of the one, being made the *make-sport* in all Plays for a *Coward*. It is easily known out of what *purse* this black *peny* came; the Papists railing on him for a *Heretick*, and therefore he must also be a *Coward*, though indeed he was a *man of arms, every inch of him*, and as valiant as any in his age.

Now as I am glad that Sir John Oldcastle is *put out*, so I am sorry that Sir John Fastolf is *put in*, to relieve his memory in this base service, to be the *avail* for every *dull wit* to strike upon. Nor is our Comedian excusable, by some alteration of his name, writing him Sir *John Talstaffe* (and making him the *property of pleasure* for King Henry the Fifth, to abuse), seeing the *vicinity* of sounds intrench on the memory of that *worthy Knight*¹, and few do heed the *inconsiderable difference* in spelling of their name. He was made Knight of the Garter by King Henry the Sixth; and died about the second year of his Reign.

SIR CLEMENT PASTON, Knight, fourth son to Sir William Paston, son to Sir John Paston, a famous Soldier, and favorite to King Edward the Fourth (sent by him with the Lord Seales to conduct the Lady Margaret, the sister of the King, to her husband Charles Duke of Burgundy), son to William Paston the Judge, was born at Paston in this County. When a youth, he was at the burning of Conquest in France; and afterwards by King Henry the Eighth was made Captain of one of his ships of war, and in a Sea-fight took a French Galley, and therein the Admiral of France prisoner, called the Baron of Blancard, whom he brought into England, and kept at Caistor nigh Yarmouth, till he had payed 7000 crowns for his ransom, besides the spoil of the Galley, wherein he had a *cup* and *two snakes of gold*, which were the Admiral's, and which Sir Clement used during his life on Festivals, and at his death bequeathed them to his family for a monument. He received divers wounds, and was left for dead, at Musclevorough field in Scotland. When Sir Thomas Wyat, in the Reign of Queen Mary, was worsted at Ludgate, and desired, for the more civil usage, to render himself to a Gentleman, he submitted himself (saith our Historian) to Sir Clement Paston. He served at New-haven, having command of some ships of Queen Elizabeth; and was Pensioner to two Kings and two Queens successively. So rare was his happiness, that he spent his old age *honourably, quietly*, and in *good house-keeping* in this County, where, at Oxnit, he built a goodly house for *hospitality*; and a *hospital* hard by, for six poor serving men, retainers to his *name and family*, allowing them convenient maintenance. He died anno Domini 1599; and lieth buried in a fair tombe in the Church at Oxnit.

SEA-MEN.

No County in England doth carry a *top and gallant* more high in *maritime performances* then Norfolk. Witness the proportion of Yarmouth alone in the ensuing Catalogue of Ships, used by King Edward the Third against Calis:

The South-fleet Ships 93. The Mariners thereof 9630.

The North-fleet Ships 217. The Mariners thereof 4521.

Ships of London 25. - Mariners of London 662.

Ships of Yarmouth 43. - Mariners of Yarmouth 1950. or 1075.

Know, Reader, I cannot with all my *diligence and interest* recover the *Original* of this *Catalogue*, as extant, not in the *Tower* (where by my Friends' favour I could do something), but in the King's Great Wardrobe in London, out of which it is cited by our Author². But our times (I fear) have *brushed* it away with the rest of the *Wardrobe*. However, give me leave to make some annotations thereon:

- 1 These Ships, as by their great number appeareth, were small vessels: yet as good as any in that age of England, and better (witness their victories) then any in France.
- 2 The proportion may seem strange, that Yarmouth should afford well nigh twice as many Ships and Mariners as London itself.

¹ Due honour is conferred on this worthy Knight, by the late truly respectable Antiquary Mr. Gough, in a memoir prepared by him for the second edition of the Biographia Britannica. N.

² Hakluyt, in his English Voyages, Vol. I. p. 118, &c.

3. Except it was that the King spared London at this time, as the sure reserve for his Navy on all occasions.
4. Or except there be a mistake in the numbers (*figures* in Writing, as well as *figures* in Rethorick, may, with a small dash, have their *Meiosis* made an *Hyperbole*). And the various *Lections* in the Mariners of Yarmouth doth something *shake* (though not *shatter*) the credit of the account.
5. The numbers may be very true, *Yarmouth* in that age being so populous a place that (though but one *Parish*) a lamentable Plague in one year did sweep thence 7000 men to the grave¹.

Thus, though the *Church* (and that very large) could never hold *their* Living, the *Church yard* could contain the Dead; seeing persons alive will not be pressed in their Pews so loose, as corps may be crowded together in their Graves. But let us proceed to the particular *Seamen* of this County²; and let none be offended if a *Frier* be put in the front before all the rest; *viz.*

NICHOLAS of LYNNE³, born in that town; bred in Oxford, and is generally accounted a *Franciscan Frier*. But my Author, being a *Carmelite* himself, makes him one of his own Order⁴. And all acknowledge him an excellent Musician, Mathematician, and Astrologer.

It is reported of him, how in the year 1330, being the *thirtieth* year of the Reign of King Edward the Third, he sailed, with others, to the most Northern Islands in the World. Then leaving his company, and taking his *Astrolabe*, he, by the help of *Art-Magick* (so *Mathematicians* are nick-named by the ignorant), went as far as the *Pole* it self, where he discovered *four In-draughts* of the *Ocean*, from the *four* opposite *Quarters* of the *World*, from which many did conceive, as well the *flowing* of the *Sea*, as *blasts* of the *Winds* to have their *Original*. Were these things true, and had they been known to the *Ancients*, as it would have spared *Philosophers* much pains in disputing the *Moon* the cause of the *Motion* of the *Tide* in the *Sea*, so had it spoiled *Virgil's* fancy in making the Country of *Æolia* the only *Magazene* of the *Winds*⁵.

Sure I am, *Gerardus Mercator* hath so graced the fancy of this *Frier*, that he made his description of the Countries about the *Artick Pole* conformable to this his imaginary discovery, preferring to fill that his *Map* with a *Fiction*, then otherwise to leave it altogether empty. But the other *Parts* of his Book have more solid and substantial truths, or else weak were the Shoulders of his *Atlas* to support the *World* therewith.

But to return to *Frier Nicholas*. One tells us he wrote a book of his discoveries, and intituled it "Inventio Fortunata⁶." Sure it is, he was highly honoured by our learned Chaucer; witness his testimony of him, styling *Freere N. Linne* "a reverend Clerk." But all his learning could not fence him from death, which happened about the year 1360: and he was buried in *Linne*, the Town of his nativity.

PETER READ. What he was, his ensuing Epitaph on his Monument in the South Isle in Saint Peter's Church in Norwich will fully acquaint you:

"Here under lieth the Corps of *Peter Read Esquire*, who hath worthily served not onely his Prince and Country, but also the *Emperour Charles* the Fifth, both at his Conquest of *Barbary*, and his Siege at *Tunis*, as also in other places. Who had given him by the said *Emperour*, for his valiant deeds, the order of *Barbary*. Who died the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord God 1566."

We place him among *Sea-men*; because finding first his mention in *Hakluit's Voyages*⁷, and Salt-water is the proper *Element* of the Pen of that Author.

Secondly, because his service was performed at *Tunis*, a Port-town in a Sea expedition. Now, although we confess it follows not that he was born in or about Norwich, because

¹ Camden's *Britannia*, in Norfolk.

² Some Future Historian of "English Worthies" will dwell with exultation on the transcendant merits of a modern Native of this County, the glorious and immortal NELSON. N.

³ Bale, de *Scriptoribus Britannicis*, Cent. vi. num. 25.

⁵ In the second of his *Æneid*.

⁶ Dr. John Dee.

⁴ *Idem*, *ibidem*.

⁷ Vol. I. p. 99.

buried therein (vast oft times the distance betwixt the *Cradles* and *Coffins* of *Far-travailleurs*); yet let none *dislike* his placing here, but such who can *disprove* it, and *depose* the *negative*, that elsewhere he had his nativity.

It is observable that this Sir Peter, knighted by the Emperour, as appears in his Epitaph (let me adde anno 1538), is onely styled, not less modestly then truly, *Esquire* upon his monument. I confess, some maintain that though higher honours (*Baron, Count, &c.*) are onely *local*, to be owned by the person receiving them in that place where they are given him; yet that *Knighthood* given by a *Sovereign* Prince is universal, and passeth currant through all Christendome. But others, their equals, as stiffly deny it; and one who is their superior (I mean Queen Elizabeth) who, in the case of *Count Arundle*, would not admit of any *foreign honour* conferred on her *Subjects*, avowing that her *sheep* should onely be known by her own *mark*¹.

WRITERS.

JOHN BACONTHORPE was born in a Village so called in this County²; bred a Carmelite in the Convent of Blackney, and afterwards studied first in Oxford, then in Paris; one remarkable on many accounts:

First, for the *dwarfishness* of his stature,

“*Scalpellum calami atramentum chartâ libellus,*”

His *pen-knife, pen, ink-horn*, one sheet of *paper*, and any of his *books*, would amount to his full height. As for all the books of his own making, put together, their *burden* were more then his *body* could bear.

Secondly, for his *high spirit* in his *low body*. Indeed his soul had but a small *Diocess* to *visit*, and therefore might the better attend the effectual informing thereof. I have heard it delivered by a learned Doctor in Physick (at the Anatomy Lecture in London), who a little before had been present at the emboweling and embalming of Duke Hamilton and the Lord Capel, that the heart of the former was the largest, the latter the least, he had ever beheld; inferring hence, that contracted spirits act with the greatest vigorousness.

Thirdly, for his *high title*, wherewith he was generally termed the *resolute Doctor*. Two sorts of people he equally disliked, *Scepticks* who are of *none*; and *unconstant people* who are [successively] of *all opinions*; and whilst others turned about like the *wheel*, he was as fixed as the *arletree* in his own judgement. Yet this his *resoluteness* was not attended with censuring of such who were of another opinion, where equal probability on either side allowed a latitude to dissent.

He groaped after *more light then he saw*, saw more then he durst speak of, spake of more then he was thanked for by those of his superstitious order, amongst whom (saith Bale) neither before, nor after, arose the like for *Learning* and *Religion*. Most agree in the *time* of his *death*, anno 1346, though dissenting in the *place* of his *burial*, assigning Blackney, Norwich, London, the several places of his interment.

JOHN COLTON, born at Tirington in this County, was Chaplain to William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, and first Master (by the appointment of the Founder) of Gonvil-hall in Cambridge³. Leland allows him a man *plus quam mediocriter doctus & bonus*; for which good qualities King Henry the Fourth advanced him Arch-bishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland⁴. He was employed to the Court of *Rome* in the heavy schisme betwixt Pope Urban the Sixth and Clement the Seventh, which occasioned his writing of his learned treatise, “*de Causâ Schismatis*,” and because, *knowing the cause* conduceth little to the *cure* without *applying the remedy*, he wrote another book “*de Remediis ejusdem*.” It seemeth he resigned his Arch-bishoprick somewhat before his death, which happened in the year of our Lord 1404⁵.

¹ See it discuss'd at large in Guden's Elizabeth.

² Bale de Scriptonibus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 1.

³ So saith Pitts, but mistaken; for it was King Richard the Second. p. 352.

⁴ J. Wareus, de Scriptonibus Hibernicis, p. 129.

⁵ Parker, in his *Skeletos Cantabrigiensis*.

ALAN of LYNNE was born in that famous Mart-town in this County¹, and brought up in the University of Cambridge, where he proceeded Doctor of Divinity, and afterwards became a Carmelite in the Town of his nativity. Great his diligence in reading many and voluminous Authors; and no less his desire that others with him should reap the fruit of his industry, to which end he made *Indexes* of the many Writers he perused.

An Index is a necessary *implement*, and no *impediment* of a book, except in the same sense wherein the *Carriages* of an Army are termed *Impedimenta*. Without this, a large Author is but a labyrinth without a clue to direct the Reader therein. I confess, there is a lazy kind of Learning, which is onely *indical*; when Scholars (like Adders, which onely bite the Horse heels) nible but at the Tables, which are *calces librorum*, neglecting the body of the Book. But, though the *idle* deserve no crutches (let not a staff be used *by* them, but *on* them); pity it is the *weary* should be denied the benefit thereof, and industrious Scholars prohibited the accommodation of an Index, most used by those who most pretend to condemn it.

To return to our Alan; his Herculean labour in this kind doth plainly appear to me, who find it such a toil and trouble to make but an *Index* of the *Indexes* he had made of the Authors following.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ægidius. | 12. Berthorius. | 23. Hierome. |
| 2. Alcuinus. | 13. Cassianus. | 24. Hilary. |
| 3. Ambrosius. | 14. Cassiodorus. | 25. Hugo. |
| 4. Anselmus. | 15. Chrysostome. | 26. Josephus. |
| 5. Aquinas. | 16. Cyril. | 27. Neckam. |
| 6. Augustinus. | 17. Damascen. | 28. Origen. |
| 7. Baconthorpe. | 18. Gerard. Laodic. | 29. Pamph. Eusebius. |
| 8. Basil. | 19. Gilbert. | 30. Phil. Ribot. |
| 9. Bede. | 20. Gorham. | 31. Raban. |
| 10. Beletus Bles. | 21. Gregory. | 32. Remigius. |
| 11. Bernard. | 22. Haymo. | 33. Richard. |

All these J. Bale², professeth himself to have seen in the Carmelites' Library at Norwich, acknowledging many more which he saw not.

Now, although it be a just and general complaint, that *Indexes* for the most part are *Heteroclites*, I mean, either *redundant*, in what is *needless*, or *defective*, in what is *needful*; yet the Collections of this Alan were allowed very complete. He flourished anno 1420; and was buried at Lynne, in the Convent of Carmelites.

WILLIAM WELLS was born (saith Pits³) at Wells, the Cathedral See in Somerset-shire, wherein no doubt he is mistaken: for (be it reported to any indifferent judgement, that) seeing this William had his constant converse in this County (living and dying an Augustinian in his Covent at Lynne), and seeing there is a *Wells* no mean Market-Town in this Shire, with more probability he may be made to owe his nativity and name to Norfolk. He was for twenty years Provincial of his Order in England, Doctor of Divinity in Cambridge, an industrious man and good writer; abate only the *Siboleth* of *Barbarisme*, the fault of the age he lived in. He died and was buried at Lynne, 1421.

JOHN THORPE was born in a Village so called in this County; bred a Carmelite at Norwich, and Doctor at Cambridge. Logick was his Master-piece; and this Dedalus wrote a book intituled "The Labyrinth of Sophismes;" and another, called "The Rule of Consequences;" for which he got the title of *Doctor Ingeniosus*⁴. This minds me of a *prognosticating distick* on the *Physiognomies* of two children:

"Hic erit Ingenuus, non Ingeniosus; at ille
Ingeniosus erit, non erit Ingenuus."

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 54.

² Idem, ibidem, p. 553.

³ De Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 609.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 100.

The latter of these characters agreeth with our Thorpe, who had a *pound of wit* for a *dram of good nature*; being of a *cruel disposition*, and a *violent persecutor* of William White and other godly Wickliffites. He died anno Domini 1440; and lieth buried at Norwich.

His name causeth me to remember his name-sake of modern times, lately deceased, even Mr. John Thorpe, B. D. and Fellow of Queen's-Colledge in Cambridge, my ever honored Tutor; not so much beneath him in Logic, as above him in the skill of Divinity and in *holy conversation*.

[AMP.] JOHN SKELTON is placed in this County, on a double probability. First, because an ancient family of his *name* is eminently known long fixed therein. Secondly, because he was beneficed at Dis, a Market-town in Norfolk. He usually styled himself (and that *nomine contradicente* for ought I find) "The King's Orator and Poet Laureat." We need go no further for a *testimony* of his Learning than to Erasmus, styling him in his letter to King Henry the Eighth, "Britannicarum Literarum Lumen & Decus."

Indeed he had *scholarship* enough, and *wit* too much; seeing one saith truly of him, "Ejus sermo salsus in mordacem, risus in opprobrium, jocus in amaritudinem!" Yet was his satyric wit unhappy to light on *three Noli me tangere's*; viz. the *rod* of a *School-master*, the *cows* of *Friars*, and the *cap* of a *Cardinal*. The *first* gave him a *lash*, the *second* deprived him of his *livelyhood*, the *third* almost outed him of his *life*.

WILLIAM LILLY was the School-master whom he fell foul with, though gaining nothing thereby, as may appear by his return. And this I will do for *William Lilly* (though often beaten for his sake), endeavour to translate his answer;

*Quid me, Sceltone, fronte sic aperta
Carpis, vipereo potens veneno?
Quid versus trutinid meos iniquâ
Libras? dicere vera num licbit?
Doctrinæ tibi dum parare fumum,
Et Doctus fieri studes Poeta,
Doctrinum nec habes, nec es Poeta.*

"With face so bold, and teeth so sharp
Of Vipers venome, why dost carp?
Why are my verses by thee weigh'd
In a false scale?—May truth be said?
Whilst thou, to get the more esteem,
A *learned Poet* fain wouldst seem:
Skelton thou art, let all men know it,
Neither learned, nor a Poet."

The *Dominican Friars* were the next he contested with, whose viciousness lay pat enough for his hand; but such foal lubbers fell heavy on all which found fault with them. These instigated Nix Bishop of Norwich to call him to account for keeping a *Concubine*, which cost him (as it seems) a suspension from his benefice.

But Cardinal Wolsey (*inpar congressus* betwixt a *poor Poet* and so *potent a Prelate*) being inveigh'd against by his pen, and charged with *too much truth*, so persecuted him, that he was forced to take sanctuary at Westminster, where Abbot Islip used him with much respect. In this restraint he died, June 21, 1529; and is buried in Saint Margaret's Chapel with this Epitaph;

"J. Sceltonus Vates Pierius hic situs est."

The word *Fates* being *Poet* or *Prophet*, minds me of this dying Skelton's *prediction*, foretelling the ruine of Cardinal Wolsey. Surely, one unskilled in *prophecies*, if well versed in Solomon's Proverbs, might have prognosticated as much, that, "Pride goeth before a fall."

We must not forget, how, being charged by some on his *death-bed*, for begetting many children on the aforesaid *Concubine*, he protested, "that in his conscience he kept her in the notion of a wife, though such his *concardliness* that he would rather confess *adultery* (then accounted but a *venial*), than own *marriage*, esteemed a *capital crime* in that age."

¹ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1529.

² Proverbs, xvi. 18.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN BARRET was born of an honest family at Linne in this County¹; bred a Carmelite of White-Friars in Cambridge, when Learning ran low, and Degrees high, in that *University*: for many usurped Scarlets, qualified only with *ignorance* and *impudence* (properties seldom parted); so that a Scholar could scarcely be seen for Doctors, till the University, sensible of the mischief thereby, appointed Doctor Cranmer (afterwards Arch bishop of Canterbury) to be the *Poser-general* of all *Candidates* in *Divinity*; amongst whom, he stopt Barret for insufficiency.

Back goes Barret to Linne; *turns over a new*, yea many *new leaves*, plying his book to purpose, whose former *ignorance* proceeded from want of *pains*, not *parts*; and in short time became a *tollerable*, a *good*, an *excellent*, and *admirable* Scholar; and, commencing Doctor with due applause, lived many years a painful Preacher in Norwich, always making honourable mention of Doctor Cranmer, as the means of his happiness². Indeed he had been ever, if not once, a Dunce, who, if not *debarred*, had never *deserved* his Degree. Bale saith, that, in the Reign of Queen Mary, he returned to his *vomit*, and became a great Papist. But his *praises* are better to be believed than his *invectives*; and seeing Wood, not *growing crooked*, but warping with weight, may be straightned again, we charitably believe that, though complying in times of persecution, he returned to the truth in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the beginning whereof he died.

EDMOND GOURNEY, born in this County, was bred in Queen's and Bene't-Colledge in Cambridge, where he commenced Bachelour of Divinity, and afterwards was beneficed in this Shire. An excellent scholar, who could be *humorous*, and would be *serious*, as he was himself disposed; his *humours* were never prophane towards God, or injurious towards his *neighbours*; which premised, none have cause to be *displeased*, if in his fancies he *pleased* himself.

Coming to me in Cambridge when I was studying, he demanded of me the subject whereon I studied. I told him, "I was collecting the Witnesses of the Truth of the Protestant Religion, through all ages, even in the depth of *Popery*, conceiving it feasible though difficult to evidence them."

"It is a needless pains," said he, "for I know that I am descended from Adam, though I cannot prove my Pedigree from him." And yet, Reader, be pleased to take notice, he was born of as good a Family as any in Norfolk. His book against Transubstantiation, and another on the Second Commandement, are learnedly and judiciously written. He died in the beginning of our Civil Wars.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIQUE.

GODFREY BOLLEN, Knight, Son of Jeffrey Bollen, was born at Salle in this County³. Being but a second brother, he was sent into the City to acquire wealth, *ad edificandum domum antiquam*; unto whose atchievements fell-in both the blood and inheritance of his eldest brother, for want of Issue Male⁴; by which accumulation he attained great wealth, and anno Domini 1457 was Lord Mayor of London. By his Testament, made in the next year, he gave liberally to the Prisoners, Hospitals, and Lazer-houses⁵. Besides, he gave one thousand pounds⁶ (the greatest sum I meet with in that age to pious uses) to poor Householders in London; and two hundred pounds to those in Norfolk. But it was the height of his and our happiness that he was *Great-grand-father*, by the Mother's side, to Queen Elizabeth

JAMES HOBART was born in this County, though I dare not say at Haleshall, which he left to his posterity. He was Attorney-general, and of the Privy counsel to King Henry

¹ J. Bale, in his book intituled "Scriptores nostri temporis."

² Fox, Acts and Monuments, in the life of Archbishop Cranmer.

³ Fragneta Regalia.

⁴ Viz. the Donation of Sir Simon Eyre.

⁵ Stow's Survey, p. 567.

⁶ Stow's Survey. p. 89.

the Seventh; by him dubbed Knight, at such time as he created Henry his Son Prince of Wales. This worthy Patriot (besides his many benefactions to his Parish-church in London) built a fair Bridge over the River Waveny¹, betwixt this County and Suffolk, and a firm Cause-way thereby, with many other works of charity, so that the *three* houses of his issue, planted in this County, with fair possessions, may be presumed to prosper the better for the piety of this their Ancestour.

ANDREW PERNE was born at Bilny: bred in Peter-house, whereof he was Fellow and Master, as also Proctor and Vice-chancellor of Cambridge and Dean of Ely². Very bountiful he was to his Colledge, wherein he founded a Fellowship and Scholarships; besides many rare manuscripts he acquired to their library³. But his memory ought most to be honoured (saying God's *living Temples*, is better then building *dead Colledges*) on this account, because, in the days of Queen Mary, he was the *skrene* to keep off the *fire of persecution* from the *faces* and whole *bodies* of many a poor Protestant, so that by his means no *Gremial* of the University was martyred therein.

I know he is much taxed for altering his Religion *four* times in *twelve* years (from the last of King Henry the Eighth, to the first of Queen Elizabeth); a *Papist*, a *Protestant*, a *Papist*, a *Protestant*; but still *Andrew Perne*. However, be it known, that though he was a *bending willow*, he was no *smarting willow*, guilty of *compliance* not *cruelty*, yea preserving many who otherwise had been persecuted.

He was of a very factious nature, excellent at *blunt-sharp* Jests, and perchance sometimes too tart in true ones. One instance of many: this Dean chanced to call a Clergy-man *fool* (who indeed was little better); who returned, "that he would complain thereof to the Lord Bishop of Ely."—"Do," saith the Dean, "when you please; and my Lord Bishop will *confirm* you."

Yet was Doctor Perne himself at last heart-broken with a jest (as I have been most credibly informed from excellent hands) on this occasion. He was at Court with his Pupil Archbishop Whitgift in a rainy afternoon, when the Queen was (I dare not say *wilfully*) but really resolved to ride abroad, contrary to the mind of her Ladies, who were on horse-back (Coaches as yet being not common) to attend her. Now one *Clod* the Queen's Jester was employed by the Courtiers to *laugh* the Queen out of so inconvenient a journey. "Heaven," saith he, "Madam, diswades you, it is cold and wet; and Earth diswades you, it is moist and dirty. Heaven diswades you, this heavenly minded man Archbishop *Whitgift*; and Earth diswades you, your fool *Clod*, such a lump of clay as my self. And if neither will prevail with you, here is one that is neither Heaven nor Earth, but hangs betwixt both, Doctor *Perne*, and he also diswades you." Hereat the Queen and the Courtiers laugh'd heartily; whilst the Doctor look'd sadly, and, going over with his Grace to Lambeth, soon saw the last of his life.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM was born in this County: bred a Mercer and Merchant in the City of London, where God so blessed his endeavours, that he became the wealthiest Citizen in England of his age, and the Founder of *two* stately Fabricks; the Old Exchange, a kind of Colledge for Merchants; and Gresham-Colledge, a kind of Exchange for Scholars.

I have learn'd from Goldsmiths, that Vessels made of Silver and Gilt are constantly furnished; and none or never those few which are made of Massy Gold, whose real intrinsick worth disclaimeth to borrow any *foyl* from Art. Let lesser Donations be amplified with rhetorical prayers. Nothing need be said of this worthy Knight's *gifts* but his *gifts*; and take them truly copied from the Original of his Will, as followeth:

First, concerning the building in London called the Royal Exchange, with all Shops, Cellars, Vaults, Tenement thereunto belonging; I will and dispose one moiety to the Mayor,

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Norfolk.

² Parker, in his *Sceletos Cantab.* in MS.

³ Some have questioned whether the MSS. were of his gift. F.

Commonalty, and Citizens of London, upon confidence that they perform the payments, and other intents hereafter limited.

“The other moiety of the said buildings, to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers, of the City of London, upon trust that they perform the payments, and other intents hereafter mentioned.

“I will and dispose, that they the said Mayor and Commonalty do give and distribute, for the sustentation, maintenance, and finding four persons, from time to time to be chosen, nominated, and appointed by the said Mayor, &c. to read the Lectures of Divinity, Astronomy, Musick, and Geometry, within mine own dwelling-house in the Parish of Saint Helens. I give and dispose, out of this moiety, two hundred pounds, to be payed to the four Readers sufficiently learned, fifty pounds to each yearly.

“I likewise give the said Mayor, &c. fifty-three pounds, six shillings, and eight-pence, to be yearly distributed in manner following :

“Unto eight Almes-folks, whom the said Mayor, &c. shall appoint to inhabit my eight Almes-houses in the Parish of St. Peters Poor, the summe of six pounds, thirteen shillings, four pence, to each of them, to be payed at four usual terms, &c.

“I likewise dispose out of this moiety fifty pounds yearly, to be distributed by the said Mayor, &c. to the Prisoners in New-gate, Lud-gate, the King’s-bench, the Marshalsey, the Counter in Wood-street; ten pounds to each prison, to be paid among the poor thereof.

“The other moiety of the said building disposed to the Mercers, I will and dispose out of it, to be by them paid, one hundred and fifty pounds to the finding, &c. three persons, to be by the Wardens, &c. chosen, nominated, and appointed, to read the Lectures of Law, Physick, and Rhetorick.

“That the said Mercers shall, out of their moiety, yearly expend one hundred pounds, at four several Dinners, for the whole Company of the said Corporation, in the Mercers-hall in London, on every Quarter-day.

“That they shall distribute to the several Hospitals of Christ-church, Saint Bartholomew’s, the Spittle at Bedlam, the Hospital for the Poor in Southwark, and the Poultry-Counter, fifty pounds yearly, in money or other provisions; ten pounds to each.

“My Mansion-house, with the Gardens, Stables, &c. I give to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, and also to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers, to have and to hold in common; upon trust and confidence that they observe, perform, and keep my Will, and true meaning hereafter expressed.

“My Will, Intent, and Meaving is, that the said Mayor, and Commonalty, and their Successors, and that the said Wardens and Commonalty of the Mercers, shall permit and suffer seven persons, by them from time to time to be elected and appointed as aforesaid, meet and sufficiently learned to read the said seven Lectures, to have the occupation of all my said Mansion-house, Gardens, &c.; for them and every of them there to inhabite, study, and daily to read the said several Lectures. And my Will is, that none shall be chosen to read any of the said Lectures so long as he shall be married, neither shall receive any Fee or Stipend appointed for the reading of the said Lectures.

“Moreover, I will and dispose, that the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Mercers, shall enjoy the said Royal Exchange, &c. for ever, severally, by such moieties as is before expressed; provided they do, in the term of fifty years, provide and obtain sufficient and lawful dispensations and licenses, warrant and authority, upon trust and confidence, and to the intent that they shall severally for ever maintain and perform the payment, charges, and all other intents and meanings thereof before limited and expressed, according to the intent and true meaning of these presents.

“And that I do require and charge the said Corporations and chief Governours thereof, with circumspect diligence, and without long delay, to procure and see to be done and obtained such licenses, as they will answer for the same before Almighty God: for if they, or any of them, should neglect to obtain such licenses, no Prince nor Counsel in any degree will deny or defeat the same; and if conveniently by my Will or other Conveyance, I might

assure it, I would not leave it to be done after my death; then the same shall revert to my Heirs, whereas I do mean the same to the Commonweale; and then their default thereof shall be to the reproach and condemnation of the said Corporation before God, &c.”

This worthy Knight completed his second *Change*, I mean of a mortal life for a blessed Eternity, on the 21st of November 1579; and lieth buried in the Parish Church of Saint Hellen's.

Sir WILLIAM PASTON, Knight, son and heir to Erasmus Paston of Paston Esquire, is justly recounted a publick Benefactor. True it is, the Family whence he was extracted were always forward in deeds of charity, according to the devotion of the days they lived in. Witness their bountiful donations to the Abbs of Saint Bennet in the Holme and Bromholme in this County. After the Reformation, they had not (with too many) less *heat*, because more *light*; but continued the *stream*, though they changed the *channel*, of Charity. This Sir William erected a very *fair school*, with thirty pounds *per annum* for the maintenance thereof, at Northwalsam, in this County; a deed, no doubt, acceptable to the God of Heaven.

Solomon saith, “Teach a Child in the trade of his youth.” But, alas! it's above the reach of *poor* Parents to teach their Children, lacking learning to do it themselves, and, livelyhood to hire others; save where such good persons as this worthy Knight have made provision for them. This Sir William married Frances the daughter of Sir Tho. Clear of Stokesby; and was great-grand-father to Sir William Paston, the bountiful Promoter of all my weak endeavours.

HENRY HOWARD, youngest son of Henry Howard Earl of Surrey, and brother to Thomas Howard last Duke of Norfolk, was born at Shotesham in this County¹. He was bred a serious student for many years in King's College in Cambridge, then in Trinity-hall, going the ordinary path and pace to the degree of Mastership, without any honorary advantage. Here he became a great and general Scholar; witness his large and learned work, intituled, “A Despensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies,” and dedicated to Sir Francis Walsingham. His fortune, left him by his Father, was not great; and he lived privately all the reign of Queen Elizabeth, till King James advanced him in honour and wealth.

Here, for variety sake, and the better to methodize our matter, we will make use of a distinction, common in the *Customs-house* about *bills of lading*, *Inwards* and *Outwards*, observing what greatness was *imported* and conferred *on* him, what gratitude was *exported* and performed *by* him.

Inwards.

1. King James created him Baron of Marnehill in Dorsetshire.
2. Earl of Northampton.
3. Lord Privy Seal.
4. Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.
5. Knight of the Garter.
6. Cambridge chose him her Chancellor.

Outward.

1. He founded and endowed an Hospital, for Twelve poor Women and a Governour, at Rising in this County.
2. Another, for Twelve poor Men and a Governour, at Clun in Shropshire.
3. Another, at Greenwich in Kent, for a Governour and Twenty poor Men, of whom eight are to be chosen out of Shotesham, the place of his nativity.

He died the 15th of June, 1614; and was buried in the ancient Chappel of the Castle of Dover.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

— SHARNBORN, born at, and Lord of, Sharnborn, a considerable Mannor in this County. This man William the Conquerour, out of the plentitude of his power, conferred on one Warren, a Norman souldier.

¹ The Continuer of Stow's Annals, p. 1012.

² Cowel's Epistle Dedicatory to his Institutions.

But Sharnborn was not so tame, as silently to set down, and suffer a stranger peaceably to possess his inheritance, which his English Ancestors for many years had enjoyed ; but fairly *traversed his Title* (I will not say in Westminster-hall, as of later erection in the reign of King Rufus, but) in that publick place where Pleas were held in that age.

Surely none but a Norfolk-man durst go to Law with the Conquerour, and question the validity of his Donations. Yea, brave Sharnborn got the better of the Suit ; and the King's Grant was adjudged void. This is pertinently pressed by many, to prove that King William (though in name) was in very deed no Conquerour, but came in by composition to keep the Laws of England.

Now, as I am heartily sorrowful that Sharnborn, possessed ever since (almost 600 years) by that *name and family*, should in our age be sold and aliened from it (whose heir males are just now extinct) ; so am I cordially glad that it is bought by a worthy person, Francis Ash, Esquire ; which, with some limitation, hath freely settled it (being of good yearly value) on Emanuel-colledge : and may they as long enjoy it as the former owners, if, before that term, the *Day of Judgement* put not a period to all earthly possessions !

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. Godfry Bullen - -	Geffrey Bullen -	Salle - - -	Probably Mercer	1457.
2. Bartholomew Rede	Robert Rede - -	Crowmer - -	Goldsmith - -	1502.
3. Richard Gresham -	John Gresham -	Holt - - -	Mercer - - -	1537.
4. John Gresham - -	John Gresham -	Holt - - -	Mercer - - -	1547.
5. Thomas Cambell -	Robert Cambell -	Fullsam - -	Iron-Monger - -	1609.
6. John Leman - -	John Leman - -	Gillingham -	Fish-Monger - -	1616.
7. Edward Barkham -	Edward Barkham	South-Akere	Draper - - -	1621.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

William Bishop of Norwich,	} Commissioners to take the Oathes.
John de Morley, chivaler.	
Robert Clifton, mil.	
John Roys.	
} Knights for the Shire.	

Abbatis de Langle.	Prioris de Hyking.	Nich. Apilyerde.
Abbatis de Creek.	Prioris de Petreston.	Will. Apilyerde.
Abbatis de Wendelyng.	Prioris de Flycham.	Nicholai Castel.
Abbatis de Derham.	Prioris de Bæston.	Edmundi Stapulton.
Prioris Sancte Fidis.	Johan. Clyfton, mil.	Thomæ Pigot.
Prioris de Walsyngham.	Briani Stapulton, mil.	Henrici Walpole.
Prioris de Tetford.	Tho. Kerderston.	Thomæ Trusbute.
Prioris de Linne.	Hen. Inglose, mil.	Willielmi Byllingford.
Prioris de Yernemouth.	Tho. Tudenham, mil.	Willielmi Daubeney.
Prioris de Ingham.	Rog. Harsick, mil.	Thomæ Astele.
Prioris de Cokysforde.	Hen. Richford, mil.	Radulphi Lampet.
Prioris de Westar.	Johan. Curson, mil.	Johannis Woodehouse.
Prioris de Penteneye.	Henry Grey.	Johan. Berney de Redham.
Prioris de Castelaacre.	Willielmi Calthorp.	Joh. Berney de Wythingham.
Prioris de Bromhill.	Johan. Fitz-Rauf de Moris.	Georgii Holkham.
Prioris de Childham.	Thomæ Willoughby.	Willielmi Yelverton.
Prioris de Wyrmingheye.	Oliveri Groos.	Edmundi Wychlingham.
Prioris de Bokynham.	Thomæ Chaumbir.	Johan. Heydon.
Prioris de Bromholm.	Edmundi Winter.	Will. Grey de Merston.

Willielmi

Willielmi Raimis.	Robert. Blogge.	Simon. Body.
Thomæ Doughtyne.	Rich. Chirche.	Nich. Benpre.
Johannis Clepisy.	Ade Mundforth.	Edmund. Bonet.
Johannes Strange.	Johan. Gigges.	Tho. Feltwell.
Richardi Gogh.	Will. Dyton.	Rad. Midylton.
Christopheri Strange.	Galfridi Craneveys.	Rich. Baker.
Henrici Catte.	Edmund Massingham.	Johan. Howard.
Johannis Bakon.	Osberti Mundford.	Johan. Eye.
Henrici Nottyngham.	Tho. Fysshier.	Rich. Deye.
Henrici Sharyngton.	Johan. Seche.	Rich. Billingforth.
Roberti Martham.	Will. Thakker.	Johan. Tremche.
Willielmi Bellingford.	Will. Barbour.	Will. Bullman.
Walteri Aslak.	Johan. Crane.	Will. Candelere.
Thomæ Lovell.	Johan. Holdernese.	Will. Stokker.
Thomæ Shuldham.	Leonardi Claxton.	Johan. Basse.
Simonis Fincham.	Tho. Fannyngham.	Johan. Sturmy.
Will. Walton.	Tho. Botylsham.	Will. Fyrsk.
Thomæ Derham.	Johan. Thursby.	Johan. Parker.
Roberti Godard.	Johan. Wesingham.	Sen. Hetersite.
Thomæ Kervile.	Rich. Frank.	Rog. Scot.
Hen. Stormer.	Nich. Frank.	Johan. Joye.
Johan. Hamond.	Johan. Wythe.	Hen. Warner.
Georg. Hethe.	Johan. Parlementer.	Tho. Manning.
Johan. Fox de Castelacre.	Will. Wythe.	Rich. Cans.
Nich. Bokkyng.	Rad. Brecham.	Tho. Norwold.
Nich. Stonwell.	Roberti Walsyngham.	Johan. Bredeman.
Will. Spynk.	Will. Kirton.	Georg. Palgrave.
Thomæ Chelton.	Johan. Stannton.	Johan. Rede.
Johan. Bekkeswell.	Johan. Miryoll.	Will. Ede.
Johan. Rysele.	Johan. Syff.	Tho. Gyle.
Roberti Popyngeay.	Tho. Spicer.	Tho. Candeler.
Johan. Wentworth.	Tho. Salysbury.	Tho. Stywarp.
Walt. Eton.	Johan. Waryn.	Johan. Walpell.
Will. Thurleton.	Johan. Warner.	Tho. Canon.
Will. Tweyth.	Rich. Lychour.	Johan. Mortoft.
Edmundi Sekford.	Johan. Bury.	Rich. Vewtre.
Johan. Michell.	Johan. Brekerope.	Johan. Alcock.
Thomæ Boys.	Edmundi Goldyng.	Will. James.
Johan. Dory.	Johan. Tylney.	Johan. Tylls.
Johan. Bachelor.	Andr. Swanton.	Rog. Brook.
Thomæ Selors.	Will. Kellowe.	Johan. Bee.
Thomæ Brigge.	Johan. Abbot.	Will. Tanerham.
Thomæ Gurney.	Johan. Frewill.	Rich. Baret.
Will. Brampton.	Will. Stapulton.	Johan. Loumour.
Johan. Clare.	Johan. Wayte.	Tho. Walisch.
Johan. Austyn.	Johan. Gybbon.	Galf. Brewster.
Johan. Bolle.	Rober. Brandon.	Will. Newegate.
Roberti Brom.	Nich. Wythe.	Johan. Man.
Johan. Knight.	Johan. Nicolasson.	Pet. Hokkeham.
Galfridi Grey.	Johan. Andrewe.	Will. Seyne.
Johan. Bullok.	Alexan. Draper.	Johan. Monk.
Johan. Brustbon.	Tho. Middleton.	Johan. Lewes.
Simonis Godknep.	Johan. Thorn.	Johan. Seforth.
Robert. Padyrys.	Will. Sylk.	Tho. Colles.

Johan. Chapman.
 Edmundi Clerik.
 Tho. Bertram.
 Rob. Norwich.
 Johan. Sweyn.
 Johan. Puttok.
 Tho. Trunch.
 Johan. Wynse.
 Johan. Byrston.
 Tho. Stipoard.
 Rich. Cordy.
 Johan. Webbe.
 Rich. Wode.
 Johan. Spark.
 Johan. Atte Mere.
 Johan. Ely.
 Johan Dany.
 Edmundi Wode.
 Tho. Richeforth.
 Johan. Dawes.
 Alani Twykke.
 Simon Cook.
 Nich. Parke.
 Johan. Legge.
 Rich. Henke.
 Rob. Ling.
 Tho. Monnsewes.
 Tho. Yekesworth.
 Johan. Trench.
 Johan. Elyngham.
 Johan. Bettys.
 Johan. Porter.
 Johan. Bemys.
 Johan. Molitis.
 Edw. Wylaby.
 Will. Moletis.
 Tho. Holley.
 Nich. Holley.
 Robert. Holley.
 Simon. Dykone.
 Johan. Westhaw.
 Edmund. Parker.
 Galf. Fox.
 Johan. Draper.
 Johan. Homerston.
 Hen. Aphagh.
 Will. Atte Hagh.
 Hugo. Bedenham.
 Will. Prentys.
 Johan. Watterden.
 Tho. Burgh.
 Johan. Doggyng.
 Geor. Wyton.
 Will. Sparkam.

Johan. Bailly.
 Hen. Thursby.
 Johan. Mersch.
 Galf. Cobbe.
 Denys Wellys.
 Tho. Mocket.
 Edmundi Cole.
 Will. Cole.
 Johan. Scorowr.
 Johan. Reppes.
 Walt. Wedurby.
 Johan. Brechinham.
 Will. Payn.
 Alex. Payn.
 Johan. Brygg.
 Johan. Crosse.
 Steph. Silvestre.
 Bob. Teyser.
 Tho. Bowde.
 Johan. Swayn, jun.
 Johan. Grenede Folsham.
 Rob. Kervyle.
 Simon. Tyller.
 Johan. Arnald.
 Rich. Carleton.
 Edmundi Michell.
 Johan. Wodesende.
 Will. Stubbe.
 Johan. Lawyes.
 Hen. Lesingham.
 Johan. Jucewode.
 Nich. Rake.
 Will. Fox.
 Johan. Green.
 Will. Dallyng.
 Nich. Waterman.
 Will. Norwhich.
 Johan. Tasburgh.
 Johan. Brampton.
 Robert. Brese.
 Edmundi Ade.
 Tho. Pye.
 Rich. Rede.
 Johan. Gerard.
 Johan. Dam.
 Johan. Bernard.
 Johan. Lynford.
 Tho. Stodhagh.
 Rich. Ballord.
 Tho. Walsham.
 Johan. Spany.
 Johan. Penny.
 Johan. Hastynges.
 Rich. Stotevyle.

Tho. Arnald.
 Robert. Elys.
 Will. Granour.
 Rich. Elys.
 Johan. Berhyng.
 Rog. Hoddes.
 Will. Bailly.
 Johan. Crangle.
 Nich. Baxter.
 Robert. Dooke.
 Nich. Pykeryng.
 Robert. Kent.
 Tho. Unphrny.
 Walt. Heylot.
 Tho. Rycheman.
 Johan. Howard.
 Johan. Levoth.
 Johan. Annsell.
 Robert. Fyllisson.
 Rog. Calleston.
 Tho. Halle.
 Robert. Martham.
 Galf. Walle.
 Johan. Panne.
 Johan. Cobald.
 Johan. Phelipp.
 Johan. Merschgate.
 Robert. Cupper.
 Tho. Eyre.
 Johan. Cobbe.
 Rich. Flykke.
 Robert. Heyloth.
 Johan. Mannyng.
 Simon. Falsham.
 Robert Hendy.
 Lauren. Oky.
 Radulph. Bronnyng.
 Johan. Pepyr.
 Tho. Martyn.
 Johan. Roche.
 Johan. Span.
 Oliv. Kevet.
 Johan. Deynes.
 Johan. Holler.
 Johan. Fuller.
 Johan. Puttok.
 Edmund. Rysyng.
 Robert. Atte Lee.
 Johan. Broune de Weveton.
 Johan. Meleman.
 Tho. Brydge.
 Thom. Roose.
 Galf. Bolayn.
 Will. Blonnevyse.

Edmund.

Edmund. Yonghousbond.
 Edmund. Godewyn.
 Tho. Twytwell.
 Rich. Holdychen.
 Johan. Holtman.
 Robert. Randes.

Tho. Glaveyn.
 Robert. Wyrmegey.
 Tho. Person.
 Robert. Wyll.
 Johan. Maynard.
 Johan. de Pulham.

Willielm. Arnald de Crommer.
 Robert. Russell.
 Johan. Wodewane.
 Ade Williamson, & Robert.
 Cravell.

SHERIFFS OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.

Anno HENR. II.

- 1 Rich. Basset, & Alberi.
de Veer.
- 2 Will. de Nova Villa, &
Will. de Jeaxmeto.
- 3 Will. de Caisuei, *sive*
Caisuer.
- 4
- 5 Will.
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9 Will. de Chaisu.
- 10 Oggerus Dapifer, *for six*
years.
- 16 Barth. Glanvill, & Vinar.
Capellanus, & Will. Bar-
dull, *for six years.*
- 22 Vinar. Capellanus, *for*
eleven years.
- 33 Vin. pro dimid. ann.
& Will. *fil.* Hervei dimid.

Anno RICHARD. I.

- 1 Will. *filius* Hervei.
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Rob. *filius* Rog. & Pet.
de Edichfeld.
- 4 Rob. *filius* Rog. & Sam.
de Salia.
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 *Idem.*
- 7 Osber. de Longo Campo.
- 8 *Idem.*
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Rob. *filius* Rog. & Rich.
de Gosfeld.

Anno JOH. REG.

- 1 Rob. *filius* Rog. & Rich.
de Gosfeld.
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Pet. de Mealton.
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 *Idem.*

- 6 Alex. de Dunham, &
Alex. Banister.
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Johan. de Cornheard, *for*
four years.
- 12 Walt. de Huntingfeld, &
Will. Esturmi.
- 13 *Idem.*
- 14 Rob. *fil.* Rog. & Will.
filius Rosicke.
- 15 Will. *sive* Walt. de Hun-
tingfeld, Will. Escurmi.
- 16 Johan. *fil.* Rob. & Rob.
de Kent.
- 17 Johan. *filius* Rob. *filius*
Rogeri.

Anno HENR. III.

- 1
- 2 Hubert. de Burge.
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 Hu. & Rich. de Frefing-
feld.
- 6 Hubert. & Rich. Ducket.
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Hub. & Tho. Ingolde-
thorpe.
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Hugo Rufus.
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 Herb. de Alencum, *for*
five years.
- 17 Rob. de Brivas.
- 18 *Idem.*
- 19 Tho. de Heningham.
- 20 *Idem.*
- 21 Tho. Ingoldesthorpe.
- 22 *Idem.*
- 23 Rob. de Broyons.
- 24 Johan. de Ulecott.
- 25 *Idem.*
- 26 Hen. de Heketon, &
Hamo Passeleve.
- 27 *Idem.*

- 28 Hamo Passeleve, *for six*
years.
- 34 Rob. de Savage, *for six*
years.
- 40 Will. de Swyneford.
- 41 *Idem.*
- 42 *Idem.*
- 43 Hamo Hanteyn.
- 44 Hamo & Hen. de Stanho.
- 45 *Idem.*
- 46 Phil. Marnium, & Will.
de Hekam.
- 47 Nich. Espigornel, *for*
five years.
- 52 Rob. de Norton.
- 53 *Idem.*
- 54 *Idem.*
- 55 Will. Giffard.
- 56 *Idem.*

Anno EDWARD. I.

- 1 Will. Giffard.
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Rob. *filius* Johannis.
- 4 Wal. de Shelfhaugre.
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 Walt. Granimt.
- 7 Johan. Brito, & Will. de
Bedham.
- 8 *Idem.*
- 9 *Idem.*
- 10 Will. de Doinge.
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 Will. de Rochinger, *for*
six years.
- 18 Rich. de Belhus.
- 19 Will. de Nedham.
- 20 *Idem.*
- 21 *Idem.*
- 22 Will. de Gerbe.
- 23 *Idem.*
- 24 *Idem.*
- 25 Will. de Rideston.
- 26 *Idem.*
- 27 Will. de Sutton.

- 28 *Idem.*
 29 Will. de Ailton.
 30 Rob. Hereward, *for five years.*
 35 Egid. de Mumpinzon.
Anno EDWARD. II.
 1 Tho de Sancto Omero.
 2 Hen. de Seagrave.
 3 Rob. Baygnard.
 4 *Idem.*
 5 *Idem.*
 6 Rob. & Alex. de Claveringe.
 7 Rich. de Claveringe.
 8 Rich. de Refham.
 9 Ric. & Alex. de Claveringe.
 10 Johan. de Fitton, & Will. de Rungeton.
 11 Johan. Howard.
 12 Johan. Seafoule.
 10 Johan. Howard, & Edw. Hemingne.
 14 *Idem.*
 15 *Idem.*
 16
 17 Egid. de Wachesham.
 18 *Idem.*
 19 *Idem.*

- Anno* EDWARD. III.
 1 Tho. de Lindringham, & Rob. de Walkefare.
 2 Johan. de Londham.
 3 *Idem.*
 4 *Idem.*
 5 Rog. de Kirdeston.
 6 Rog. de Bourne, & Rog. de Kirdeston.
 7 Rog. de Bourne, & Edw. de Baconsthorpe.
 8 Johan. de Cailly.
 9 *Idem.*
 10 Rob. de Causton.
 11 *Idem.*
 12 Johan. de Harsike.
 13 Rob. Causton, & Joh. Harsike.
 14 Rob.
 15 Tho. Belisforde.
 16 Edw. de Creting.
 17 *Idem.*
 18 *Idem.*
 19 Johan. Haward.
 20 Will. de Midleton.
 21 *Idem.*
 22 *Idem.*
 23 Johan. de Colby.

- 24 *Idem.*
 25 Will. de Midleton.
 26 *Idem.*
 27 Edw. de Creting.
 28 *Idem.*
 29 Tho. de Mareux.
 30 Guido Seynclere.
 31 *Idem.*
 32 *Idem.*
 33 Johan. de Battlesden.
 34 *Idem.*
 35 Tho. de Sancto Omero, *for four years.*
 39 Rog. Gyney.
 40 Will. de Clere.
 41 Tho. Morieux.
 42 *Idem.*
 43 Rog. Holdich.
 44 *Idem.*
 45 Edw. de Thopre.
 46 Rob. Bacon.
 47 Johan. Holbroke.
 48 Johan. Mantby.
 49 Will. de Kirdeston.
 50 Oliver de Calthrope.
 51 Johan. de Browes.

HENRY II.

16 BARTH. GLANVILL, & VINAR. CAPELLANUS.]

It may seem strange that this *Vinar. Capellanus*, that is *Vinar. the Chaplain*, should be Sheriff so many years together. One would have sought for a person of his Profession rather in the *Pulpit* than in the *Shire-hall*. But in that age Men in Orders did not onely engross places of *Judicature*, but also such as had Military and Martial relation, whereof the *Sheriffs place* in some sort may seem to partake. Sure I am, that under the Reign of King Charles, one prick'd Sheriff of *Rutland* escaped by pleading that he was a *Deacon*. But now all this is said, this *Vinar. the Chaplaine* may still be a *Layman*, seeing in *England Multi Clerici sunt Laici*, many *Clerks* by *Name* are no *Clerks* by *Profession*. *Chaplain* may be his *Surname*, and the same with *de Capella* or *Cupell*, a right ancient name I assure you.

SHERIFFS OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.

<i>Anno</i>	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	EDWARD. II.		
1	Johan. Harsikes	- - - - -	Or, a chief indented S.
2	Steph. de Hales.		
3	Joh. de Mantby.		
4	Will. Winter	- - - - -	Checkey, Or and S. a fess Arg.
5	Will. de Kirdeston.		
6	Joh. de Volveston.		
7	Joh. Tudenham.		
8	Andr. Cavendish	- Cavendish. - - -	S. three bucks-heads cabosed Arg. attired Or.
	VOL II.	U	9 Rad.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
9	Rad. Bigot, mil.	- - - - -	Party per pale, O. and Vert, a lion ramp. G.
10	G. ff. Michell.	- - - - -	
11	Tho. Corson	- - - - -	Ermin. a bend compone Arg. and S.
12	<i>Idem</i>	- - - - - <i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Hugo Pastolfe	- - - - -	Quarterly O. and Az. on a bend G. three
14	Rob. Carbonell.	- - - - -	[escallops Arg.
15	Johan. Knivett	- - Bucknham. - -	Arg. a bend within a border engrailed S.
16	Will. Winter	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Will. Argente, m.	- - - - -	G. three cups covered Arg.
18	Gilb. Debenham	- - - - -	S. a bend 'twixt two crescents O.
19	Tho. Corson	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
20	<i>Idem</i>	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Will. Rees	- - - - -	Arg. three spears-heads G. chief O.
22	<i>Idem</i>	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno HENR. IV.

1	Joh. Gournay	- - - - -	Pale-ways of six pieces O. and Az.
2	{ Joh. Heningham	- - - - -	Quarterly, O. & G. a border S. charged with
	{ Edw. Oldhall.	- - - - -	[escallop-shells Arg.
3	Joh. Ingelsthorpe	- - - - -	G. a cross ingrailed Arg.
4	Rob. Ramsey	- - - - -	G. three rams-heads cabosed Arg.
5	<i>Idem</i>	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Nic. Winchingham.	- - - - -	
7	Rob. Berney, mil.	- - Parkhal R. - -	Per pale G. and Erm. a cross engrailed Erm.
8	Will. Rees	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Rad. Ramsey.	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Oliver Groose	- - - - -	Quarterly Arg. and Az. on a bend S. three
11	Rob. Berney, mil.	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	[martlets O.
12	Tho. Lovell	- - - - -	Arg. a chev. Az. 'twixt three squirrels sejant G.

Anno HENR. V.

1	Edw. Oldhall.	- - - - -	
2	Joh. Heaveningham	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Joh. Spencer	- - - - -	{ Quarterly, Arg. and G. a bend S. in the
		- - - - -	second and third a fret O.
4	And. Botiller	- - - - -	G. a fess componée Arg. and S. 'twixt six
5	Edw. Winter	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	[crosses patée fitch Arg.
6	Oliv. Groos	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Joh. Fitz-Rauf	- - - - -	G. a fess vairée.
8		- - - - -	
9	<i>Idem.</i>	- - - - -	

Anno HE Y VI.

1	Rob. Clifton, m.	- - - - -	{ S. semi of cinque-foils and a lion ramp.
		- - - - -	Arg. within a border of the first, charged
		- - - - -	with verboy of trefoyles of the second.
2	Joh. Shardlow	- - - - -	Ar. a chevron G. 'twixt three crozlets Az.
3	Bri. Stapilton	- - - - -	Az. a lion ramp. queue fourchée O.
4	Oliver Groose	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Johan. Tirrey.	- - - - -	
6	Gilb. Debenham	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Hen. Drury, ar.	- - Halsted, S. - -	{ Arg. on a chief Vert the letter Tau 'twixt
		- - - - -	two mullets pierced O.
8	Hen. Dray, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a fess 'twixt two chevrons O.
9	Joh. Shardlow, m.	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
10 Joh. Ropley.		
11 Tho. Thudenharn, m.		
12 Hen. Grey, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Joh. Fitz-Rauf - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Tho. Chambre.		
15 Johan. Hopton - - - - -		Erm. on two barrs S. six mullets O.
16 Joh. Heveningham	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Tho. Brewes - - - - -		Az. semy of croslets and a lion rampant O.
18 Milo Stapilton - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Rog. Chamberlain.		
20 Will. Calthrope - - - - -		Checke O. and Az. a fess Erm.
21 Tho. Brewes - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Joh. Fitz Rauf - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Joh. Hopton, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Will. Tirrell - - - - -		Arg. two chev. Az. within a border engrailed G.
25 Tho. Daniel.		
26 Phil. Wentworth - - - - -		S. a chev. betwixt three leopards-heads O.
27 Egid. St. Loe, ar.		
28 Johan. Gray - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Johan. Germin - -	Rushbroke, Suf.	S. a cressant 'twixt two mullets Ar.
30 Johan. Clopton - - - - -		S. a bend Arg. 'twixt two cotisses dauncette O.
31 Tho. Sharnbrone.		
32 Joh. Denston.		
33 Joh. Wingfeld - -	Letheringham -	Arg. on a bend G. cotised S. three wings of
34 Joh. Clopton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[the first.
35 Rich. Bothe, ar. - - - - -		Arg. three boars-heads erased S. tusked O.
36 Egid. St. Loe, ar.		
37 Will. Calthorpe - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Phil. Wentworth - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno EDWARD IV.		
1 Tho. Hayward, m.		
2 Tho. Mountgomery - - - - -		G. a chev. betwixt three flower de luces O.
3 Idem - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Wil. Calthrope, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Alex. Cressener.		
6 Will. Hopton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Tho. Mountgomery	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Joh. Twyer.		
9 Rog. Ree, ar.		
10 Joh. Heveningham -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Will. Knivett, at. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Joh. Wingfeld, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Rog. Ree, mil.		
14 Rob. Radcliffe.		
15 Joh. Hasting, ar. - - - - -		Or. a maunch G.
16 Will. Calthorp, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Tho. Howard, mi. - - - - -		G. a bend 'twixt six croslets fitchée Arg.
18 Rob. Radcliffe, ar.		
19 Will. Hopton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Will. Knivett, mi. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Alex. Cressener.		
22 Hen. Wentworth -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
Anno	RICHARD D. III.		
1	Joh. Wingfield, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	{ Rad. Willoughby.		
2	{ Rich. Pole - - - - -		{ Per pale O. and S. a saltire engrailed counterchanged.
3	Johan Paston. - - - - -		Arg. six flowerde luzes Az. a chief indented O.
Anno	HENR. VII.		
1	Johan. Paston - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Edm. Bedingfeld - - - - -		Erm. an eagle displayed G.
3	Rad. Shelton, mi. - - - - -		Az. a cross O.
4	Rob. Lovell - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Simon. Wiseman - - - - -		S. a chevron Erm. 'twixt three cronells of a
6	Phil. Lewes, ar.		[tulspear Arg.
7	Rob. Brandon, mi. - - - - -		{ Barry of ten Arg. and G. over all a lion rampant O. crowned per pale Arg. of the second.
8	Joh. Wingfield, m. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Will. Carewe, m.		
10	Rob. Southwell.		
11	Rog. Le Strange, a.	Hunstanton - -	G. two lions passant Arg.
12	Rob. Curson, mil. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Edw. Arundell, m.		
14	Phil. Calthrope, m. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Will Bolein, mil. - - - - -		Arg. a chevron 'twixt three bulls-heads S.
16	Hum. Catesby, ar.		[armed O.
17	Rob. Clere, mil. - - - - -		Arg. on a fess Az. three eagles O.
18	Edw. Jeney, mil.		
19	<i>Idem.</i>		
20	Johan. Shelton - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
21	<i>Idem.</i> - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Phil. Bothe, mil. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Rob. Brandon, m. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
24	<i>Idem.</i> - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
Anno	HEN. VIII.		
1	Ric. Wentworth - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Hevingham - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Rog. Townesend - - - - -	Raynham - -	Az. a chevron Erm. 'twixt three scallops Arg.
4	Lio. Talmarsb, ar.	Helmingham -	Arg. a fret S.
5	Tho. Gibbon, ar. - - - - -		{ O. a lion rampant S. debrused with a bend G. charged with three escallops Arg.
6	Joh. Heydon, m. - - - - -		Quarterly Arg. and G. a cross engrailed counterchanged.
7	Ant. Wingfeld, m. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Ric. Wentworth, m. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Will. Paston, ar. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Rog. Townsend, a. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Joh. Heydon, mil. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Hum. Wingfeld, a. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Th. Bedingfeld, m. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Joh. Shelton, mil. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Joh. Heveningham - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Joh. Heydon, mil. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Rog. Townsend - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Fran. Lovell, ar. - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>

Name.	Place.	Arms.
19 Phil. Filvey, mil.		
20 Will. Paston, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Edw. Bedingfeld	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Tho. Jermyn, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Hen. Fermour, m.		
24 Tho. le Strange, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25 Tho. Lush, or Rush.		
26 Rich. Southwell.		
27 Walt. Hubbard, m.	Blickling - - -	S. an estoile with eight points 'twixt two
28 Will. Drury, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[flanches Erm.
29 Edm. Windham.	- Cowtherk - -	Az. a chev. betwixt three lions-heads erased O.
30 Fran. Lovell, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Edw. Knivett, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Will. Fermoure, m.		
33 Tho. Jermyn, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Johan. Jermyn, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Fran. Lovell, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Will. Drury, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Edw. Windham, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Hen. Hubbard, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno EDWARD. VI.

1 Joh. Robsart, mil.	- - - - -	Vert, a lion rampant O. vulned in the
2 Nich. Le Strange	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[shoulder.
3 Edm. Windham, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Will. Walgrave	- - - - -	Party per pale Arg. and G.
5 Joh. Robsat, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Tho. Cornwallis	- - Brome, S.	- { S. guttée Arg. on a fess of the second, three Cornish choughs of the first.

Anno PHILIP. & MARI.

1 Tho. Woodhouse	- Kimberly, No.	- S. a chevron betwixt three cinquefoils Erm.
1,2 Joh. Shelton, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2,3 Joh. Sulyard, ar.	- SUFFOLK - - -	Arg. a chevron G. 'twixt three pheons S.
3,4 Chri. Heydon, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
4,5 Hen. Doly, mil.	- - - - -	G. three bucks-heads cabosed Arg.
5,6 Amb. Jermyn, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno ELIZAB. REG.

1 Joh. Apleyard, ar.	- SUFFOLK - - -	Az. a chevron O. 'twixt three owls Arg.
2 Rob. Wingfeld, a.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Tho. Tindall, mil.		
4 Will. Buts, mil.		
5 Tho. Woodhouse	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Owin Hopton, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Will. Paston, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Lion. Talling, ar.		
9 Edw. Clere, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Will. Walgrave	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Chri. Heydon, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Edw. Witipole.		
13 Rad. Shelton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Amb. Jermyn, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Hen. Doly, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Tho. Felton, ar.	- Playford - - -	G. two lions passant Erm. crowned O.

HENRY VII.

14. PHILLIP CALTHROPE, Miles.]

He was a very grave Gentleman (and lived to a great age); yet withal of a very merry and pleasant conceit, wherof take this instance:

He sent as much cloth of fine French tauney as would make him a Gown, to a Tailor in Norwich. It happened, one John Drakes, a Shoo-maker, coming into the shop, liked it so well, that he went and bought of the same as much for himself, enjoying the Taylor to make it of the same fashion. The Knight, being informed hereof, commanded the Taylor to cut his gown as full of holes as his Sheers could make, which purged J. Drakes of his proud humour, that he would never be of the Gentleman's fashion again.

HENRY VIII.

29. EDMUND WINDHAM.]

He was a Gentleman of a fair estate in this County, great *birth* and *aliance* (whose Grand-mother was daughter to John Howard Duke of Northfolk); but, it seems, somewhat given to his *passion*. This caused him (in the 33d of this King's Reign) to strike Master Clere, a Gentleman of his own County, in the King's Tennis-Court. For this he was arraigned, in the great Hall at Greenwich, before Master Gage, Comptroler of the King's Household, and other Justices; and one *Quest* of *Gentlemen*, another of *Yeomen* passed upon him, to enquire of the same stripe; by whom he was found *guilty*, and had judgement to *lose his right-hand*. Then was he brought in to solemn execution by Sir William Pickering, Knight Martial; and, confessing his fault, desired that the King, of mercy, would be pleased to take his *left-hand*, and spare his *right*; for the which (said he) I may hereafter be able to do his Grace service." The King, informed hereof by his Justices, granted his full *pardon*, neither to lose *hand*, *land*, nor *goods*; but restored him to his liberty. See more of him in the third of King Edward the Sixth.

EDWARD VI.

3. EDMUND WINDHAM, Mil.]

Of him before in the twenty-ninth of King Henry the Eighth. He now made good his former promise to the *Son*, which he made to his *Father*, of using his *right-hand* in the service of his Sovereign: for in this year Ket's Rebellion began in this *County*, which this Sheriff endeavoured with all his *power* and *policy* to suppress, till at last it proved a *task* beyond his *strength* to perform.

QUEEN MARY.

1. THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Mil.]

Though he be the first of his Sirname whom we meet in our Catalogue, I find many of his family anciently employed in State-affairs. In a Manuscript Collection (extant in the Library of Sir Thomas Cotton) of persons summoned to Parliament by King Edward the Third, I read,

1. "Rex dilecto Clerico suo Roberto de Woodhouse, Archidiacono de Richmund, The-saurario, salutem. Negotia nos & statum regni contingentia, &c. vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod, omnibus aliis pratermissis, &c."
2. John Woodhouse, Esq. was servant, and one of the Executors, to King Henry the Fifth¹.
3. Sir William Woodhouse (neer related to our Sheriff) was Vice-Admiral of our English fleet at Muscleeburrough-field².

¹ Stow's Chronicle, p. 362.

² Sir John Hayward, in the Life of Edward VI. p. 15.

4. Philip

4. Philip Woodhouse, Esq. was very active at the taking of Cadiz; and knighted there, for his good service, by the Earl of Essex¹.

And ever since there hath been a Military inclination in this Family, which hath manifested itself on several occasions.

SHERIFFS OF NORFOLK ALONE.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
ELIZ. REG.			
17	Tho. Townsend, ar.	Rainham - - -	Az. a chev. Erm. betwixt three escallops Arg.
18	Drugo Drury, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. on a chief Vert, the letter Tau betwixt
19	Hen. Weston, mil.	- - - - -	[two mullets pierced O.
20	Basing. Gaudy, ar.	- - - - -	Vert. a tortois passant Arg.
21	Tho. Knivett, mi.	- - - - -	Arg. a bend within a border engrailed S.
22	Edw. Clere, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. on a fess Az. three eaglets O.
23	Arth. Heveningham	- - - - -	{ Quarterly O. and G. a border S. charged with escallop-shells Arg.
24	Will. Paston, mil.	- - - - -	
25	Will. Heydon, m.	- - - - -	{ Quarterly Ar. and G. a cross engrailed counterchanged.
26	Hen. Woodhouse	Kimberly - - -	
27	Tho. Hogan, ar.	- - - - -	S. a chev. twixt three cinquefoils Erm.
	Hen. Hogan, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	Arg. a chev. engrailed vary.
28	Nath. Bacon, ar.	SUFFOLK - - -	{ O. and G. 'twixt three hurts, each charged with three lions legs erased Arg.
29	Clem. Paston, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	
30	Joh. Peiton, mil.	- - - - -	G. on a chief Arg. three mullets S.
31	Rob. Southwell.	- - - - -	S. a cross engrailed O.
32	Hen. Dolney, ar.	- - - - -	- - - - -
33	Milo. Corbett, ar.	Sprouston - - -	O. a raven proper.
34	Hen. Gaudy, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	- - - - -
35	Basing. Gaudy, m.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	- - - - -
36	Phil. Woodhouse	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	- - - - -
37	Tho. Clere, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	- - - - -
38	Hum. Guibon, ar.	- - - - -	O. a lion rampant S. debrused with a bend G.
39	Nich. Bacon, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	[charged with three escallops Arg.
40	Clem. Spelman, m.	- - - - -	S. platée proper, two flaunches Arg.
41	Nath. Bacon, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	- - - - -
42	Ric. Jenkinson, ar.	- - - - -	O. two bars gemells G. 'twixt three boars-
43	Basen. Gaudy, m.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	[heads and necks erased S.
44	Arth. Hemingham	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	- - - - -
45	Edm. Doyley, & 1. Jac.	- - - - -	G. three bucks-heads cabosed Arg.
JAC. REG.			
1	Edm. Doyley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	- - - - -
2	Hen. Spelman, m.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	- - - - -
3	Rad. Hare, mil.	- - - - -	G. two bars and a chief indented O.
4	Le 'Stran. Mordant	- - - - -	Arg. a chev. betwixt three estoils S.
5	Hen. Gawdy, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	- - - - -
6	Hamo Le 'Strange	Hunstanton - - -	G. two lions passant Arg.
7	Tho. Barney, mil.	Parkhal R. - - -	Per pale G. and Erm. a cross engrailed Erm.
8	Chri. Gawdy, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	- - - - -
9	Tho. Corbet, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i> - - -	- - - - -
10	Tho. Lewer, mil.	- - - - -	- - - - -
11	Jac. Calthrope, m.	- - - - -	Checkée O. and Az. a fess Erm.

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1596.

Name	Place.	Armes.
12 Joh. Heveningham -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Ric. Jenkinson, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Aug. Palgrave, m. -	- - - - -	Az. a lion passant Arg.
15 Anth. Drury, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Tho. Holland, m. -	- - - - -	{ Az. semy of flower de luce a lion ramp. guardant Arg.
17 Hen. Beddingfeld -	- - - - -	Erm. an eagle displayed G.
18 Tho. Heirne, mil.		
19 Will. Yelverton, ba.	- - - - -	Arg. three lioncells rampant G.; a chief of [the second.
20 Rich. Berney, bar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Le' Stran. Mordant -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Tho. Woodhouse -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno CAR. REG.

1 Tho. Holle, arm. -	- - - - -	{ O. on a chevron S. three unicorns-heads erased Arg.
2 Car. Le Groose, m. -	- - - - -	Quarterly, Arg. and Az. on a bend S. three [mulletts O.
3 Fran. Gawdy, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Rob. Gawdy, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Rog. Townsend, b. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Fran. Mapes, ar.		
7 Tho. Pettus, ar. -	Recheath - - -	G. a fess Arg. 'twixt three annulets O.
8 Jo. Hobart, m. & b.	Blickling - - -	S. an estoil with eight points 'twixt two [flanches Erm.
9 Will. Heveningham	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Joh. Wentworth -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Edr. Barkham, m. -	- - - - -	Arg. three pallets G.; over all a chevron.
12 Will. Paston, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Edr. Asteley, ar.		
14 August. Holt, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15		
16		
17 Tho. Guibon, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Joh. Coke, ar. -	- - - - -	Party per pale G. and Az. three eagles dis- [played Arg.
19		
20 Valen. Pell, mil.		
21		
22 Tho. Barney, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

18. DRUGO DRURY, Arm.]

This Sir *Drury*, being afterwards knighted, was joyned in commission with Sir Amias Paulet, to keep Mary Queen of Scots; and discharged his dangerous trust therein. It moveth me not, that I find both these Knights branded for *Puritans*¹; being confident that *Nick-name*, in relation to them both, was first pronounced through a Popish mouth, causlesly offended at their Religion.

KING CHARLES.

5. ROGER TOWNSEND, Baronet.]

He was a religious Gentleman, expending his soul in piety and charity; a lover of God, his Service, and Servants. A grave Divine saith most truly, "that incroachments on the Church are like breaches of the Seas, a thousand to one if they ever return²." But this

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1584.² Mr. Bolton, in his Funeral Notes on Judge Nichols.

worthy Knight may be said to have *turn'd the tide*, restoring Impropropriations to the Church, to some hundreds in yearly valuation. He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Horatio Lord Vere of Tilbury; by whom he had Sir Horace, who for his worth was deservedly created a Baron at the Coronation of King Charles the Second.

THE FAREWELL.

And now being to take my leave of this County, I wish the inhabitants thereof may make good use of their so many Churches, and cross that pestilent Proverb, "The nigher to the Church, the farther from God;" substituting another (which will be a happy change) in the room thereof, viz. "The more the Churches, the more sincere the Devotion."

NORWICH.

NORWICH is (as you please) either a *City* in an *Orchard*, or an *Orchard* in a *City*, so equally are *Houses* and *Trees* blended in it; so that the *pleasure* of the *Country* and *populousness* of the *City* meet here together. Yet, in this mixture, the inhabitants participate nothing of the *rusticalness* of the *one*, but altogether of the *urbanity* and *civility* of the *other*.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

FLOWERS.

The Dutch brought hither with them, not onely their *profitable crafts*, but *pleasurable curiosities*. They were the first who advanced the use and reputation of Flowers in this City. A *Flower* is the *best-complexioned grass* (as a *Pearl* is the *best-coloured clay*); and daily it weareth God's livery, for "He cloatheth the Grass in the Field¹." Solomon himself is out-braved therewith, as whose gallantry onely was *adopted*, and on him; theirs *innate*, and in them. In the Morning (when it groweth up) it is a Lecture of *Divine Providence*. In the Evening (when it is cut down withered) it is a Lecture of *Humane Mortality*.

Single flowers are observed much sweeter then the *double ones* (*poor* may be more fragrant in God's nostrils then the *rich*); and let *Florists* assign the cause thereof, whether because the Sun doth not so much dry the *intricacies* of such Flowers which are *duplicated*.

Great the Art in meliorating of Flowers; and the *Rose of Roses* [*Rosa Mundi*] had its first being in this City. As Jacob used an ingenious invention to make Laban's cattle *speckled* or ring-straked², so, much the skill in making Tulips *feathered* and *variegated*, with stripes of divers colours.

In my judgement those flowers carry it clearly, which acquit themselves to a double sense, *sight* and *smell*; for though in some things it may be true, *Optimè quæ minimè olent*, yet in flowers (besides a *negation* of an *ill*) the *position* of a *good scent* is justly required.

MANUFACTURES.

STUFFS.

"It is an ill wind which bloweth no man good." Even Storms bring *Wrecks* to the Admiral. The cruelty of Duke D'Alva, as it blew the Dutch out of their own, brought them

¹ Matthew vi. 30.

² Genesis xxx. 39

into this City, and with them their Manufactures, which the English quickly learned from them, until Norwich became the Staple of such Commodities for the whole Land. For the *nimble wooffe*, its artificial dancing in several postures about the *standing warpe* produceth infinite varieties in this kind.

Expect not I should reckon up their several names, because daily increasing, and many of them are *binominous*, as which, when they began to tir in sale, are quickned with a new name. In my child-hood there was one called *Stand-far-off*¹ (the emblem of Hypocrisie), which seemed pretty at competent distance, but discovered its coarseness when nearer to the eye. Also *Perpetuano*, so called from the lasting thereof, (though but a counterfeit of the cloaths of the *Israelites*, which endured in the *Wilderness* 40 years².) *Satinisco*, *Bombicino*, *Italiano*, &c. Conineus saith, that a *Favorite* must have an handsome name, which his Prince may easily call on all occasions; so a pretty pleasing name, complying with the Buyer's fancy, much befriendeth a *Stuffe* in the sale thereof.

By these means *Norwich* hath beaten *Sudbury* out of distance in the race of Trading. Indeed in the starting (the *South* having the better of the *North*; and *Bury*, or *City*, being before *Wich*, or *Picus*, a *Village*) *Sudbury* had the advantage; but now *Norwich* is come first to their mark.

THE BUILDINGS.

The Cathedral therein is large and spacious, though the Roof in the Cloysters be most commended. When, some *twenty* years since, I was there³, the top of the Steeple was blown down; and an Officer of the Church told me, "That the wind had done them much wrong, but they meant not to put it up;" whether the Wrong or the Steeple, he did not declare.

Amongst private houses, the Duke of Norfolk's Palace is the greatest I ever saw in a City out of London. Here a covered *Bowling-alley* (the first, I believe, of that kind in England) on the same token that when Thomas last Duke of Norfolk was taxed for aspiring (by marriage of the Queen) to the Crown of Scotland, he protested to Queen Elizabeth, "that, when he was in his *Bowling-alley* at Norwich, he accounted himself as a King in Scotland⁴."

As for the *Bishop's Palace*, it was formerly a very fair structure, but lately *unloaded*, and new covered with tyle by the purchasers thereof; whereon a wag, not unwittily,

"Thus Palaces are altered; we saw

John Leyden, now *Wat Tyler*, next *Jack Straw*."

Indeed there be many thatch'd houses in the City, so that Luther (if summoned by the Emperour to appear in this place) would have altered his expression, and said, instead of "Tyles of the house," that, "if every Straw on the roof of the houses were a Divil, notwithstanding he would make his appearance." However, such *thatch* is so artificially done (even sometimes on their *Chancels*) that it is no *eye-sore* at all to the City.

PHYSICIANS.

JOHN GOSLIN, born in this City⁵, was first Fellow, and afterwards Master of Caius-Colledge in Cambridge, Proctor of the University, and twice Vice-chancellor thereof: a general Scholar, eloquent Latinist, a rare Physician, in which faculty he was *Regius Professor*. A strict man in keeping, and Magistrate in pressing, the Statutes of Colledge and University, and a severe punisher of the infringers thereof. And here, courteous Reader, let me insert this pleasant passage (seeing Cato himself may sometimes smile) without offence.

I remember, when this Doctor was last Vice-chancellor, it was highly penal for any Scholar to appear in boots, as having more of the *Gallant* then *Civil Student* therein. Now

¹ This name seems totally lost. The others will be easily traced, in *Needlings*, *Satin's*, *Bombazines*, and *Italian Stuffs*, &c. N.

² Deuteronomy xxix. 5.

³ About the year 1639. N.

⁴ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1569.

⁵ Parker, Seeletos Cantabrigie, MS.

a Scholar undertook, for a small wager, much beneath the penalty, to address himself *ocreated* unto the Vice-chancellor, which was beheld by others as a desperate adventure. Carrying his state in his Urinal, he craved his advice for an hereditary numbness in his legs (and something of truth therein), which made him, in his habite, to trespass on the Universitie's Statutes, to keep them warme. The Vice-Chancellor, pitying instead of punishing him, prescribed him his best receipts; and so, by this *fraus honesta*, he effected his desires.

This Doctor was a worthy Benefactor to *Katharine hall* (to which he had no relation, save what his bounty created), bestowing thereon the fair *Bull-inn*, of considerable value. If he who giveth a *night's lodging* to a servant of God shall not lose his reward, certainly he that bestoweth *Inn and all* upon the *Sons of the Prophets* shall find full compensation; the rather, because that *Hall*, pent formerly for lack of ground, and complaining with the Sons of the Prophets, "The place where we dwell, is too strait for us¹," may now say with Isaac, "The Lord hath made room for us²;" by this convenient addition. He died in his Vice-chancellorship, anno 1625.

JOHN CAIUS, born in this City, son to Robert Caius, was bred Fellow in Gonville-hall in Cambridge. Hence he travailed into Italy, where he studied much, and wrote several learned Treatises; returned home, became Physician to Queen Mary, and improved Gunville-hall into a *Colledge*. He bestowed good Land on, erected fair Buildings in, bequeathed thrifty Statutes to, produced a proper *Coat of Arms* for, and imposed a new name on, this Foundation, *Gonville and Caius Colledge*. He wrote an excellent book of the Antiquity of Cambridge. When King James passed through this Colledge, the Master thereof presented him a Caius "De Antiquitate Cantabrigiæ," fairly bound; to whom the King said, "What shall I do with this book?" give me rather Caius "De Canibus," a work of the same Author, very highly praised, but very hardly procured. Few men might have had a longer, none ever had a shorter Epitaph, "*FUI CAIUS*."

WRITERS SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROBERT WATSON, born in this City, was excellently well skilled in the Laws, and (saith Bale) "à Dispensatione sive Administratione domesticâ" (English it as you please) to Archbishop Cranmer. Being imprisoned for his Religion, he often disputed during his restraint with several Papists, concerning Transubstantiation³; and at length, having gained his enlargement, wrote a Treatise in elegant Latine (dedicating the same to such who with him suffered banishment for their Religion), wherein he relateth the accidents of his life. I cannot attain to any certainty in the date of his death.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIQUE.

WILLIAM BAITMAN was born in this City⁴, bred in Cambridge, and afterwards became first Arch-deacon, and then by King Edward the Third made Bishop of this his Native See. One of an high spirit to maintain the profit and priviledges of his place; and I charitably presume him *watchful* over his Sheep (souls subjected to his charge), because he was so *careful* of his *Deer*; for the stealing whereof he enjoyed penance⁵ to Robert Lord Morley, and made him perform them, in the Cathedral of Norwich, notwithstanding the King's threatening Letters to the contrary.

This Prelate, in his Travails beyond the Seas, perceiving that our English Common-law was *out-lawed* in those parts, and apprehending the absolute necessity that the *English* should have skill in the *Canon and Civil Laws* (for the managing of *Foreign Negotiations*) erected a Colledge in Cambridge, called *Trinity-hall*, for the study thereof. As he was *Father to Trinity*, he was *Foster-father* to Gonvil-hall, in the same University, removing

¹ 2 Kings vi. 1.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 81.

³ Godwin's Catalogue of the Bishops of Norwich.

⁴ Genesis xxvi. 22.

⁵ Idem, ibidem.

it to a more convenient place, building, and setting the Revenues thereof, according to the Will of the Founder. King Edward the Third, resolving to follow his *Title* to the *Crown of France*, sent this Bishop to the Pope, to acquaint him with his *intentions*, in which Embassage he died, at Avenion, 1354.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS LEGG was born in this City ¹; bred first Fellow in Trinity, then Jesus-colledge in Cambridge, until he was chosen by Doctor Caius (then surviving) the *nineteenth* ² Master of Gonvil-hall, and the *second* of Gonvil and Caius-colledge. He was Doctor of the Law and Arches, one of the Masters of the Chancery, twice Vice-chancellor of the University, and thirty-four years Master of his Colledge therein. There needeth no other testimony for to avouch his *great learning*, then the character given him by J. Lipsius, in his (hitherto unprinted) Epistle,

"In Antiquitatis studio tam egregiè versatus es, ut id de Teipsopotēs quod de se *Apollō* Eni.

"A me omnes Cantabrigienses consilium expetunt in literis incerti, quos ego, mea ope, ex incertis certos, compotesque consilii dimitto."

This Doctor, though himself a serious man, used to recreate himself with delightful studies, observing *gravity* in his very *pleasures*. He composed a Tragedy of the Destruction of Jerusalem; and having at last refined it to the *purity of the publique Standard*, some *Plagiarist* filched it from him, just as it was to be acted. He formerly had made a Tragedy of the Life of King Richard the Third, presented with great applause (Queen Elizabeth, I suppose, being a beholder thereof) in Saint John's Colledge-hall. On the same token that John Palmer (afterwards Dean of Peterborough) who acted King Richard therein, had his head so possess'd with a *princelike humour*, that ever after *he did* what then he *acted*, in his prodigal expences, so that (the *cost of a Sovereign* ill befitting the *purse of a Subject*) he died *poor in prison*, notwithstanding his great *preferment*.

Great the *bounty* of Doctor Legg unto his Colledge, bequeathing 600 pounds for the building the East part thereof; besides several lesser liberalities. Yea, be it remembered, that after Thomas Bacon, *fifteenth* Master of the Colledge, had been a *Malefactor* thereunto, leaving it much indebted, the *four succeeding Masters* (ill examples avoided do good) Doctor Caius, Legg, Branthwaite, Gosling (all *natives of Norwich*) were *signall Benefactors*; though *Masters* of, but *Stewards* for, the *House*; making it, for the main, their *Heir at their decease*. Doctor Legg died July 12, 1607, in the 72d year of his age.

THE FAREWELL.

I heartily wish that this City may long flourish in its full lustre. In tendency whereunto, may the Thatch of all their houses, by Divine Providence, be effectually secured from the merciless Element of Fire (as which knoweth not to be a King, but must be a Tyrant), whose furious raging is seldome bounded, unless by the want of fuel to feed on! Yea, may their *Straw* in due time advance into *Tyle*, that thereby their Houses may for the future be better fenced against another Element; I mean, the injury of Wind and Rain!

* * * NORFOLK can boast of an excellent Topographical History, by the united labours of Parkyns and Bloomfield, published in five Volumes, Folio; which, having become exceedingly scarce, have lately been republished in Octavo.—The "*Magna Britannia*" may also be consulted; and Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden. Some single towns have also been well described; particularly, Thetford, King's Lynn, &c. &c. N.

¹ Ex Annalibus Coll. Gonv. & Caii.

² In *Skeleton Cantabrigiæ*, he is accounted but the 17th. F.

NORTHAMPTON SHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE, being a long narrow Inland County, is stretched from North-east to South-west, and bordereth on more Counties than any other in England, being *nine* in number; *viz.*

On the East.	On the West.	On the North.	On the South.
1. Cambridgeshire	3. Warwickshire.	4. Lincolnshire.	7. Bedfordshire.
2. Huntingdonshire.		5. Rutland.	8. Buckinghamshire.
		6. Leicestershire.	9. Oxfordshire.

It is as fruitful and populous as any in England, insomuch that *sixteen* several *Towns* with their *Churches* have at one view been discovered therein by my eyes, which I confess none of the best; and God grant that those who are sharper-sighted may hereafter never see fewer¹!

Sure I am there is as little wast ground in *this*, as in any County in England (no *Mosses*, *Mears*, *Fells*, *Heaths* (*Whitering*, but a Beauty-spot), which elsewhere fill so many *Shires* with much emptiness); *Northamptonshire* being an *Apple*, without *Core* to be cut out, or *Rind* to be pared away.

Northamptonshire challengeth that all the Rivers running *through* or *by* it are its Natives, as bred in it (which argueth the elevation and height of the ground thereof), which I believe no other County in England can say. Besides, it lendeth *two* considerable Rivers, *Avon* to Warwick, and *Cherwell* to Oxfordshire.

The language of the common people is generally the best of any Shire in England. A proof whereof, when a Boy, I received from a hand-labouring-man herein, which since hath convinced my judgement: "We speak, I believe," said he, "as good English as any Shire in England, because, though in the Singing Psalms, some words are used to make the *Metre* unknown to us, yet the last Translation of the Bible, which no doubt was done by those learned men in the best English, agreeth perfectly with the common speech of our Country."

Know, Reader, that Doctor Bowle, my worthy Friend, and most skilful *Botanographer*, hath taken notice of a *Heath* in this County nigh to Stamford, whereof he giveth this commendation, "as fine a place for variety of rare Plants as ever I beheld²;" who, I am sure, hath seen, in this kind, as much, both here and beyond the Seas, as any of his age and profession.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

Now though this Shire shares as largely as any in those profits which are general to England, *Grass*, *Corn*, *Cattle*, &c.; yet it is most eminent for

SALT-PETRE.

In Latine *Sal Petræ*, rather so called because *exudat è petris*, "it usually sweats out of rocks," than because it is wrought up at the last to a rocky or a stony consistency. Some conceive it utterly unknown to the Antients, which learned Hoffman will not allow, onely

¹ Other men have discovered two and thirty. F.

² Phytologia Britannica, p. 82.

it was disguised unto them, under the name of *Sal nitrum*, though our modern use was unknown to them, that *Pulvis nitrosus*, or *Gun-powder*, might be made thereof. It is *εὐλαβήτως*, what will easily take fire, the best test of the goodness thereof.

But why is *Salt-petre* (common to all Counties) insisted on in *Northamptonshire*? Because, most thereof is found in *Dove-houses*, and most *Dove-houses* in this great *Corn County*. Yet are not those *Emblemes of innocence* guilty in any degree of those destructions, which are made by that which is made thereof. All that I will add of *Salt-petre* is this: I have read in a learned Writer¹ that "Salt-petre-men, when they have extracted *Salt-petre* out of a floor of earth one year, within *three* or *four* years after they find more generated there, and do work it over again."

PIGEONS.

These of all Fowls live most sociably in a Common-wealth together, seeing their government is not, as Bees, Monarchical. They are generally reported without gall; understand it, their gall is not sequestered into a distinct vessel, as in other creatures. Otherwise we find the effects thereof in their animosities among themselves (whose Bills can peck as well as kiss) as also (if their Crops be not clearly drawn) in the bitterness of their flesh. They are most swift in flight, and the steerage of their Tails conduceth much to their steadily mounting upright. An envious man, having caught his Neighbour's *Pigeons* in a net, feeding on his stack, pluck'd off their Tails, and let them go; which, though they could fly forward home, yet were soon after found dead in the *Dove-cote*, famished for want of food, as unable to fly up perpendicularly, and so out at the *Lover*.

Pigeons, against their wills, keep one Lent for seven weeks in the year, betwixt the going out of the old, and growing up of the new grain. Probably, our English would be found as docile and ingenious as the *Turkish Pigeons*, which carry letters from *Aleppo* to *Babylon*, if trained up accordingly. But such practices, by these *Wing-posts*, would spoil many a *Foot-post*², living honestly by that painful vocation.

I find a grievous Indictment drawn up against the poor *Pigeons* for felony, as the grand plunderers of Grain in this Land. My Author, computing *six* and *twenty thousand Dove-houses* in England and Wales³, and allowing *five hundred pair* in each House, *four bushels* yearly for each pair, hath mounted the annual wast they make to an incredible sum. And, if the moiety of his proportions hold true, *Doves* may be accounted the causers of death, and justly answer their Etymology in Hebrew; *Jonah*, which is deduced from a root, signifying to *spoil* or to *destroy*. The Advocates for *Pigeons* plead, that they pick up such loose corn which otherwise would be lost, and uselessly troden into the earth; that probably Divine Providence, which feedeth the fowls, by some natural instinct directeth them to such grain which would be barren and fruitless: that their dung, incredibly fruitful for the manuring of ground, abundantly recompenseth the spoil done by them.

However, if *Pigeons* be guilty of so great stealth, they satisfy the Law for the same, being generally kill'd for man's meat; and a *corrected-pigeon* (let blood under both wings) is both pleasant and wholesome nourishment.

THE MANUFACTURES.

This County can boast of none worth naming, whereof this the reason; sufficient the *fruitfulness* thereof in *Corn*, *Grass* (and what not, *necessary* for nature?) for its *plentiful subsistence*. The *Elder Brother* who hath the *inheritance* of his own to maintain him, need not to be *bound* an *Apprentice*. let the *younger* turn *Trades-man*, and *enlarge* his *narrow portion* by his industry. It is *enough* for *Northamptonshire* to *sell* their *Wool*, whilst that other Countrys make Cloth thereof. I speak not this (though it be my Native Country) to praise *Northamptonshire* men for not *using*, but that *Northamptonshire* men may praise God for not *needing*, *Manufactures*. However, the *Town* of *Northampton*

¹ Dr. Jorden, of Mineral Baths, c. 11.

² Dr. Fuller never dreamt of the dispatch made by Mail Coaches. N.

³ Samuel Hartlib, of Husbandry, his Legacy, p. 227.

may be said to *stand chiefly* on other mens *Leggs*; where (if not the best) the most and cheapest *Boots* and *Stockens*¹ are bought in *England*.

I am credibly informed by a good friend, that the Manufacture of *Cloathing* hath, by prudent and able persons, been endeavoured effectually (understand me, in design, not success) in this County; and yet (though fine their Wool) their Cloth ran so coarse, it could not be sold without loss. Thus God hath innated every Country with a *peculiar genius*; and when *Art* crosseth *Nature*, neither succeed; but both exceed, where both concur.

BUILDINGS.

As Saint *Peter* hath the Primacy of all the other *Apostles*, so the *Cathedral* dedicated unto him in this County challengeth the precedency of all in England, for a majestick Western Front of *Colamel work*. But, alas! this hath lately felt the misfortune of other Fabricks in this kind. Yea, as in a *gangreen* one member is cut off to preserve the rest, so I understand the *Cloysters* of this *Cathedral* were lately plucked down, to repair the *Body* thereof; and am heartily glad God in his mercy hath restored the onely remedy (I mean its Lands) for the cure thereof.

As for Civil Structures, *Holdenby-house* lately carried away the credit, built by Sir Christopher Hatton, and accounted by him the last Monument of his Youth. If Florence be said to be a City so fine that it ought not to be shown but on *Holy-days*; Holdenby was a House which should not have been shown but on *Christmas-day*. But, alas! Holdenby-house is taken away, being the embleme of human happiness, both in the beauty and brittleness, short flourishing, and soon fading thereof. Thus one demolishing hammer can undoe more in a day, then ten edifying axes can advance in a month.

Next is Burleigh-house nigh Stamford, built by William Lord Cecil. Who so seriously compareth the [late] state of Holdenby and Burleigh, will dispute with himself, whether the Offices of the Lord Chancellor or Treasurer of England be of greater Revenues; seeing Holdenby may be said to show the *Seal*, and Burleigh the *Purse*, in their respective magnificence, proportionable to the power and plenty of the two great Officers that built them.

Withorpe must not be forgot (the least of noble Houses, and best of Lodges), seeming but a dim reflection of Burleigh, whence it is but a mile distant. It was built by Thomas Cecil Earl of Exeter, "to retire to," as he pleasantly said, "out of the dust, whilst his great House of Burleigh was a sweeping."

Castle Ashby, the Noble Mansion of the Earl of Northampton, succeeds, most beautiful before a casual fire deformed part thereof. But, seeing fire is so furious a plunderer, that it giveth whatsoever it taketh not away, the condition of this house is not so much to be condoled, as congratulated.

Besides these, there be many others, no County in England yielding more Noble men; no Noble men in England having fairer habitations. And although the *Freestone*, whereof they be built, keepeth not so long the white innocence, as Brick doth the blushing modesty thereof; yet, when the fresh luster is abated, the full state thereof doth still remain.

THE WONDERS.

There is within the Demeasnes of Boughton (the Barony of the Right Honorable Edward Lord Mountague) a Spring which is conceived to turn wood into stone². The truth is this, the coldness of the water incrustateth wood (or what else falleth into it) on every side with a stony matter, yet so that it doth not transubstantiate wood into stone; for the wood remaineth entire within, until at last wholly consumed, which giveth occasion to the former erroneous relation. The like is reported of a Well in *Cundia*, with the same mistake, that

¹ The county of Northampton is still famous for its manufactory of Boots and Shoes. Since the introduction of the Stocking-frame, the manufactory of Hosiery has been carried on to a much more considerable extent in the neighbouring Counties of Leicester and Nottingham. N.

² The Spring alluded to is still in being (1810), situated at the eastern extremity of Boughton Lordship. Within the last forty years, its petrifying qualities have been twice tried on bits of wood, two inches in diameter and six inches long, which were placed in the water, and in twelve months were apparently converted into stone. Misrepresentations respecting the quality of this water for common use have often been made: but it is good and pure as many people now living can testify. See the Northampton Mercury, September 1, 1810. N.

"*Quicquid incidit lapidescit.*" But I have seen, in Sidney-Colledge in Cambridge, a Skull brought thence, which was *caudied* over with *stone* within and without, yet so as the bone remained intire in the middle, as by a casual breach thereof did appear. This Skull was sent for by King Charles; and, whilst I lived in the house, by him safely again returned to the Colledge, being a *Prince* as desirous in such cases to preserve others' *propriety*, as to satisfy his own *curiosity*.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

WELLINGBOROUGH-WELL.

Some may conceive it called *Wellingborough*, from a sovereign Well therein anciently known, afterwards obstructed with obscurity, and re-discovered in our days. But Master Camden doth marr their mart, avouching the ancient name thereof *Wodlingborough*. However, *thirty* years since, a water herein grew very famous, insomuch that Queen Mary lay many weeks thereat. What benefit her Majesty received by the Spring here, I know not. This I know, that the Spring received benefit from her Majesty; and the Town got credit and profit thereby. But it seems all waters of this kind have (though far from the Sea) their *ebbing* and *flowing*, I mean in esteem. It was then full tide with *Wellingborough-well*, which ever since hath abated, and now I believe is at *low water* in its reputation.

PROVERBS.

"The Mayor of Northampton opens Oysters with his Dagger."

This Town being 80 miles from the Sea, Sea-fish may be presumed stale therein. Yet have I heard that Oysters (put up with care, and carried in the cool) were weekly brought, fresh and good, to *Althorpe*, the house of the Lord *Spencer*, at equal distance¹. Sweeter, no doubt, then those Oysters commonly carried over the Alpes, well nigh 500 miles, from Venice to Vienna, and there reputed (far-fetch'd and deer-bought) dainties to great persons, though sometimes very *valiant* their savour. Nor is this a wonder, seeing Pliny tells us, that our English Oysters did *Romanis culinis servire*, "serve the kitchens of Rome;" pickled as some suppose, though others believe them preserved by an ingenious contrivance (Epicures bear their *brains* in their *bowels*); and some conceive them carried in their shells. But, seeing one of their own Emperours gave for his Motto, *Bonus odor hostis, melior Ciris occisi*; "Good is the smell of an Enemy, but better the smell of a Citizen of Rome, killed;" I say unto such a *Roman-nose*, stinking may be better then sweet Oysters; and to their Palates we'll leave them.

"He that must eat a buttered *Fagot*, let him go to Northampton."

Because it is the dearest Town in England for fuel, where no Coles can come by Water, and little Wood doth grow on Land. Camden saith of this County in general, that it is "*silvis, nisi in ulteriori & ceteriori parte, minus letus*." And if so when he wrote, *fifty* years since, surely it is less woody in our age.

What *reformation* of late hath been made in mens judgments and manner, I know not. Sure I am, that *deformation* hath been great in trees and timber: who verily believe that the *clearing* of many *dark places*, where formerly plenty of wood, is all the *new light* this age produced.

Pity it is no better provision is made for the preservation of Woods, whose want will be *sonnest* for our *fire*, but will be *saddest* for our *water*, when our naval walls shall be decayed. Say not that want of wood will put posterity on witty inventions for that supply; seeing he is neither a pious nor prudent parent, who spends his patrimony on design that the industry and ingenuity of his son may be quick'ned thereby.

¹ The trade of sending Oysters into all parts of the country has of late years become very considerable. N.

² Witness the stone walls round its fields. The modern inclosures, however, promoting the growth of quick-bedges, give a very different appearance to this County. N.

³ The ingenuity of modern times is about to provide the Navy with Ships, as well as Bridges, of iron. N.

PRINCES.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir Richard Woodevill, by the Lady Jaquet his wife (formerly the Relict of John Duke of Bedford) was born at Grafton Honour in this County; in proof whereof, many strong presumptions may be produced¹. Sure I am, if this *Grafton* saw her not first a *child*, it beheld her first a *Queen*, when married to King Edward the Fourth.

This Elizabeth was widow to Sir John Grey, who lost his life for the House of Lancaster; and petitioned King Edward to take off the sequestration from her joynter.

Beauty is a good sollicitress of an equal sute, especially where youth is to be the judge thereof. The King fell much enamored with her feature; whilst the Lady put herself into a chaste posture, and kept a discreet distance, neither *forward* to accept, nor *froward* to decline his favour.

She confessed herself too worthless to be his *wife*, yet pleaded too worthy to be his *wanton*; till at last the King was content to take her upon her own terms, though a Widow, and his Subject. She got more greatness then joy, height then happiness, by her marriage; her husband keeping company with others for his *pleasure*, her for *posterity*. Nor was it long before the tempest of his lust drave him to another *Shore*, which had a greater share in his affections.

This Lady liv'd to see the death of her husband, murder of her *two* sons, restraint of herself and rest of her children. And though her condition was altered and bettered by the marriage of her eldest daughter to King Henry the Seventh, yet that cunning King (who always weighed his love in the ballance of policy) was not over-dutiful to her, nor over-loving to her daughter. She dyed anno Domini 14. . .

But her memory is most remarkable to posterity for finishing Queen's Colledge in Cambridge (wherein I had my first breeding; and for it, and all therein, shall ever have an unfeigned affection); begun by Queen Margaret (wife to King Henry the Sixth) an implacable enemy to her husband, so that the two Houses of Lancaster and York had their first amity in that Foundation; a comfortable presage, that in process of time they should be publickly and effectually united.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, son to Richard Plantagenet Duke of York, was born at Fotheringhay-castle in this County. He was somewhat *rumped* in his Mother's womb (which caused his *crooked back*); otherwise handsome enough for a Soldier. *Ajax* and *Ulysses*, *Valour* and *Eloquence*, met in his person, having as well a *tongue* to flatter, as an *arm* to fight.

He compassed the Crown by cruelty, and the killing of his Nephews, the *two* Sons of King Edward the Fourth. When King, he made good Laws, which never procured him the people's love, as who beheld *Vice* for his *native colour*, and *Virtue* for his *painted complexion*, on design to make himself popular.

He lost the *Crown* and his *life* in the Battle of Bosworth; where it may be verified of him, what Livy saith of Hannibal when beaten by Scipio, that "in that fight he performed all the offices of a wise General and valiant Souldier; onely Fortune did not befriend him."

If any except that King Richard in this Battle was too prodigal of his own person, engaging it too far for a *General*; his condition did excuse him herein, with whom it was all one, to *dye*, as to *survive success*. His memory hath since met with a *modern pen*², who hath not onely *purged*, but *praised* it to the height³; and pity it is, that so able an *Advocate* had not a *more meriting* person to his *Client*. He was slain anno Domini 1435.

KATHARINE PARR, daughter to Sir Thomas Parr, and last wife to King Henry the Eighth, may probably be presumed a *Native* of this *Shire*. However, to prevent cavils, we resign her over to *Westmerland*, where (God willing) we shall meet with her character.

¹ The Woodvills had formerly, for four generations, lived at Grafton, as appears by the Lieger-book of Pipwell-Abbey. F.

² George Buck, Esquire.

³ King Richard has since found another able advocate in the Hon. Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford. N.

SAINTS.

WERBURGH was daughter to Wolpher Prince of Mercia, who had his chief Palace of residence¹ at Wedon in the Street in this County, which place her father bestowed on her for her Portion. She was bred a Nun, under Saint Audery her Aunt, and Abbess at Ely, untill such time that she was able, of herself, to go alone without leading, in a *monastical life*. Returning to Wedon, she *turned* that place, which had been her Father's *Palace*, into a *Monastery*.

Besides Wedon, she had the inspection of *two* other Monasteries, Trekingham in Lincolnshire, and Hamburge, noted by my Author² near Ely in Cambridgeshire, though no such place appear in any modern Maps or Catalogue. She parted herself, whilst living, successively betwixt these *three* places; but, on her death-bed, commanded her body to be buried at Hamburge, when, contrary to her Will, it was carried to the monastery of Trekingham, and the gates thereof fast locked, and carefully watched, to keep so great a Treasure.

Reader, if the day be as long with thee when thou readest, as it was with me when I wrote the ensuing story, time may the better be afforded for the perusal thereof. My Author³ proceeds:

"But see a wonder." [It were well if we could see; whereas now, by his leave, we do but hear it.] "They which were appointed to watch the same fell into a deep sleep, so as the people of Hamburge⁴ coming in the night for the Body, the gates, both of the Monastery and Church, were opened themselves without men's hands; and, taking it away without any resistance, they interred it at Hamburge, as before her death she requested."

Wonder not they were so ambitious for her body; for, as *Werburgh* was her name, which by a great Antiquary⁵ is interpreted the *Keeper* or *Conserver* of a *Burgh* or *Town*, so all presumed she would prove a *Tutelary Patroness* to the place which possessed her body; seeing some have reported, that she hath miraculously driven away all Geese from Wedon, that they shall destroy no Grain thereabout⁶. If this be true, then, as a certain *Jupiter* amongst the Heathens was called *Jupiter Ἀρκυρῆς, Jupiter the fly-flapper*⁷, who drove away those offensive Insects, let this Saint hereafter be termed *Werburga Ἀρογίτις*, the chaser-away of noisome Geese, which spoil *grain, grass, and water*, where they come. She died anno Domini 675. Her body was afterwards taken up, and translated to *Chester*, where Hugh Lupus, somewhat after the Conquest, built the fair Monastery of Saint Werburghs to her memory, converted into a Cathedral by King Henry the Eighth.

MARTYRS.

This County affordeth no *Marian Martyrs*, thanks be to a good and gracious God; a meek and moderate man, David Pool, Bishop of Peterborough; whom I here mention the more willingly, not knowing where to fix his Nativity. However,

"Unus Homo nobis."

One Martyr we had: not chargeable on the Bishop, but his bloudy Archdeacon's account; John Curd, of Syrsam, a Shoo-maker, burnt in Northampton⁸.

As for Augustine Dudley, Parson of Caster, though some of his family credibly informed me, that he was martyred; yet, on enquiry, his sufferings amounted not to loss of life; and therefore the less wonder that they escaped the drag-net of Master Fox's diligence.

¹ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

² The English Martyrology, in the third day of February.

³ Idem. ibidem.

⁴ This is certainly an error in the original from which Dr. Fuller cites the passage. The place intended was probably *Bombur* or *Bomburgh*, a small Benedictine cell in Suffolk. See Nasmith's Tanner, in Cambridgeshire and in Suffolk. N.

⁵ R. Verstegan, p. 212.

⁶ "Cujus miracula in fugandis hinc ascribitur, scriptores creandi decantantur." Camden's Britannia, in Northamptonshire.

⁷ Apud Pausaniam, in Eliacis.

⁸ Fox, Acts and Monuments, anno 1557.

CARDINALS.

HENRY CHICHELEY was born at Higham Ferrers, in this County; and, by the Author of "Antiquitates Britannicæ" is avouched, made Cardinal by the title of Saint *Eusebius*. But, because this appeareth not in his Epitaph on his Tombe (wherein an exact inventory of all his dignities) the truth thereof is justly suspected; and I reserve his character, to be ranked amongst the "Benefactors to the Publicque."

PRELATES.

RICHARD }
ADAM } of NORTHAMPTON. We compound them for several reasons:

First, because *natives* of the same *Town*. Secondly, both going over into Ireland, there became Bishops of the same *See*. Thirdly, because the history of them is, single, so *slender*, it cannot subsist *alone*; though, *twisted together*, it is possible that their memories may support one the other; for we have nothing more of them then the dates of their *Consecrations* and *Deaths*. The former, consecrated Bishop of Fernose, October the 13th, 1282, dyed anno 1304¹. The latter, consecrated 1322, died October the 29th, 1346, having first seen his Cathedral Church burnt and destroyed by the *Rebells*².

WILLIAM le ZOUCHE, son to Lord Zouch, was born at Haringworth in this County, as a branch of that honorable Family³, still alive, and critical in their Pedigrees, hath credibly informed me. From Dean, he became Archbishop of York, 1342.

King Edward the Third, going over to *France*, committed the North to the care of this Prelate. Soon after, David King of Scots, with a great Army, invaded it; he promised himself *Cæsar's* success, to *come* and *conquer*, *see* and *subdue*; the rather, because he believed that, the *floure* of the English *Chivalry* being gone into France, onely *Priests* and *Peasants* were left behind. Our Arch-bishop, with such forces as he could suddenly provide, bid him Battle at Durham, on Saint Luke's eve; whereon the Scotch King found such a *fast*, he had little list to *feast* the day following, being routed and taken Prisoner. Hence a Poet of that age,

"Est pater invictus, sicco de stipite dictus."

Zouch in French signifying the *dry stump of a stick*. However, his honourable Family flourished as a *green tree* for many years, till withered in our memory, when Edward the last Lord Zouch dyed, without issue male, in the beginning of King Charles.

To return to our Prelate; he began a beautiful Chappel on the South side of his Cathedral, intending to be interred therein; but, dying before the finishing thereof, was buried before the Altar of Saint Edmund, 1352.

ROBERT BRAYBROOKE was born at a Village in this County, well known for the carkase of a Castle therein. He was consecrated Bishop of London, January 5, 1381; and afterwards, for six Months, was Chancellour of England. He dyed 1404, being buried under a Marble-stone in the Chappel of Saint Mary. Which is all we can recover of this Prelate; and, if it be enough to satisfie the Reader's hunger, he need not leave any thing for manners in the dish.

LIONELL WYDEVILL, or WOODVILL, was born at Grafton (since called *Grafton-honor*) in this County; bred in the University of Oxford, whereof for a time he was Chancellour; then made Bishop of Sarisbury, 1482. As he was at first preferred, so his memory is still supported from sinking in silence, rather by the *buttresses* of his great *Relations*, then the *foundation* of his own *Deserts*: for he was *Son* to Jaquet Dutches of Bedford, and Richard Wydevill Earl of Rivers; *Brother* to Elizabeth Queen of England; *Brother-in-law* to King Edward the Fourth; *Uncle* to King Edward the Fifth; and *Father* (say some) to Stephen Gardiner Bishop of Winchester. Heart-broken with grief, with the Tragedies he

¹ Sir James Ware, de Prasulibus Lagentie, page 58.

² Dr. Richard Zouch, Professor of Law in Oxford. F.

³ Idem, p. 59.

beheld in his own family, caused by the cruelty of King Richard the Third, he died about the year of our Lord 1484.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JAMES MONTAGUE, son to Sir Edward Montague, Knight, was born at Boughton, in this County; bred in Christ's Colledge in Cambridge. He was afterwards Master, or rather *Nursing-father*, to Sidney Colledge: for he found it in *bonds* to pay twenty marks *per annum* to Trinity Colledge, for the ground whereon it is built: and left it *free*, assigning it a rent for the discharge thereof. When the *King's Ditch* in Cambridge, made to *defend* it by its *strength*, did in his time *offend* it with its *stenche*, he expended a *hundred* marks to bring *running water* into it, to the great conveniency of the University. He was afterwards Bishop, first of Bath and Wells, then of Winchester, being highly in favour with King James, who did *ken a man of merrit* as well as any Prince in Christendome. He translated the Works of King James into Latine, and improved his *greatness* to do good offices therewith. He died anno Domini 1618; and lyeth buried within his *fair Monument*, within his *fairer Monument*; I mean, a *goodly Tombe* in the Church of Bath, which oweth its *well-being* and *beauty* to his *munificence*.

FRANCIS GODWIN, son to Thomas Godwin Bishop of Bath and Wells, was born at Hanningham in this County¹; bred in Christ's Church in Oxford, Doctor of Divinity; and Subdean of Exeter. He was born in the *fourth* year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, anno 1561; and in the *fortieth* year of his age, 1601, by her Majesty made Bishop of Landaffe; a Bishoprick better proportioned to his *modesty* than *merits*, as which was much impaired by his predecessor, so that one did truly say, "A bad *Kitching* did for ever spoil the good *Meat* of the Bishops of Landaffe²." He was a good *Man*, grave *Divine*, skilful *Mathematician*, pure *Latinist*, and incomparable *Historian*. The Church of Landaffe was much beholding to him; yea, the whole Church of England; yea, the whole Church *Militant*; yea, many now in the Church *Triumphant* had had their memories utterly lost on Earth, if not preserved by his painfull endeavours in his "Catalogue of English Bishops." I am sorry to see that some have made so bad use of his good labours, who have lighted their Candles from his Torch, thereby meerly to discover the faults of our Bishops, that their *personal failings* may be an argument against the *Prelatical function*. He was translated, by King James, to the Bishoprick of Hereford, and died, very aged, in the reign of King Charles, anno Domini 1633.

JOHN OWEN was born at Burton Latimers in this County; his father being the worthy and grave Minister thereof. He was bred a Fellow in Jesus' Colledge in Cambridge, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity; and was Chaplain to King Charles, whilst he was a Prince. A modest man, who would not own the worth he had in himself; and therefore others are the more engaged to give him his due esteem.

In the vacancy of the Bishoprick of Saint Asaph, King Charles, being much troubled with *two* Competitours, advanced Doctor Owen (not thinking thereof) as an expedient to end the *contest*. Indeed his Majesty was mistaken in his *birth*, accounting him a *Welchman*; but not in his *worth*, seeing he deserved a far better preferment. Besides he was, though not *ortus*, *arundus* à *Waliid*, and by his father (being a Welchman) he was related to all the best families in North Wales. He out-lived his vote in Parliament, and survived to see all contempt cast on his Order, which he bare with much moderation, and dyed anno Domini 1651.

ROBERT SKINNER, D. D. was born at Pisford in this County, where his father was Minister, bred Fellow of Trinity College in Oxford, afterwards an eminent Preacher in London, and Dean of Hence he was preferr'd Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of Oxford; and is still, and long may he be, living³!

¹ Witness himself in his Catalogue of Landaf.

² *Anthony Kitchin*, who married this See with selling and letting long leases. F.

³ He had been Rector of Laxton in Oxfordshire; Bishop of Bristol 1636; translated to Oxford 1640; and to Worcester, 1663. He died in 1671. N.

STATESMEN.

Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON was born (I collect at Holdenby) in this County, of a family rather ancient than wealthy, yet of no mean estate. He rather *took a bait*, then *made a meal* at the Inns of Court, whilst he studied the Laws therein. He came afterwards to the Court in a mask, where the Queen first took notice of him, loving him well for his handsome dancing, better for his proper person, and best of all for his great abilities. His parts were far above his learning, which mutually so assisted each other, that no manifest want did appear; and the Queen at last preferred him Lord Chancellor of England.

The Gown-men, grudging herat, conceived his *advancement their injury*, that one not thoroughly bred in the Laws should be preferred to the place. How could he cure diseases unacquainted with their causes; who might easily mistake the *justice* of the Common-law for *rigour*, not knowing the true reason thereof? Hereupon it was, that some sullen Serjeants at the first refused to plead before him, until, partly by his power, but more by his prudence, he had convinced them of their errors, and his abilities. Indeed he had one Sir Richard Swale, Doctor of the Civil Laws (and that Law, some say, is very sufficient to dictate Equity) his servant-friend, whose advice he followed in all matters of moment.

A scandal is raised, that he was Popishly affected; and I cannot blame the Romanists if desirous to countenance their cause with so considerable a person. Yet most true it is, that his zeal for the discipline of the Church of England gave the first being and life to this report.

One saith, that he was "a meer Vegetable of the Court¹, that sprung up at night, and sunk again at his noon," though indeed he was of longer continuance. Yet it brake his heart, that the Queen (which seldome gave boons, and never forgave due debts) rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears, which Sir Christopher did not hope to have remitted, but did onely desire to be forborn: failing herein in his expectation, it went to his heart, and cast him into a mortal disease. The Queen afterwards did endeavour what she could to recover him, bringing, as some say, cordial broths unto him with her own hands; but all would not do. Thus no *pullies* can draw up a *heart* once cast down, though a Queen herself should set her hand thereunto. He dyed anno Domini 1591; and is buried, under a stately Monument, in the Quire of Saint Paul's.

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAMS², born at Milton in this County, married the sister of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland. Yea, he himself was *five times* Lord Deputy of that Kingdom³; a sufficient evidence of his honesty and ability, seeing Queen Elizabeth never trusted *twice*, where she was once deceived in a Minister of State. She so preserved him in the power of his place, that, sending over Walter Earl of Essex (a person higher in honour) to be Governour of Ulster, it was ordered that the Earl should take his Commission from the Lord Deputy⁴.

An intelligent pen⁵ alloweth him serviceable towards the reduction of that Kingdom, in two eminent particulars. First, in raising a composition in Mounster, then in settling the possessions of the Lords and Tenants in Monahan, one of the last acts of State (tending to the reformation of the civil government) performed in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. His vigilancy was most conspicuous in the *Eighty-eight*, when the routed *Armado*, in its return, did *look*, dared not to *land* in Ireland, except against their wills driven by tempest, when they found the *shore* worse then the *sea* unto them. I confess, some impute the Irish Rebellion⁶ which afterwards brake out to this Deputie's severity, in imprisoning suspected persons for concealing Spanish goods, though this onely gave the Irish a *mantle* for their intended wickedness. He died anno Domini 15...

¹ Fragmenta Regalia, in his Character.

² This noble family, still flourishing at Milton, with increased dignity and splendour, has, within our own times, furnished a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is still living, and highly respected. N.

³ "Guil. Fitz-Williams, jam quintum Hiberniæ Prorex." Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1587.

⁴ Idem. anno 1573.

⁵ Sir John Davis, in his "Discoveries of Ireland," p. 257.

⁶ Camden, anno 1588.

Sir ISAAC WAKE was born in this County, whose father, Arthur Wake, clerk, was Parson of Billing, Master of the Hospital of Saint John's in Northampton, and Canon of Christ's Church, and son to John Wake of Saucy-forrest, Esquire, of a most ancient and honorable family¹. He was bred Fellow of Merton College in Oxford, Proctour and Oratour of that University. He was afterwards Secretary to Sir Dudley Carleton, Secretary of State: and from him, was advanced into the King's Service, and employed Embassadeur to Venice, where he neglected his own commodity, to attend his Majesties employment; the reason that he died rich onely to his own Conscience. Coming from Venice, he was appointed Leiger for France, and designed Secretary of State, had not Death prevented him at Paris. He was accomplished with all qualifications requisite for publique Employment; Learning, Languages, Experience, Abilities, and what not?

King Charles, hearing of his death, commanded his corps to be decently brought from Paris into England, allowing the expences for his Funeral, and enjoying his nearest relations to attend the performance thereof. These accordingly met his body at Bullain in France, and saw it solemnly conveyed into England, where it was interred in the Chappel of the Castle of Dover, anno Domini 16...

CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

[AMP.] MARTIN de PATESHULL. Let him remain here, till any shall show me a Town called *Pateshulle* in any other County of England; which village in this Shire gave the name, and afforded the habitation, to that ancient family². Though a Clergy-man, he was, in the first of King Henry the Third, made Justice of the Lower Bench, or Common Pleas³, wherein he continued for twelve years and upwards, as appeareth by the date of his death, out of an excellent Author⁴:

"Eodem anno obiit Martinus de Pateshulle, Decanus S. Pauli London. 18 Cal. Decem. vir mira prudentia, & Legum Regni peritissimus."

He was the fourth Dean of Saint Paul's, as reckoned up in Bishop Godwin's Catalogue. In that age we see, Clergy-men were not onely trusted with the *spirit* (I mean the *equity*) but also with the *letter of the Law*, being Judges in those Courts wherein were the most strictest proceedings.

Sir THOMAS de BILLING was born in this County (where *two* Villages, his namesakes, near Northampton); and had his habitation, in great state, at Ashwell in this Shire. He was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the sixth⁵, and so continued till the one and twentieth of Edward the Fourth, whose lands (and those very large) have since, by the *Lovels*⁶, descended to the *Shirlies*⁷. Nothing else have I to observe of him, save that he married, for his second wife, Mary, the daughter and heir of Robert Nesenham, of Conington in Huntingdonshire, the Relict of William Cotton (whose issue possess her inheritance at this day) and she lieth intomb'd in Westminster⁸.

Sir WILLIAM CATESBYE was born in this County, where his family long flourished at Ashby Saint Leger. He was first advanced by William Lord Hastings, by whose countenance he came to the *notice*, then *favour* of Richard the Third, though ill requiting it, when betraying him who caused his preferment. Take his character (*transcribing* in this kind, is safer then *inditing*) from an Author⁹ above exception.

"This Catesbye was a man well learned in the Laws of this Land; and surely great pity it was that he had not had more truth, or less wit."

If any object, that, being neither Lord Chief-Justice, Chief-Baron, nor any Writer on the Law, he faileth not under my Pen, by the *charter of method* prefixed to this Cata-

¹ So am I informed from Mr. George Wake, late Fellow of Magdalen College in Oxford, and his near kinsman.

² Camden's Britannia, in Northamptonshire.

³ Flores Sancte, anno 1296, being the 11th of Henry III.

⁴ In Hist. de Hen. III. at prin.

⁵ Camden's Britannia, in Northamptonshire.

⁶ Sir Thomas More, prefixing the Continuation of John Harding's Chronicle, fol. 56.

⁷ Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary, verbo *Justitiarius*.

⁸ Quere, *Locusts*? N.

⁹ Stow's Survey of London, p. 519.

logue, know, that though *formerly* none, he was *eminently* all *Officers*, in every Court of Judicature, all the Judges shaking at his displeasure. Witness the Libel which Collingborn made, and which cost him his life for the same:

"The Rat¹, and the Cat², and Lovel the Dog,

Do govern all England under the Hog³."

The time of his death is uncertain; but, because we find him not molested in the Reign of King Henry the Seventh (which, had he survived, surely had happened) it is probable he died before his Patron and Preferrer, King Richard the Third.

Sir RICHARD EMPSON. It is pity to part them, seeing *Empson* may be called the *Catesbye* to King Henry the Seventh, as *Cateshuc* the *Empson* to King Richard the Third; both Country-men, eminent for *having*, odious for *abusing*, their skill in Law; active for the Prince, injurious to the People. This Sir Richard was Chancelour of the Dutchy of Lancaster; and from a *Sieve-maker's* son (at Towceter in this County, where he was born) came to *sift* the estates of the most wealthy men in England.

For King Henry the Seventh, vexed that he had refused Columbus's proffer (whereby the West-Indies, being found out fortunately, fell to Ferdinand King of Spain), resolved to discover *Indies* in England: and, to this purpose, made *Empson* *Promotor General*, to press the *Penal-Statutes* all over the land.

Impowred hereby, this prolling Knight did *grind the faces* of rich and poor, bringing the *grist* thereof to the King, and keeping the *toll* thereof to himself, whereby he advanced a vast estate, which now, with his name, is reduced to nothing. He united the two houses of York and Lancaster in the King's Coßers, taking no notice of parties or persons for their former good service, but making all equally obnoxious to fines and forfeitures. But, in the beginning of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, he was arraigned, condemned, and beheaded, August the 17th, 1510. Say not that Princes, if sacrificing their Ministers to popular fury, will want persons *faithfully* to serve them, seeing such exemplary justice will rather fright Officers from *false deservings* them; for, *in fine*, no real profit can redound to the Sovereign which resulteth from the ruine of his Subjects.

I must not forget how there was an old man in Warwickshire, accounted very judicious in *Judicial Astrology*, of whom Sir Richard Empson (then in his prime) did scoffingly demand, "When the Sun would change?" To whom the old man replied, "Even when such a wicked Lawyer as you go to Heaven⁴." But we leave him to stand and fall to his own Master, and proceed.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, son of Thomas Montague, born at Brigstocke in this County, was bred in the Inner Temple, in the study of the Laws, until his *ability* and *integrity* advanced him Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the *thirtieth* of Henry the Eighth. He gave for his motto, "*Equitas Justitiae Norma*." And although *Equity* seemeth rather to resent of the *Chancery* than the *King's Bench*; yet the best justice will be worm-wood without a mixture thereof. In his times, though the golden showers of *Abby-lands* rained amongst great men, it was long before he would open his lap (scrupling the acception of such gifts); and at last received but little in proportion to others of that age.

In the thirty-seventh of King Henry the Eighth, he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; a *descent* in honour, but *ascend* in profit; it being given to old age, rather to be thrifty than ambitious.

In drawing up the Will of King Edward the Sixth, and settling the Crown on the Lady Jane, for a time, he swam against the tide and torrent of Duke Dudley⁵, till at last he was carried away with the stream, as in our "Church History" is largely related.

Outed of his Judge's Office in the first of Queen Mary, he returned into Northamptonshire; and what contentment he could not find in Westminster-hall, his *Hospital-hall* at

¹ Ratcliffe.

² Catesbye.

³ King Richard the Third, who gave a Boar for his Crest.

⁴ Camden's Remains.

⁵ John Dudley, the powerful and ambitious Duke of Northumberland; afterwards beheaded by Queen Mary. N. Boughton

Boughton afforded unto him. He died anno 1556; and lieth buried in the Parish-Church of *Weekely*.

Sir AUGUSTIN NICOLLS, son to *Thomas Nicolle*, Serjeant at Law was born at *Eekton* in this County. Now, though, according to the rigour of our *fundamental premises*, he cometh not within our cognizance under this title, yet his merit will justifie us in presenting his character.

He was bred in the study of the Common Law, wherein he attained to such knowledge, that Queen Elizabeth made him a, King James his own, Serjeant; whence he was *freely* preferred one of the Judges of the Common Pleas; I say *freely*, King James commonly calling him "the Judge that would give no money." Not to speak of his *moral qualifications* and *subordinate abilities*; he was renowned for his special *Judiciary endowments*; *patience* to hear both parties all they could say, a *happy memory*, a *singular sagacity* to search into the material circumstances; *exemplary integrity*, even to the rejection of gratuities after judgment given.

His forbearing to travail on the Lord's day wrought a reformation on some of his own Order. He loved plain and profitable Preaching; being wont to say, "I know not what you call *Puritanical Sermons*; but they come nearest to my conscience."

The speech of Cæsar is commonly known, "*Oportet Imperatorem stantem mori*;" which Bishop Jewell altered, and applied to himself, "*Decet Episcopum concionantem mori*;" of this man it may be said, "*Judex mortuus est jura dâns*," dying in his calling, as he went the Northern Circuit; and hath a fair Monument in *Kendall-church* in *Westmerland*.

Sir ROBERT DALLINGTON, Knight, was born at *Geddington* in this County; bred a Bible-Clerk (as I justly collect) in *Bene't Colledge*; and after became a School-master in *Northfolk*. Here having gained some money, he travailed over all France and Italy, being exact in his observations; and was, after his return, Secretary to Francis Earl of Rutland. He had an excellent wit and judgment, witness his most accurate Aphorismes on Tacitus. At last he was knighted, and preferred Master of the Charter-house, where the School-master¹, at his first entering, welcomed him with a speech in Latine verse, spoken by a *School-boy*; but sure he was more then a *Boy* who indited it. It is hard to say, whether Sir Robert was more *pleased* or *displeased* with the last Distick therein:

Partem oneris vestri minimam ne despice, curam

Nec Pueros iterum tedeat esse tuam.

"Do not the least part of your trust disdain,

Nor grudge of Boys to take the care again."

He lived to be a very aged man, past *seventy-six*, and died anno Domini 1637.

JOHN FLETCHER, Son of Richard Fletcher, D. D. was (as by proportion of time is collectible) born in this County, before his Father was Bishop of Bristol or London, and whilst as yet he was Dean of *Peterborough*. He had an excellent wit, which, the back-friends to Stage-plays will say, was *neither idle, nor well imploy'd*; for he and Francis Beaumont Esquire, like *Castor* and *Pollux* (most happy when in conjunction) raised the English to equal the Athenian and Roman Theater; Beaumont bringing the *ballast* of judgement, Fletcher the *sail* of phantasie; both compounding a Poet to admiration.

Meeting once in a Tavern, to contrive the rude draught of a Tragedy, Fletcher undertook to kill the King therein; whose words being overheard by a listener (though his Loyalty not to be blamed herein), he was accused of High Treason; till, the mistake soon appearing, that the plot was only against a Dramatick and Scenical King, all wound off in merriment.

Nor could it be laid to Fletcher's charge, what Ajax doth to Ulysses²:

——Nilil hic *Diomede* remoto.

"When *Diomede* was gone,
He could do nought alone."

¹ Dr. Gray.

² Ovid, *Metam. lib. 13.*

For, surviving his Partner, he wrote good Comedies himself, though inferiour to the former; and no wonder, if a *single thread* was not so strong as a *twisted* one. He died (as I am inform'd) in London, in the first of King Charles, 1625.

Sir HENRY MONTAGUE, Knight, third son to Sir Edward Montague, Knight, grand-child to Sir Edward Montague, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was born at Boughton in this County. One skilful in mysterious arts, beholding him when a School-boy, foretold that, by the pregnancy of his parts, he would raise himself above the rest of his family; which came to pass accordingly. He was bred first in Christ's Colledge in Cambridge; then in the Middle Temple, where he attained to great learning in the Laws, and passed through many preferments, *viz.*

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|---|--|
| 1. Serjeant at Law. | 6. Baron of Kimbolton. |
| 2. Knighted by King James, July 22, 1602. | 7. Viscount Mandevile. |
| 3. Recorder of London. | 8. President of the Council, September 29, 1621. |
| 4. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, November 18, 1616. | 9. Earl of Manchester. |
| 5. Lord Treasurer of England, December 16, 1620. | 10. Lord Privy Seal. |

He wisely perceiving, that Courtiers were but as *counters* in the hands of Princes, raised and depress'd in valuation at pleasure, was contented rather to be set for a *smaller sum*, then to be quite *put up into the box*. Thus, in point of place and preferment, being pleased to be what the King would have him (according to his motto, "*Movendo non mutando me*," he became almost what he would be himself, finally advanced to an office of great honour. When Lord Privy-Seal, he brought the Court of Requests into such repute, that what formerly was called the *Almes-basket* of the *Chancery*, had in his time well nigh as much *meat* in, and *guests* about it (I mean *Suits* and *Clients*) as the *Chancery* itself. His meditations on Life and Death, written in the time of his health, may be presumed to have left good impressions on his own soul, preparatory for his dissolution, which happened 1642.

WRITERS.

JOHN of NORTHAMPTON, in Latine *Johannes Avonius*, was born in the Town of Northampton, "*in ipso Insule umbilico*," (saith Bale¹); and is not mistaken in his proportion. This mindeth me of a village in this County, sufficiently known, commonly called *Navesby*, whose Orthography Criticks will have *Navelshy*, as in the middle of England. This John became a Carmelite in his native town, and so addicted himself to the study of Mathematicks, that he became one of the most eminent in that age for practical experiments. He was Author of a work which he called "*The Philosopher's Ring*." This was not, like "*The Philosopher's Stone*," a thing merely imaginary, nor yet was it a work of "*The Cyclopedy of Arts*" (as the sound may seem to import); but it was, in plain truth, a perpetual *Almanack*. I say *Almanack*, which word though many make of *Arabick* extraction, a great Antiquary² will have it derived from the Dutch, *Al-mon-aght*; that is to say, *Al-mon-heed*, the regard or observation of all *Moons*. However, this work of John was beheld as a master-piece of that age, and *since* commented upon by other Writers. He flourished anno Domini 1340.

ROBERT HOLCOT was born in a village of this County so named, bred in the University of Oxford, and afterwards became a Dominican in Northampton³. A deep Scholar, and yet commended to be prudent *in rebus agendis*⁴, and accounted one of the greatest School-men in that age. Nor was he onely a Candle, or *domestick light*, confin'd within the walls of his own Country; but his Learning was a publick Luminary to all Christendome, as appears by the praise which Trithemius⁵ bestoweth upon him:

¹ Cent. v. num. 75.

² Camden's Britannia, in Northampton-shire.

³ De Scriptoribus Eccles. fol. 136.

⁴ Verstegan, of Decayed Intelligence, p. 58.

⁵ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 8.

"Vir in Divinis Scripturis eruditissimus, & secularium literarum non ignarus; ingenio præstans, & clarus eloquio, declamator quoque sermonum egregius. Scripsit multa præclara opuscula, quibus nomen suum posteris notificavit."

He died at Northampton, of the plague, anno 1349, before he had finished his *Lectures* on the *Seventh of Ecclesiastes*. I say of the *Plague*, which at that time so raged in England, that our *Chroniclers*¹ affirm, scarce a *tenth* person of all sorts was left alive; inasmuch that, the *Churches* and *Church-yards* in *London* not sufficing for their interments, a new *Church-yard* was consecrated in *West-Smithfield*, wherein *fifty thousand* were buried, who at that time died of the *pestilence*².

ROBERT DODFORD was born in a Village so called in this County (where the *Wierlyes*, Gentlemen of good account, have long had their habitation); so named, as I take it, from a *Ford* over the river *Avon*, and *Dods*, *Water-weeds* (commonly called, by children, *Cuts' Tails*) growing thereabouts. He was bred a *Benedictine Monke* in the *Abbey of Ramsey*; and applied himself to the study of the *Hebrew Tongue*, wherewith the *Library* (of which he was *Keeper*) in that *Convent* did much abound³. He wrote *Postills* on the *Proverbs*, and other *Sermons*, which the *envy of Time* hath intercepted from us. He is said to have flourished about the year 1370 by *Bale*; though *Pits* (on what account I know not) maketh him more ancient by an hundred years.

PETER PATESHULL was, no doubt, born in that Village, not far from Northampton: bred an *Augustinian* in *Oxford*. However, falling afterwards into some dislike of his Order, he procured from *Walter Dysse* (Legate to *Pope Urbane the Sixth*) a *Dispensation* to relinquish it, and was made the *Pope's Honorary Chaplain*. Afterwards, by often reading the *works of Wickliffe* (but especially his Book of "*Real Universals*"); he became of his judgement; and, after the death of *Wickliffe*, preached and promoted his doctrine: he wrote an *Exposition* of the *Prophesie of Hildegardes* (a stinging Comment on a netting Text); and so taxed the pride and lasiness of all *Friers*, that his book was burnt by command from the *Pope*; and the *Writer* thereof had been burnt also, had he not seasonably secured himself by his flight beyond the *Seas*.

This mindeth me of a passage of a *Frier*, who burned a book of *Peter Ramus*, after the death of the *Author* thereof: and then, and there, used this *Distick*, in some imitation of *Ovid*:

*Parve, nec invidco (sine me) Liber ibis in Igrem,
Hei mihi quod Domino non licet ire tuo.*

"Small Book, thy fate I envy not,
(Without me) feel the flame;
O had it been thy Master's lot,
He might have felt the same."

But our *Pateshull* was out of vetch in *Bohemia*, betwixt which and *England*, a great intercourse in that age, since *King Richard the Second* had married a *Sister of Wincelaus King of Bohemia*. We beheld him as an advancer of *Wickliffisme* in that Country, for which *John Husse* and *Hierome of Prague* were afterwards condemned. He flourished in the year of our Lord 1390.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROBERT CROWLEY was born in this County⁵; bred *Master of Arts* in *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*. It happened that one *Miles Hogheard*, whom *Pits*⁶ maketh a learned *Writer*, and intituleth him, "*Virum doctum, pium, & in fide Catholica mirè zealousum*;" (though in *Master Fox* it appeareth, by his own confession, that he was but an *Hosier* in *London*) wrote railing Books against the poor *Protestants*. Our *Crowley* took him to task, and confuted

¹ Stow's Ann. page 245

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 41.

³ Idem, Cent. ix. num. 80.

⁴ Idem, ibidem.

⁵ Idem, Cent. vii. num. 2.

⁶ De Angliæ Scriptoribus. 1556.

him in several Treatises. Under Queen Mary he fled over to Frankford; and, returning under Queen Elizabeth, was made Vicar of Saint Giles without Cripple-gate, London, where he lieth buried under a fair plated stone in the Chancel. He died on the 18th of June, 1588¹.

EUSEBIUS PAGET was born at Cranford in this County, as Master Ephraim Paget, his aged son, late Minister of St. Edmond the King, Lombard-street, hath informed me. He was admitted, at twelve years of age, into Oxford, where, when a boy, he brake his right arme with carrying the Pax², though surely some casualty beside so light a weight concurred thereunto. He was commonly called the *golden Sophister*, and yet he proved no *laden Graduate*. Many years he was a painful Minister in London; and was Author of that excellent book called "The History of the Bible," and Catechisme of "The Fourty short Questions," which hath done as much good to unbook-learn'd people, as any of that kind. The certain date of his death I cannot attain.

JOHN PRESTON, D. D. was born at Heyford in this County; bred in Queen's Colledge in Cambridge, whose life (interwoven much with Church and State matters) is so well written by his Pupill, Master Thomas Ball, that all additions thereunto may seem "carrying of Coals to New-castle." However, seeing he who carrieth *Char-coal* (a different kind from the native Coal of that place) may meet with a Chapman there, on the same confidence a word or two of this Doctor.

Before he commenced Master of Arts, he was so far from *eminency*, as but a little above *contempt*. Thus the most generous Wines are the most muddy, before they are *fine*. Soon after, his skill in Phylosophy rendred him to the general respect of the University.

He was the greatest *Pupil-monger* in England in man's memory, having *sixteen Fellow-Commoners* (most heirs to fair estates) admitted in *one year* in Queen's Colledge, and provided convenient accommodations for them. As William the *popular* Earl of Nassaw was said to have won a Subject from the King of Spain, to his own party, every time he put off his hat; so was it commonly said in the Colledge, that every time when Master Preston plucked off his Hat to Doctor Davenant the Colledge-Master, he gained a *Chamber* or *Study* for one of his *Pupils*; amongst whom one *Chambers* a Londoner (who dyed very young) was very eminent for his Learning.

Being chosen Master of Emanuell-Colledge, he removed thither with most of his Pupills; and I remember when it was much admired, where all these should find lodgings in that Colledge, which was so full already, "Oh!" said one, "Master Preston will carry *Chambers* along with him."

The Party called *Puritan* then being most active in Parliament, and Doctor Preston most powerful with them, the Duke rather used then loved him, to work that Party to his compliyanee. Some thought the Doctor was unwilling to do it; and no wonder he *effected not*, what he *affected not*. Others thought he was unable, that Party being so diffusive, and then, in their designs (as since in their practices) divided. However, whilst any hope, none but Doctor Preston with the Duke, *set by* and extolled, and afterwards, *set by* and neglected, when found useless to the intended purpose. In a word, my worthy Friend fitly calls him the *Court-Comet*, blazing for a time, and fading soon afterwards.

He was a perfect Politician, and used (Lapwing like) to flutter most on that place which was furthest from his eggs; exact at the concealing of his intentions, with that *simulation*, which some make to lye in the *Marches* of things lawful and unlawfull. He had perfect command of his passion; with the Caspian Sea, never *ebbing* nor *flowing*; and would not alter his compos'd pase for all the whipping which Satyricall Wits bestowed upon him. He never had wife, or cure of souls; and, leaving a plentifull, no invidious estate, died anno Domini 1628, July 20. Pass we now from one who was all *judgement* and *gravity*, to another (*place and time* making the connexion) who was all *wit* and *festivity*, viz.

THOMAS RANDOLPH, born at Houghton in this County, was first bred in Westminster-

¹ Stow's Survey of London, page 313.

² As his said Son related to me. F.

school, then Fellow in Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge. The Muses may seem not only to have *smiled*, but to have been *ticked* at his nativity, such the festivity of his Poems of all sorts. But my declining age, being superannuated to meddle with such ludicrous matters, consigneth the censure and commendation of his Poems (as also of his Country-man Peter Haulsted, born at Oundle in this County) to younger pens, for whom it is most proper. Master Randolph died anno Domini 1671.

NICHOLAS ESTWICK, B. D. was born at Harowden (the Barony of the Lord Vaux) in this County. A solid Protestant; to counterpoise Kellison, a violent Papist, and native of the same Village. He was bred Fellow of Christ's Colledge in Cambridge, being there beheld as a pious and judicious Divine, always cheerful without the least levity, and grave without any morosness. He was afterwards presented by the Lord Montague Parson of Warton, where he lived a painful Preacher 40 years, less then a *Deacon* in his humility, and more than an Arch-bishop in his own contentment. Hence he was [unwillingly willing] preferred by the Earl of Rutland to Bottesford in Leicestershire, where he had hardly inneed one harvest, before, like a *ripe sheaf*, he was brought into the Barn of the Grave. Thus, though young Trees are meliorated with transplanting, yet old ones seldom live, and never flourish after their removal. Let his Works witness the rest of his worth, some of whose books are published, others prepared for the press; and I wish them a happy nativity, for the publique good. Coming to take his Farewell of his friends, he preached on the forenoon of the Lord's day, sickned on the after-noon; and was buried with his wife, in the same grave, in Warton chancell, the week following, 1657.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

MATTHEW KELLISON was born in this County, at Harrowden¹, his father being a Servant and Tenant of the Lord Vaux, in whose family his infancy did suck-in the *Romish* Perswasions. He afterwards went beyond the Seas, and was very much in motion.

1. He first fixed himself at the Colledge of Rhemes in France.
2. Thence removed to the English Colledge at Rome, where he studied in Philosophy and Divinity.
3. Returned to Rhemes, where he took the degree of Doctor.
4. Removed to Doway, where for many years he read School-Divinity.
5. Re-returned to Rhemes, where he became King's Professor, and Rector of the University.

So much for the travails of his Feet; now for the labours of his Hands (the pains of his Pen) those of his own opinion can give the best account of them. He wrote a book to King James, which his Majesty never saw; and another against Sutfiff, with many more; and was living 1611.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIQUE.

HENRY CHICHELY, Son of Thomas and Agnes Chichely, was born at Higham-Ferrers, in this County; bred in Oxford, and designed by *Wickham himself* (yet surviving) to be one of the Fellows of New Colledge. He afterwards became Chaplain to R. Metford Bishop of Sarum, who made him Arch-deacon, which he exchanged for the Chancelour's place of that Cathedral. This Bishop, at his death, made him his chief Executor, and bequeathed him a fair gilt Cup for a Legacy. By King Henry the Fourth he was sent to the Council of Risa, 1409. and by the Pope's own hands was consecrated Bishop of St. Davids at Vienna, and thence was advanced Arch-bishop of Canterbury by King Henry the Fifth.

During *his reign*, in the Parliament at Leicester, a *shrute thrust* was made at all *Abbies*, not with a *rebated point* but with *sharpes indeed*, which this Arch-bishop, as a *skilful Fencer*, fairly *put by*, though others will say he *guarded* that blow with a *silver Buckler*:

¹ Pits, p. 611.

the Clergy paying to the King vast sums of money to maintain his Wars in France, and so made a *foreign diversion* for such *active spirits*, which otherwise, in all probability, would have *antidated* the Dissolution of Monasteries.

Under King Henry the Sixth he *sat sure* in his See, though often *affronted* by the rich Cardinal Beaufort of Winchester, whom he *discreetly thanked* for many *injuries*. A Cardinal's *Cap* was *proffered* to, and *declined* by him; some putting the *refusal* on the *account* of his *humility*, others of his *pride* (loath to be *junior* to the foresaid Cardinal); others of his policy, unwilling to be more *engaged* to the Court of Rome. Indeed he was *thorough-paced* in all *Spiritual Popery* which concerned Religion (which made him so cruel against the *Wickleivites*); but in *Secular Popery* (as I may term it, touching the *interest* of *Princes*) he did not so much as *rack*, and was a *zealous assessor* of the *English Liberties* against *Romish Usurpation*.

Great his *zeal* to promote *Learning*, as appears by *three Colledges* crected and endowed at his *expcnce* and *procurement*:

1. *One*, with an *Hospital* for the *Poor*, at Higham-Ferrers, the place of his *Nativity*.
2. Saint Bernard's in Oxford, afterwards *altered* and *bettered* by Sir Thomas White into Saint John's Colledge.
3. All-Souls in Oxford, the *fruitful Nursery* of so many learned Men.

He continued in his Arch-bishoprick (longer then any of his Predecessors for 500 years) full 29 years; and died April 12, 1443.

WILLIAM LAXTON, Son to John Laxton, of Oundle in this County, was bred a Grocer in London, where he so prospered by his painful endeavours, that he was chosen Lord Mayor, anno Domini 1544. He founded a fair School and Almshouse at Oundle in this County, with convenient maintenance, well maintained at this day by the worshipful Company of Grocers; and hath been, to my knowledge, the Nursery of many Scholars, most eminent in the University.

These Latine Verses are inscribed in the Front of the building:

"Oundellæ natus, Londini parta labore,
Laxtonus posuit senibus puerisque levamen."

"At Oundle born, what he did get
In London with great pain,
Laxton to young and old hath set
A comfort to remain."

He died anno Domini 1556, the 29th of July; and lyeth buried, under a fair Tombe, in the Chancell of Saint Antonies, London.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

NICHOLAS LATHAM was born at Brigtock¹ in this County, and afterwards became Minister of All-Saints Church in Barn-wells. This man had no considerable estate left him from his father, nor eminent addition of wealth from his friends, nor enjoyed any dignity in the Church of England, nor ever held more then one moderate Benefice. And yet, by God's blessing on his *vivacious frugality*, he got so great an estate, that he told a friend he could have left his son, had he had one, land to the value of *five hundred* pounds by the year. But, though he had no issue, yet, making the Poor his heirs, he left the far greatest part of his estate to *pious uses*; founded several small Schools with salaries in Country Villages; and founded a most beautiful Almes-house at Oundle in this County; and I could wish that all houses of the like nature were but continued and ordered so well as this is, according to the Will of the Founder. He died anno Domini 1620; and lyeth buried in the Chancel of his own Parish, having lived 72 years.

¹ So saith the Inscription on his Monument.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, Baron of Boughton, and eldest son to Sir Edward Montague Knight, was born in this County; a *pious, peaceable, and hospitable Patriot*. It was not the least part of his outward happiness, that, having no male issue by his *first wife*, and marrying when past *fifty* years of age, he lived to see his son enriched with hopeful children. "I behold him, as *bountiful Barsillai*¹, superannuated for courtly pleasures, and therefore preferring to live honorably in his *own Country*, wherein he was generally beloved, so that popularity may be said to have *affected* him, who never *affected* it: for, in evidence of the vanity thereof, he used to say. "Do the common sort of people *nineteen* courtesies together; and yet you may lose their love, if you do but go over the stile before them." He was a bountiful Benefactor to Sidney Colledge, and builded and endowed an Almshouse at Weekley in this County.

"As there no bands in their death²," is an outward favour many *Wicked* have, many *Godly men want*; amongst whom, this good Lord, who died in restraint in the Savoy, on the account of his Loyalty to his Sovereign. Let none grudge him the enjoying of his *judgement*, a *purchase* he so *dearly bought*, and *truly paid for*, whose death happened in the year of our Lord 164 . .

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

There is a Memorial entred on the Wall of the Cathedral of Peterborough, for *one* who, being *Sexton* thereof, interred *two Queens* therein [Katharine Dowager, and Mary of Scotland,] more then *fifty* years intervening betwixt their several sepulchres. This *vivacious Sexton* also buried *two generations*, or the people in that place *twice over*. Thus having built *many houses* (so I find Graves frequently called *Domus Æternales*) for others, some (as it was fitting) performed this last office unto him³. Thus though Sextons often meet with bad savours arising from Corps *too much* (or rather *too little*) corrupted, yet is the instance of his long life aleadged, by such who maintain, that the smelling to perfect mould made of mens consumed bodies is a preservative of life.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. John Rest - -	Will. Rest - -	Peterborough -	Grocer - - -	1516.
2. Will. Laxton -	John Laxton - -	Yongdell - -	Grocer - - -	1544.
3. Ralph Freeman -	Will. Freeman -	Northampton -	Clothworker -	1633.

Reader, this is one of the Twelve Counties, whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower in the Reign of King Henry the Sixth.

SHERIFFS OF NORTHAMPTON.

Anno.	HEN. II.				
1	Rich. Basset, & Albus de Vere.	16	Rob. <i>filius</i> Gawini, for <i>five years</i> .	2	Rich. Engaigne.
2	Simon <i>filius</i> Petri.	21	Hugo de Gaudewill.	3	<i>Idem</i> .
3	<i>Idem</i> .	22	<i>Idem</i> .	4	Gal. <i>filius</i> Petri, & Rob. <i>filius</i> Radulp.
4		23	<i>Idem</i> .	5	<i>Idem</i> .
5	<i>Idem</i> .	24	Tho. <i>filius</i> Bernardi, for <i>six years</i> .	6	Gal. & Simon de Patishull.
6		30	Tho. & Rad. Morin.	7	Simon de Patishull, for <i>four years</i> .
7	<i>Idem</i> .	31	Galfr. <i>filius</i> Petri.		
8	Hugo Gubion.	32	<i>Idem</i> .		
9	<i>Idem</i> .	33	<i>Idem</i> .		
10	Simon <i>filius</i> Petri, & Hugo Gubion.			Anno	JOH. REG.
11	Simon, for <i>five years</i> .	Anno	RICH. I.	1	Simon. Patishull, for <i>five years</i> .
		1	Gal. <i>filius</i> Petri.		

¹ 2 Samuel xix. 35.

² Psalm lxxiii. 4.

³ Of old Scarlet, this venerable sexton, see a portrait, and some further particulars, in the "History of Fotheringay." Bibl. Top. Brit. No. xl. p. 112. N.

- 6 Rob. de Sancei, & Hen. *filius Petri.*
 7 *Idem.*
 8 Pet. de Stores, & Gilb. Groc.
 9 Wal. de Preston, & Joh. de Ulcot, ut Custos.
 10 Walt. de Preston, ut Custos.
 11 Rob. de Braybrook, ut Custos.
 12 Rob. ut Custos.
 13 Rob. & Hen. *fil. ejus.*
 14 H. Braybrook, ut Custos.
 15 Rob. & Hen. ut Custos.
 16 Hen. de Braybrook, ut Custos.
 17 *Idem.*

Anno HEN. III.

- 1 Falc. de Breantre, & Rad. de Bray, *for eight years.*
 9 Rad. de Trublevil, & Rad. Washingbury, *for four years.*
 13 Steph. de Segne, & Will. de Marawast, *for six years.*
 19 Hen. de Rada, *for five years.*
 25 Will. de Coleworth.
 26 *idem.*
 27 Alan. de Maidwell, *for six years.*
 33 Simon de Thorp.
 34 *Idem.*
 35 Rob. Bassett.
 36 *Idem.*
 37 Will. de Insula.
 38 Hugo de Manneby.
 39 *Idem.*
 40 Will. de Insula.
 41 Hugo de Manneby.
 42 *Idem.*
 43 Eustacius de Watford.
 44 Simon de Patishull.
 45 *Idem.*
 46 *Idem.*

- 47 Alanus de Tash.
 48 Alanus de Insh.
 49 *Idem.*
 50 *Idem.*
 51 Warin. de Basingburn, & Joh. de Oxenden Clic.
 52 Joh. de Moyne, & Nich. de Maunden.
 53 *Idem.*
 54 *Idem.*
 55 Will. de Boyvill.
 Anno EDW. I.
 1 Will. de Bowvill.
 2 Gilb. de Kirkby, *for five years.*
 7 Tho. de Arden.
 8 Rob. de Band.
 9 Rob. de Band in Charta quidem Asp. H. *for nine years.*
 18 Joh. Druell, *for twelve years.*
 30 Rob. de Veer.
 31 Joh. de Ashton, *for five years.*

Anno EDW. II.

- 1
 2 Almaric. de Nodardus, & Simon de Greenhull.
 3 Joh. de Willoughby.
 4 *Idem.*
 5 *Idem.*
 6 Gal. de Bradden.
 7 Tho. Wale.
 8 Eustac. de Barnby.
 9 Joh. de Ashton.
 10 Joh. de Hoby.
 11 Joh. de Honby.
 12 Joh. & Egid. de Cugelio.
 13 Joh. de Honby, Egid. de Cugelio, & Joh. de Wittebur, Egid. de Cugegio, & Joh. de Wittlebur.
 14 Hum. de Basingburne, & Joh. Sto. Mauro.
 15 Hum. Basingburne.
 16

- 17 Joh. de Sto. Mauro, & Joh. Daundelin.
 18 Joh. & Joh.
 19 Joh. Daudelin.

Anno EDW. III.

- 1 Will. de Sto. Mauro, & Simon de Lansball.
 2 Will. de Sto. Mauro.
 3 Tho. Wake.
 4 *Idem.*
 5 Tho. de Buckton.
 6 *Idem.*
 7 Will. Lovell, *for four years.*
 11 Tho. Wake.
 12 *Idem.*
 13 Tho. Wake de Blisworth.
 14 *Idem.*
 15 *Idem.*
 16 Tho. de Babenham.
 17 Tho. de Buckton.
 18 Rob. Pandeley.
 19 *Idem.*
 20 *Idem.*
 21 Walt. Parles.
 22 *Idem.*
 23 Rich. Blundel.
 24 *Idem.*
 25 Pet. Mallore.
 26 Walt. Parles.
 27 *Idem.*
 28 *Idem.*
 29 Joh. de Kaynes, *for four years.*
 33 Andre. Landwath.
 34 Walt. Parles.
 35 Rich. Wydevill, *for eight years.*
 43 Tho. de Preston.
 44 *Idem.*
 45 Rich. Wydenell.
 46 Rob. Hotot.
 47 Simon Ward.
 48 Joh. Karnell.
 49 Tho. de Preston.
 50 Rob. Potelevyn.
 51 Joh. Karnell.

SHERIFFS OF NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	RICH. II.		
1	Tho. de Preston	- - Preston.	
2	Joh. Lions.		
3	Joh. Paveley	- - - - - Erm. on a fess Az. 3 crosses patey O.	

4 Joh.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
4	Joh. Widevill	- - Grafton	- - - Arg. a fess and canton G.
5	Johan. Lions.		
6	Ro. Atte Chaumbre	- - - - -	- - - Arg. 3 chevrons S.
7	Nich. Litlinges.		
8	Rog. Chaumbre	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Joh. Widevill	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Joh. Paveley	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Ro. de la Chaumbre		<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Rad. Parles.		
13	Joh. Paveley, mi.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Joh. Widevill	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Joh. Tindall	- - - Deane	- - - Arg. a fess indented, and 3 cressants in chief G.
16	Joh. Mallore	- - - Winewick	- - - O. 3 lions passant guardant S.
17	Johan. Mulsho	- - - - -	- - - Erm. on a bend S. 3 goats' heads erased Arg.
18	<i>Idem</i>	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i> [armed O.]
19	<i>Idem</i>	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Joh. Warwick	- - - - -	- - - Checkée O. and Az. a chevron Erm.
21	Joh. Mulsho	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	<i>Idem</i>	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno HEN. IV.

1	Joh. Warwicke	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Cope	- - - Canons Ashby	- Arg. on a chevron Az. 'twixt three roses G. slipped and leaved three flower de luzes O.
	&		
	Joh. Chetwood	- - Warkworth	- - Quarterly, Arg. and G. four crosses patée [counterchanged.]
3	Egid. Malorye.		
4	Warin. Lucyen.		
5	<i>Idem.</i>		
6	Rich. Wedenhall.		
7	Tho. Widevill	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Rad. Grene	- - - Greens-Norton	- Az. three bucks trippant O.
9	Rad. Parles.		
10	Tho. Mulsho	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Tho. Widevill	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Mat. Swetenham.		

Anno HEN. V.

1	Tho. Wake	- - - Blisworth	- - - O. two bars and three torteauxes in chief G.
2	Rad. Grene	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Tho. Widevill	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Tho. Grene, mil.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Joh. Manutell.		
6	Tho. Wake	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Tho. Pilkinton	- - - - -	- - - Arg. a cross patonce voided G.
8	Tho. Wodevill	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	<i>Idem</i>	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno HEN. VI.

1	Tho. Wodevill	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Tho. Holland	- - Brackley	- - Az. semé de flower de liz. a lion rampant [guardant Arg.]
3	Johan. Wakerley.		
4	Joh. Catesby	- - - Catesby	- - - Az. two lions passant S. coroné O.
5	Tho. Chaumbre	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Johan. Kivett.		
7	Tho. Widevill	- - Grafton.	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
8 Geor. Longvill - -	Little Billing - -	G. a fess indented 'twixt six cross crosets Arg.
9 Will. Branuspatch.		
10 Joh. Colpeper - -	- - - - -	Arg. a bend engrailed G.
11 Tho. Chaumbre - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Tho. Wodevill - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Tho. Wake - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Joh. Holland, mi. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Will. Vaux - - -	Harrowden - -	Checkée Arg. and G. on a chevron Az. three [roses O.
16 Rich. Widevill - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Tho. Chaumbre - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Eustat. Burnby - -	- - - - -	Arg. two bars a lion passant gardant in chief G.
19 Tho. Holland - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Tho. Green, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Will. Catesby - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Joh. Marbury.		
23 Hen. Green - - -	Drayton - -	Arg. a cross engrailed G.
24 Walt. Mauntell.		
25 Tho. Wake - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Joh. Holland, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27 Eustat. Burnby - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Will. Vaux - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Tho. Wake - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Will. Catesby, ar. -	Ashby St. Legers	<i>ut prius.</i>
31 Nich. Griffin, ar. -	Dingly - - -	S. a griffin segreant Arg.
32 Will. Vaux - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Tho. Green, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Will. Catesby, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Nich. Griffin, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Tho. Green, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Rob. Olney - - -	Catesby.	
38 Will. Mauntell, ar.		

Anno EDW. IV.

1 Will. Fairfax, ar. - - - - -	Arg. three bars gemelles G.; over all a lion [rampant S.
2 Tho. Walker, ar.	
3 <i>Idem.</i>	
4 Walt. Mountell.	
5 Hen. Green, ar. - -	Draiton - - - <i>ut prius.</i>
6 Hen. Hudleston - -	- - - - - G. fretée Arg.
7 Rad. Hastings - - -	- - - - - Arg. a maunch S.
8 Rog. Salisbury, ar. -	- - - - - G. a lion rampant Arg. crowned betwixt three [crescents O.
9 Guido Walston.	
10 Will. Newenham.	
11 Rad. Hastings - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
12 Joh. Hulcot.	
13 Hen. Hudleston - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
14 Rich. Griffin, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>
15 Ric. Knightley, ar. -	Fawsley - - Quarterly Erm. and O. three pales G.
16 <i>Nullus Titulus in hoc Rotulo.</i>	
17 Rog. Salisbury - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
18 Will. Chaumbre - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
19 Will. Catesby, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>
20 Will. Newenham.	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
21	Rob. Pemberton, ar.	Rushden - - -	{ Arg. a chevron betwixt three buckets S. handled and hooped O. Barry nebuly of six O. and G.
22	Tho. Lovell - - -	Astwell - - -	
Anno RICH. III.			
1	Rob. Wittelbury.		
2	Rog. Wake, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Rich. Burton, ar. - - - - -		Az. a fess 'twixt three talbots' heads erased O.
Anno HEN. VII.			
1	Hen. Veer, ar. - -	Addington - -	Quarterly G. and O. in the first a mullet
2	Rich. Knightley - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[Arg.
3	Guido Wolston.		
4	David. Phillipps.		
5	Tho. Haliswood - - - - -		Arg. on a chevron G. three lozenges Erm.
6	Tho. Lovel, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	betwixt three outlets S. on a chief Az. three nut-trees O.
7	Guid. Walston, m.		
8	Rob. Witlebury.		
9	Joh. Danvers, ar. - - - - -		{ G. a chevron Arg. 'twixt three mullets of six points O. Partée per pale Arg. and G. a fess Az.
10	Joh. Dyve, ar. - -	Haddon - - -	
11	Nich. Vaux, mil. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Will. Hertwell.		
13	Will. Salisbury, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Hum. Catesby, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Rich. Burton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Fulc. Wodehull, a.		
17	Nich. Vaux, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Tho. Andrews, ar. -	Harlston - - -	G. a saltire O. surmounted with another Vert.
19	Joh. Dyve, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Rich. Griffin, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Tho. Lovell, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Joh. Tresham, ar. -	Rushton - - -	{ Partée per saltire S. and O. six trefoils of the second. Checky O. and Az. a fess G. fretty Erm.
23	Tho. Cheyne, mil. - - - - -		
24	Joh. Mulshow, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno HEN. VIII.			
1	Tho. Parre, mil. -	Greens-Norton -	Arg. two bars Az. a border engrailed S.
2	Ric. Knightley, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Joh. Spew, ar.		
4	Rad. Lane, ar. - -	Horton - - -	Partée per pale Az. and G. three saltires Arg.
5	Joh. Catesby, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Rob. Mathew, ar. -	Braden.	
7	Nich. Wodehull.		
8	Nich. Vaux, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Will. Parre, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Will. Gascoigne - - - - -		Arg. on a pale S. a lucies head erased O.
11	Tho. Lucy, mil. - - - - -		G. crusuly O. three lucies hauriant Arg.
12	Joh. Mulshow, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Will. Parre, mil. -	Horton.	
14	Joh. Clarke, mil. - - - - -		See our observations on the 21 year.
15	Wil. Fitz.-Wil. sen.	Milton - - -	Lozengy Arg. and G.
16	Tho. Tresham, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Walt. Mauntel, m.		

Name.	Place.	Arms.
18 Hum. Stafford, m.	- - - - -	O. a chevron G. and a quarter Erm.
19 Nich. Odell, ar.		
20 Will. Fitz.-Will. m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Joh. Clarke, mil.	Stamford - - -	Az. frettée Arg.
22 Rich. Cave, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a fess Erm. betwixt six seameaves' heads
23 Will. Spencer, m.	Althorp.	[erased Arg.
& David Sissill, ar.	Stamford - - -	Barry of 10 Arg. and Az. on six escucheons
24 David Cecill, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[S. as many lions rampant of the first.
25 Will. Parr, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Tho. Griffin, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
27 Joh. Clarke, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Will. Newenham.		
29 Will. Parr, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Anth. Catesby, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Tho. Tresham, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Will. Newenham.		
33 Rob. Kikeman, m.		
34 Rich. Catesby, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Tho. Brudenell, ar.	Dean. - - -	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three caps Az.
36 Tho. Griffin, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[turn'd up Ermin.
37 Joh. Cope, ar.		
38 Tho. Cave, ar.	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno EDW. VI.

1 Hum. Stafford, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
2 Tho. Tresham, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
3 Rich. Catesby, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
4 Tho. Andrews, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
5 Joh. Spencer, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
6 Tho. Lovell, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>

Anno PHIL. & MAR.

1 Tho. Cave, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
1,2 Val. Knightley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>
2,3 Tho. Tresham, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
3,4 Tho. Andrews, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
4,5 Joh. Fermor, mil.	- - - - - Arg. a fess S. 'twixt three leopards' heads
5,6 Joh. Spencer, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>

Anno ELIZ. REG.

1 Edw. Montague, ar.	Boughton - -	Arg. three fusils in fess G. a border S.
2 Tho. Lovell, ar.	- Astwell - - -	Barry nebule of six O. and G.
3 Tho. Spencer, ar.	- Althrop - - -	{ Arg. a fess Ermin. 'twixt six seamaves' heads erased Arg.
4 Tho. Catesby, ar.	- Ashby St. Legers	
5 Rob. Lane, mil.	- Horton - - -	Arg. two lions passant S. coroné O.
6 Edm. Brudenel, ar.	- Deane - - -	{ Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three caps Az. turned up Erm.
7 Hum. Stafford, m.	- Blatherwick - -	
8 Edw. Elmes, ar.	- Lilford - - -	{ Erm. two bars S. each charged with five elme- leaves transposed O.
9 Ric. Knightley, m.	- Fawesly - - -	
10 Tho. Andrews, ar.	- Cherwello' - -	Quarterly Erm. and O. three pales G.
11 Will. Sanders, ar.	- - - - -	G. a cross O. surmounted of another Vert.
		{ Partée per pale S. and Arg. three elephants' heads counterchanged.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
12	Ed. Mountague, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Joh. Spencer, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Tho. Lovel, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Tho. Tresham, ar.	- Rushton - - -	Partée per saltire S. and O. six trefoils of the
16	Edm. Onley, ar.		[second.
17	Rog. Cave, ar.	- Stanford - - -	Az. frettée Arg.
18	Tho. Brooke, ar.	- Gr. Okely - - -	O. on a fess Az. three scallops of the first.
19	Edm. Brudnell, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Tho. Cecil, mil.	- Burghley - - -	{ Barry of ten Arg. and Az. on six escucheons S. as many lions rampant of the first.
21	Will. Chauncy, ar.	- Edgecorte - - -	O. three chevrons engrailed G.
22	Rich. Knightly, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Joh. Isham, ar.	- Longport - - -	G. a fess and three piles in chief wavée, in
24	Edw. Griffin, ar.	- Dingley - - -	S. a griffin surgeant Arg. [point Arg.
25	Joh. Spencer, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
26	Euseb. Isham, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
27	Barth. Tate, ar.		
28	Tho. Andrews, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Edw. Saunders, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Ed. Mountague, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
31	Geor. Farmer, mil.	- Easton - - -	Arg. a fess S. 'twixt three leopards' heads
32	Joh. Spencer, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[erased G.
33	Edw. Watson, ar.	- Rockingham - - -	{ Arg. on a chevron ingrailed Az. 'twixt three martlets S. as many crescents O.
34	Anth. Mildmay, ar.	- Apethorp - - -	Arg. three lions rampant Az.
35	Thob. Chauncy, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Joh. Read, ar.	- - - - -	G. on a bend Arg. three shovellers S. beaked O.
37	Edw. Mountague	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Tho. Molsho, ar.	- Thingdon - - -	Erm. on a bend S. three goats' heads erased
39	Rich. Chetwood, a.		[Arg. armed O.
40	Eras. Draydon, ar.	- Canons Ashby -	Az. a lion rampant; in chief a globe 'twixt
41	Will. Browne, ar.		[two stars O.
42	Ed. Mountague, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
43	Rob. Spencer, mil.	- - - - -	Quarterly, Arg. and G. the second and third charged with a fret O.; over all on a bend S. three escallops of the first.
44	Geo. Sherley, ar.	- Astwell - - -	Paly of six O. and Az. a canton Erm.
45	Wil. Tate, ar. & 1 Jac.		
anno JAC. REG.			
1	Will. Tate, ar.		
2	Art. Fhogkmorton	- - - - -	G. on a chevron Arg. three bars gemellée S.
3	Joh. Freeman, ar.	- Great Billing.	
4	Will. Samuell, m.		
5	Wil. Fitz-Will. m.	- Milton - - -	Lozengée Arg. and G.
6	Tho. Elmes, ar.	- Greens-Norton -	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Will. Saunders	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Tho. Tresham, m.	- Newton - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Joh. Isham, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Euse. Andrews, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Joh. Wiseman, ar.	- - - - -	S. a chevron betwixt three cronells (or Spear
12	Will. Willmer, a.	- Sywell.	[burs) Arg.
13	God. Chibnall, ar.	- Orlebere.	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
14 Tho. Brooke, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
15 Hat. Farmer, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
16 Sim. Norwich, mil.	-	Branton.
17 Eras. Dryden, bar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
18 Lodi. Pemberton, m.	Rushton - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three buckets S.
19 Joh. Hanbury, mil.	Kelmarsh.	[handled and hooped O.]
20 Mose. Troyoll, ar.		
21 Edw. Shugburgh, a.	Nazeby - - -	S. a chevron betwixt three mullets Arg.
22 Wil. Chauncy, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno CAR. REG.

1 Ric. Knightley, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Joh. Davers, mil.	- - - - -	G. a chevron inter three mullets O.	
3 Joh. Worley, ar.	-	Dodford.	
4 Hen. Robinson, m.	-	Cransley.	
5 Tho. Elmes, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Fran. Nicholls, ar.	-	Faxton.	
7 Joh. Hewett, bar.	Hemington - - -	S. a chevron counter-battillé betwixt three	
8 Lo. Watson, m. & b.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[owles Arg.]	
9 Rich. Samwell, m.			
10 Joh. Driden, bar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Caro. Cokaine, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. three cockes G.	
12 Rob. Banaster, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a cross patée S.	
13 Joh. Handbury, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Phil. Hollman, ar.			
15 Chri. Yelverton, m.	Easton - - -	Arg. three lioncels rampant G. a chief of the	
16 Anth. Haslewood.		[second.]	
17 Will. Wilmer, m.			
18			
19 Edr. Farmer, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 <i>Idem.</i>			
21			
22 Will. Ward, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a cross patée O.	

HENRY VI.

16. RICHARD WIDEVILL, alias WODEVILL.]

He was a vigorous Knight, and married Jaquet Duchess of Bedford, of most antient extraction in this County, which (as it appears in the Leidger-book of Sopewell Abby) had flourished *four* generations before him at Grafton Honor in this County. Malicious, therefore, the cavil of Richard Duke of York (which the *Stage Poet* hath got by the end), affirming, "that they were *made noble*, who were *not worth a Noble*;" when this Knight was, by his Son-in-law King Edward the Fourth, created Earl of Rivers; and although his Issue male failed in the next generation, yet am I confident that, besides the apparent Royal Loine, an ordinary Herauld may, with little pains, derive all the ancient Nobility of England from his six Daughters, most honorably married.

23. HENRY GREEN.]

He was a very wealthy man (but of a different family from those of *Greens-Norton*, as appears by his Armes), who first built the fair House of Draiton in this County. He had one sole daughter and heir, Constance, married to John Stafford Earl of Wiltshire, to whom she bare Edward Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, who died without Issue; so that her large inheritance devolved unto the family of the Veers; of whom anon ¹.

¹ In the first of King Henry VII. p. 182.

HENRY VII.

1. HENRY VEER, Ac.]

He was son to Richard Veer Esquire, of Addington, by Isabel his wife, sister, and, at last, sole heir to Henry Green, of Drayton, Esquire, of whom formerly¹. This Henry was afterwards knighted; and, dying without Issue-male, Elizabeth his daughter and co-heir was married to John, first Lord Mordant, to whom she brought Drayton-house in this County, and other fair lands, as the partage of her portion.

11. NICHOLAS VAUX, Mil.]

He was a jolly Gentleman, both for Camp and Court, a great Reveller, good as well in a *March* as a *Masque*: being Governour of Guines in Picardie, whom King Henry the Eighth, for his Loyalty and Valour, created Baron of Harowden in this County, ancestor to Edward Lord Vaux now living [1659.]

This Sir Nicholas, when young, was the greatest Gallant of the English Court; no Knight, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, appearing in so costly an equipage; when he wore a gown of purple velvet, pight with pieces of gold, so thick and massive, that it was valued (besides the silk and furs) at a *thousand pounds*²; and the next day wore a *Collar of SS.* which weighed (as Goldsmiths reported) *eight hundred pounds of Nobles*.

Some will wonder, that *Empson* and *Dudley* (the Royal Promoters then in prime) did not catch him by the *Collar*, or pick an hole in his *Gown*, upon the breach of some rusty Penal Sumptuary Statute; the rather, because lately the Earl of Oxford was heavily fined for supernumerous attendance. But know, that King Henry could better bear with *gallantry* than *greatness* in his Subjects, especially when such expence cost himself nothing, and conduced much to the solemnity of his Son's Nuptials. Besides, such Plate, as *wrought*, employed Artizans; as *massive*, retain'd its intrinsic value, with little loss, either of the Owners or Commonwealth.

HENRY VIII.

1. THOMAS PAR, Mil.]

His former residence was at Kendal-Castle in Westmerland, whence he removed into this Country, having married Maud, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Thomas Green, of Green-Norton³. He was father to Queen Katharine Par (which rendereth a probability of her nativity in this County), and to William Marquiss of Northampton; of whom hereafter.

15. WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAMS, Sen. Mil.]

This must be the person of whom I read this memorable passage, in Stow's Survey of London⁴:

"Sir William Fitz-Williams the elder, being a Merchant-Taylor, and servant sometime to Cardinal Wolsey, was chosen Alderman of Bread-street-Ward in London, anno 1506. Going afterward to dwell at Milton in Northampton-shire, in the fall of the Cardinal, his former Master, he gave him kind entertainment there, at his house in the Country. For which deed, being called before the King, and demanded how he durst entertain so great an Enemy to the State; his answer was, "that he had not contemptuously or wilfully done it; but onely, because he had been his Master, and (partly) the means of his greatest fortunes." The King was so well pleased with his answer, that, saying himself had few such servants, he immediately Knighted him, and afterwards made him a Privy Counsellour."

But we have formerly spoken of the benefactions of this worthy Knight, in the County of Essex, whereof he was Sheriffe in the Sixth of King Henry the Eighth.

¹ In the 23d of Henry VI.

² Stow's Chronicle, page 483.

³ Mills, in Catalogue of Honour, p. 1026.

⁴ Page 89.

13. WILLIAM PAR, Mil.]

I have cause to be confident, that this was he who, being Uncle and Lord Chamberlain to Queen Katharine Par, was afterwards, by King Henry the Eighth, created Baron Par of Horton. Left *two* daughters onely, married into the Families of Tressame and Lane. The Reader is requested to distinguish him from his *Name-sake Nephew*, Sheriffe in the 25th of this King's Reign; of whom hereafter.

21. JOHN CLARKE, Mil.]

I find there was one Sir John Clarke, Knight, who, in the fifth of Henry the Eighth, at the Siege of Terrowane, took prisoner Lewis de Orleans, Duke of Longevile, and Marquiss of Rotueline. This Sir John bare, for his paternal Coat, Argent on a bend Gules, three Swans proper, between as many Pellets.

But afterwards, in memory of his service aforesaid, by special command from the King, his Coat armour was rewarded with a Canton Sinister Azure, and thereupon a *Demi-ranunc* mounting *Argent*, armed *Or*, between *two Flowers de lices* in *Chief* of the last, over all a *Batune dexter-ways Argent*, as being the Arms of the Duke his Prisoner, and by Martial-law belonging to him¹.

He lieth buried in the next County, viz. in the Church of Tame in Oxfordshire, where his Coat and cause thereof is expressed on his Monument. If this be not the same with Sir John Clarke our Sheriffe, I am utterly at a loss, and desire some other's courteous direction.

All I will adde is this; If any demand why this Knight did onely give a parcel, and not the entire Arms of the Duke his Prisoner; a learned Antiquary² returns this satisfactory answer: That he who taketh a Christian Captive is to give but part of his *Arms* (to mind him of charitable moderation in using his success); intimating withall, that one taking a Pagan Prisoner may justifie the bearing of his whole Coat by the Laws of Armory.

I must not conceal that I have read in a most excellent Manuscript, viz. the "View of Staffordshire," made by Sampson Erderswicke, Esquire: that one William Stamford, in that County, had good land given him therein, for taking the Duke of Longevile prisoner, August the 16th, in the fifth of King Henry the Eighth. History will not allow *two* Dukes of Longevile Captives; and yet I have a belief for them both, that Sir John Clarke and William Stamford were *causæ sociæ* of his Captivity; and the King remunerated them both, the former with an addition of *honour*, the latter with an accession of *estate*.

23. WILLIAM SPENCER, Miles, & DAVID SISSILL, Arm.

24. DAVID CECILL, Arm.]

Sir William Spencer dying [it seems] in his Sherivalty, David Sissill supplied the remainder of that, and was Sheriffe the next year. This David had *three* times been *Alderman*³ of *Stamford*⁴ (part whereof, called Saint Martin's, is in this County), viz. 1504, 1515, and 1526; and now twice Sheriffe of the County, which proves him a person both of Birth, Brains, and Estate; seeing, in that age, in this County so plentiful of capable persons, none were advanced to that office, except *Esquires* at least of much merit. The different spelling of his name is easily answered, the one being according to his extraction, of the *Sitsills* of *Atterynnis* in Herefordshire, the other according to the vulgar pronunciation. All I will adde is this, that his Grand-child William Cecil (afterwards Baron of Burghley, and Lord Treasurer of England), being born anno 1521, was just *ten* years of age in the Sherivalty of this David his Grand-father⁵.

25. WILLIAM PAR, Mil.]

He was son to Sir Thomas Par, of whom before. Ten years after, viz. in the 35th year of his Reign, King Henry the Eighth (having newly married his Sister Queen Katharine Par), made him Lord Par of Kendall, and Earl of Essex, in right of Anne Bourcher his wife.

¹ Gwillim's Display of Heraldry, page 2. edition 1.

² Camden, in Remains.

³ The head Officer of Stamford was then so styled; see before in Lincolnshire, p. 23.

⁴ R. Butcher, in Survey of Stamford, p. 43.

⁵ Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1598.

King Edward the Sixth created him Marquiss of Northampton. Under Queen Mary, he was condemned for siding with Queen Jane; but pardoned his life, and restored to his *lands*, as by Queen Elizabeth to his *honour*. Much was he given to Musick and Poetry; and wanted not personal valour, not *unskillful*, though *unsuccessful*, in military conduct, as in the employment against Ket. He died anno Domini 1571, without issue.

QUEEN MARY.

2, 3. THOMAS TRESSAM, Mil.]

He was a person of great command in this County, and was zealous (against the *Court Faction*) in proclaiming and promoting Queen Mary to the Crown. She therefore, in gratitude, made him the *first and last Lord Prior* of the re-erected Order of Saint John of Jerusalem. Dying without issue, and being buried in Rushton Church, his large lands descended to his Kinsman and Heir Thomas Tressam; of whom hereafter.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

6. EDMUND BRUDENELL, Arm.]

This is that worthy person, of whom (afterwards Knighted) Master Camden entereth this honorable memorial¹:

"E quibus *Edmundus Brudenel*, Eques auratus, non ita pridem defunctus, venerandæ Antiquitatis summis fuit cultor, & admirator."

He may seem to have entailed his learned and liberal inclinations and abilities, on his (though not *Son*) *Heir*, Thomas Lord Brudenell of Stoughton, then whom none of our Nobility more able in the English Antiquities.

15. THOMAS TRESSAM, Arm.]

The Queen knighted him, in the 18th year of her Reign, at Kenelworth. Hard to say whether greater his *delight* or *skill* in Buildings, though more forward in beginning, then fortunate in finishing his fabricks; amongst which the Market-house at Rothwell, adorned with the Armes of the Gentry of the County, was highly commendable. Having many Daughters, and being a great house-keeper, he matched most of them into honorable, the rest of them into worshipful and wealthy Families. He was zealous in the Romish persuasion (though as yet not *convicted*), which afterwards cost him a long confinement in Wisbich-Castle.

20. THOMAS CECILL, Mil.]

He was eldest son to Sir William Cecill, then Baron of Burghley, who would not have him by favour excused from serving his Country. He afterwards was Earl of Exeter; and married Dorothy one of the Co-heirs of the Lord Latimer. These joyntly bestowed one hundred and eight pounds *per annum* on Clare-hall in Cambridge.

28. THOMAS ANDREWS, Arm.]

He attended the Execution of the Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay-Castle, demeaning himself with much gravity, to his great commendation².

34. ANTHONY MILDMAY, Esq.]

He was son to Sir Walter, Privy-Councillor, and Founder of Emanuel-colledge. This Anthony was by Queen Elizabeth knighted, and sent over into France on an Embassy; upon the same token, he was at Geneva the same time (Reader, I have it from uncontrollable intelligence) when Theodore Beza, their Minister, was convened before their Consistory, and publicly checqu'd for preaching too eloquently; he pleaded, "that what they called eloquence in him, was not affected, but natural; and promised to endeavour more plainness for the future." Sir Anthony, by Grace Co-heir to Sir Henry Sherington, had one daughter, Mary, married to Sir Francis Fane, afterwards Earl of Westmerland.

¹ Britannia, in Northamptonshire.

² Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1567.

43. ROBERT SPENCER, Mil.]

He was the fifth Knight of his Family in an immediate succession¹, well allied and extracted, being a branch descended from the Spencers Earls of Gloucester and Winchester². By King James, in the first of his Reign, he was created Baron Spencer of Wormeleiton in the County of Warwick. He was a good Patriot, of a quick and clear spirit, as by one passage may appear.

Speaking in Parliament of the valour of their English Ancestors, in defending the liberties of the Nation; "Your Ancestors," said the Earl of Arundel, "were keeping of *Sheep* (that Lord and his predecessors being known for the greatest Sheep-masters in England) when those liberties were defended."—"If they were in keeping of *Sheep*," return'd the other, "yours were then in plotting of *Treason*." Whose animosities for the present cost both of them a confinement; yet so that afterwards the Upper House ordered *reparations* to this Lord Spencer, as first (and causelessly) provoked³.

This Lord was also he who, in the first of King James, was sent (with Sir William Dethick, Principal King of Armes) to Frederick Duke of Wirtenberge, elected into the Order of the Garter; to present and invest him with the *robes and ornaments* thereof, which were accordingly, with great solemnity, performed in the Cathedral of Studgard⁴.

KING JAMES.

2. ARTHUR THROGMORTON, Mil.]

He was son to that eminent Knight, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton (of whom in Warwickshire); and his Sister was married to Sir Walter Raleigh. This Sir Arthur was a most ingenious Gentleman; and, dying without Issue-male, his large estate was parted amongst his four daughters, married to the Lord Dacres, the Lord Wotton, Sir Peter Temple of Stow, Baronet, and Sir Edward Partridge.

3. JOHN FREEMAN, Arm.]

He died without issue; and was a most bountiful Benefactour to Clare-hall in Cambridge; giving two thousand pounds to the founding of Fellowships and Scholarships therein.

12. WILLIAM WILLMER, Arm.]

He was the first Pensioner, as Doctor James Mountague the first Master, and Sir John Brewerton first Scholar, of the House in Sidney-Colledge; being all *three* of them (but in several proportions) Benefactours to that Foundation.

22. WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, Mil.]

These have been very (but I know not how) antient in this County, but far antienter in Yorkshire; for I meet with this Inscription on a Monument at Sabridgeworth in Hertfordshire:

"Hic jacent Johannes Chaney, Ar. filius & heres Johannis Chaney, Ar. filii & heredis Willielmi Chaney, Mil. quondam Baronis de Shorpenbek in Com. Ebor. & Anna uxor ejus, una filiarum Johannis Leventhorpe, Ar. qui quidem Johannes obiit vii Maii MCCCCXXIX. & Anna, ii Decemb. MCCCCXXVII. quorum animabus. . . ."

It appeareth to me, by a well-proved Pedigree, that Henry Chaney, Esq. of Yardlebury in Hertfordshire is the *direct descendant* from the aforesaid John Chaney, whose Epitaph we have inserted.

KING CHARLES.

7. JOHN HEWET, Baronet.]

He had not one foot of land, nor house (hiring *Hemington* of the Lord Mountague), in the whole County, though several Statutes⁵ have provided that the Sheriff should have sufficient land in the same Shire to answer the King and his People. The best is, this Baronet

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Northamptonshire.

² Guillim's Display of Heraldry, p. 274, first edition.

³ Wilson, in the Life of King James.

⁴ Stow's Chronicle, p. 128.

⁵ 9 Edward II. Lincolnshire; 4 Edward III. c. 9; 5 Edward III. c. 4.

had a very fair estate elsewhere. And, as our English Proverb saith, "What is lost in the Hundred, will be found in the Shire:" so what was lost in the Shire, would be found in the Land. However, this was generally beheld as an injury; that, because he had offended a great Courtier, the Sherivalty was by power imposed upon him.

THE FAREWELL.

The worst I wish this my Native County is, that *Nine* (a River which some will have so term'd from *Nine* Tributary Rivolets) were *Ten*; I mean, made navigable from Peterburg to Northampton¹; a design which hath always met with many back-friends, as *private profit is* (though a secret) a *sworn enemy to the general good*.

Sure I am, the *Hollanders* (the best copy of thrift in Christendome) teach their *little ditches* to bear *Boats*. Not that their waters are more docible in this kind than ours; but they are the more *ingenious* and *industrious* School-master of the lesson of publick advantage, making every place in their *Province* to have access unto every place therein by such cheap transportation².

* * The Topography of Northamptonshire was briefly published by Norden: and since very satisfactorily by Mr. Brydges, though it is now a Century behind the present time. But the foundation is laid; and a Continuation might, without difficulty, be compiled by a man of leisure and industry.—Peterborough has been well described: and the Histories of Castor, Fotheringay, and Naseby, would be extremely serviceable in such an undertaking.—To which may be added, the "Magna Britannia," the Additions to "Camden," &c. &c.—I have also a large Collection of Epitaphs in this County, transcribed by the Rev. Robert Smyth. N.

¹ This wish has been long accomplished. N.

² In useful Canals, this Kingdom may now justly vie even with the Hollanders. N.

NORTHUMBERLAND

NORTHUMBERLAND hath the Bishoprick of Durham (separated by the River Dervent running into Tine) on the South, Cumberland on the South-west, the German Ocean on the East, and Scotland on the North and West ; parted with the River Tweed, Cheviot-hills, and elsewhere (whilst our Hostility with the Scots) *mutuo metu*, with *mutual fear*, now turned into *mutual faith*, both Nations knowing their own, and *neither* willing to invade the *bounds of others*.

It is somewhat of a pyramidal form, whose basis, objected to the South, extendeth above 40, whilst the shaft thereof, narrowing Northward, ascendeth to full 50 miles. Nature hath not been over-indulgent to this County in the *fruitfulness* thereof; yet it is daily improved, since (to use the Prophet's expression) they have beat their Swords into Plough-shares, and Spears into Pruning-hooks¹; and surely such *Plough-shares* make the *best furrows*, and such *comfortable Pruning-hooks* cut with the *best edge*.

It must not be forgotten, how, before the *uniting* of England and Scotland, there lay much wast ground in the Northern part of this County, formerly disavowed (at lestwise not owned by any) onely to avoid the charges of the common defence². But afterwards, so *great, sudden, and good* the alteration, that, the Borders becoming safe and peaceable, many Gentlemen inhabiting therabouts, finding the antient wast ground to become very fruitful, in the fourth of King James put in their claimes, and began to contend in Law about their bounds, challenging their *hereditary right* therein.

THE BUILDINGS.

One cannot rationally expect fair *Fabricks* here, where the vicinity of the *Scots* made them to build, not for *state*, but *strength*. Here it was the rule with ancient *Architects*, "what was firm, that was fair;" so that it may be said of the Houses of the *Gentry* herein, "*Quot* mansiones, tot munitiones," as either being all *Castles* or *Castle-like*, able to resist (though no *solemn siege*) a tumultuary incursion.

Before we come to the **WORTHIES** of this County, be it premised, that Northumberland is generally taken in a double acception; first, as a *County* (whose bounds we have foreassigned); and secondly, as a *Kingdome*, extending from Humber to Edenborough-Frith, and so taking in the Southern-part of Scotland. Here then we have an opportunity to cry quits with Demster, the Scottish Historian, and to repair our selves of him for challenging so many English-men to be Scots; should we bring all them in for Northumberlanders which were born betwixt Berwick and Edenborough, whose nativities we may in the *rigor of right* justify to be *English*, if born therein whilst the *tract of ground* was subjected to the Saxon Heptarchy. But, because we will have an unquestionable title to what we claim to be ours, we are content to confine our selves to Northumberland in the *County-Capacity* thereof.

¹ Isaiah ii. 4.

² Stow's Chronicle, p. 819.

PROVERBS.

“To carry *Coals to Newcastle*.”]

That is, to do what was done before; or to busy one's self in a needless employment. Parallel to the Latine, “*Aquam mari infundere*,” “*Sidera Cælo addere*,” “*Noctuas Athenas*,” “To carry Owles to Athenes,” which place was plentifully furnished before with *feathers of that feather*.

“From *Berwick to Dover*, three hundred miles over.”]

That is, from one end of the Land to the other. Semblable the Scripture expression, “From *Dan to Ber-sheba*.” Such the Latine Proverbs, “*A carceribus ad metam*,” “*A capite ad calcem* :” when one chargeth thorough an employment, from the beginning to the end thereof.

“To take *Hector's cloak*.”]

That is, to deceive a friend who confideth on his faithfulness; and hereon a story doth depend. When Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, anno 1569, was routed in the Rebellion which he had raised against Queen Elizabeth, he hid himself in the house of one Hector Armstrong, of Harlaw, in this County, having confidence he would be true to him, who, notwithstanding, for money betrayed him to the Regent of Scotland. It was observed that Hector, being before a rich man, fell poor of a sudden, and so hated generally, that he never durst go abroad, insomuch that the Proverb, “To take *Hector's cloak*,” is continued to this day among them, when they would express a man that betrayeth his friend who trusted him.

“We will not lose a *Scot*.”]

That is, “we will lose nothing, how inconsiderable soever, which we can save, or recover.” Parallel to the Scripture expression, “We will not leave an *hooft* behind us.” This Proverb began in the English Borders, when, during the enmity betwixt the *two Nations*, they had little *esteem* of, and less *affection* for, a Scotch-man; and is now happily *super-seded*, since the Union of England and Scotland into Great Britain.

“A *Scottish mist* may wet an *English-man* to the skin.”]

That is, “Small mischeifs in the beginning, if not seasonably prevented, may prove very dangerous.” This *liminary* Proverb hath its original in these parts, where *mists* may be said to have their *fountain North*, but *fall South of Tweed*, arising in Scotland, and driven by the winds into England, where they often prove a *sweeping* and soaking rain. Sure I am, our late Civil War began there, which since hath wet many an English-man in his own heart's blood; and whether at last the Scotch have escaped dry, that is best known to themselves.

“A *Scottish-man*, and a *Newcastle-grind-stone*, travail all the world over.”]

The Scots (Gentry especially), when young, leave their Native Land (hard their hap if losers by their exchange), and travail into foreign parts, most for *maintenance*, many for *accomplishment*. Now no Ship sets safe to sea without a Carpenter, no Carpenter is able without his tools, no tools useful without a Grind-stone, no Grind-stone so good as those of Newcastle. Some indeed are fetch'd from Spain, but of *so soft a grit*, that they are not fit for many purposes. Hence it is that these *Grind-stones*, though mostly in motion, may be said fixed to ships as most necessary thereunto.

“If they come, they come not;”

And

“If they come not, they come.”]

We must fetch an Oedipus from this County, to expound this riddling Proverb, customary in the Wars betwixt the Crowns of England and Scotland. For the cattle of people

¹ Bishop Carleton, in Thankful Remembrance, c. 2.

² Exodus x. 26.

living hereabout, turn'd into the common-pasture, did, by instinct and custome, return home at night, except violently intercepted by the Free-booters and Borderers, who, living between *two Kingdomes*, owned no *King*, whilst *Vivitur ex rapto*, "Catch who catch may." Hence many in these parts, who had an herd of kine in the morning, had not a cow-tail at night, and alternately proved rich and poor by the trade aforesaid. If therefore these *Borderers* came, *their cattle* came not; if *they* came not, *their cattle* surely returned. Now although a sprigg of these *Borderers* hath lately been revived (disguised under the new name of *Moss-troopers*); yet the Union of the *two Kingdomes* hath, for the main, knock'd this Proverb *out of joynt*, never (I hope) to be wholly *set again*.

SCOTISH PROVERBS CURRANT IN THIS COUNTY.

"Lang or ye cut *Falkland-wood* with a *Penknife*!"

It is spoken of such who embrace unproportionable and improbable means to effect the ends propounded to themselves, to as much purpose as *to lare the sea with a cockle-shell*. Falkland was one of the King of Scotland's Royal Palaces in Fife, having a *bonny wood* (whereof great want in the South of this Land, where one can hardly *find a stick* to beat a dog) about it, so that an *axe* is proper, and no *penknife* (fit onely to *fell a forest of feathers* with the *timber of quills* therein), for such employment.

"He is an *Aberdeen's* man³, taking his word again."

It seems the men of that Town, a fair Haven in the County of Mar, have formerly been taxed for breach of promise. I hope it true (if ever of either) onely of the *old Aberdeen*, now much decayed, and famous onely for Salmon-fishing. If of the *new*, then I believe it of the Townes-men, not Scholars living in the University, founded by Bishop Elphinston. However, we have formerly observ'd⁴, what is to be believed in such satyirical Proverbs.

"He was born in *August*."

At the first hearing thereof, I took it for a fortunate person, that month beginning the return of profit for the pains of the year past. I know amongst the Latines some months were counted more unhappy then others, witness the by-word "*Mense Maio nubunt malè*." But, since, I perceive a man may miss his mark, as well by *over*, as *under* shooting it, and one may be too serious in interpreting such common speeches: for I am informed by a Scottish man, that it is onely the periphrasis of a *licorish* person, and such said to be born in *August*, whose tongues will be the *Tasters* of every thing they can come by, though not belonging to them.

"*A Yule* feast may be quat at *Pasche*."

That is, *Christmas-cheer* may be digested, and the party hungry again, at Easter. No happiness is so lasting, but in short time we must forego, and may forget it. The Northern parts call Christmas *Yule* (hence the *Yule-block*, *Yule-oakes*, *Yule-songs*, &c.) though much difference about the cause there. Some, more enemies to the ceremony then the cheer of Christmas, to render that Festival the more offensive, make the word of Paganish extraction, deriving it from Iulus the son of Æneas; an etymology fetch'd far from England, and farther from truth.

But, to omit many forced and feigned deductions, that worthy Doctor⁵ hits the mark, bringing it from the Latine *Jubilo* (a word as ancient as Varro), signifying the rural shouting for joy, so that it is a name general for festivals, as *Lammas Yule*, &c. though *Christmas* be so called without any addition, as the feast καὶ ἑξοχῆν, above all others. It is more then probable that the Latines borrowed their *Jubilo* from the Hebrew *הביל* the long sound of the trumpet, whence their *Jubilee* got the name. And seeing Christ's-birth was a freeing us from the slavery of Sin, I see not how *Yule* can be cavill'd at in that signification.

¹ Scottish Proverbs, by David Fergusson, Minister at Dunfermline, Litera L.

² This may have given Dr. Johnson the idea of lending his oaken towel for that purpose. N.

³ Scottish Proverbs, at supra, lit. H.

⁴ Proverbs in Gloucestershire, "You are a man of Duresly."

⁵ Dr. Henry Hammond.

SAINTS.

Saint EBBA was born in Northumberland, being Daughter to Edilfrid the King thereof. When her Father was taken Prisoner, she got hold of a *boat* in Humber; and, passing along the raging Ocean, she safely landed at a place in Merch in Scotland, which is call'd *The Promontory of Saint Ebb* unto this day.

Becoming Prioress of Coldingham in that Country, to preserve her own and Fellow-Nuns' chastity from the Pagan Danes, she cut off her own *nose*, and perswaded the rest to do the like: that their *beauty* might be no *bait*, whilst their *deformity* did secure their *virginity*. Sure I am, that since, more have *lost* their *noses* in *prosecution* of their *wantonness*, than in *preservation* of their *chastity*. As for the Danes, being offended that these Nuns would not be the *objects* of their *lusts*, they made them the *subjects* of their *fiery*, burning them and their *Monastery* together.

But such the *reputed holiness* of *Saint Ebb*, that many *Churches*, commonly called *Saint Tabbs*¹, are in North-England dedicated unto her, and her memory is continued in the name of *Ebb-Chester*, a little village in the Bishoprick of Durham. She flourished about the year 630.

PRELATES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

GEORGE CARLETON was born in this County (nigh the Borders of Scotland) at Norham, his Father being the Keeper of the *important Castle* therein; bred in Merton-Colledge in Oxford. Hear what our English Antiquary² saith of him, "Whom I have loved in regard of his singular knowledge in Divinity, which he got both; and in other more delightful Literature, and am loved again of him, &c." He was one of the Four Divines sent by King James to the Synod of Dort, each of them there observed in their respective *eminencies*: "In *Carletono* prælucebat Episcopalis gravitas, in Davenantio subactum judicium; in Wardo multa lectio; in Hallo expedita concionato." Doctor Carleton was then Bishop of Landaffe, and afterwards of Chichester. His *good affections* appear in his Treatise, entitled, "A thankful Remembrance of God's mercy;" *solid judgement*, in his "Confutation of Judicial Astrology;" and *clear invention*, in other juvenile exercises. Indeed, when young, he was grave in his manners; so when old he was youthful in his parts, even unto his death, which happened in the first of King Charles.

VALENTINE CARY was born at Barwick (which, though *North of Tweed*, is reduced to this County) extracted from the Carys, Barons of Hunsdon³. He was first Scholar of Saint John's-Colledge in Cambridge, then Fellow of Christ's-Colledge, afterwards of St. John's again, and at last Master of Christ's Colledge; so that I meet not with any his *Peer* herein, thus *bounded* and *rebounded* betwixt two *Foundations*. But the best is, they both had one and the same *Foundress*, Margaret Countess of Richmond. He was Vice chancelour of Cambridge, anno 1612; Dean of Saint Paul's, and at last Bishop of Exeter; a complete Gentleman, and excellent Scholar. He once unexpectedly owned my *nearest Relation* in the High Commission Court, when in some distress; for which courtesie, I, as Heir to him who received the favour, here publicly pay this my due thanks unto his memory.

Though some contest happened betwixt him and the City of Exeter: yet, I am credibly informed, when that City was visited with the *Sickness*, he was bountiful above expectation, in relieving the poor thereof. He died anno Domini 1626; and lyes buried under a plain stone in the Church of Saint Paul's, London⁴, though he hath another Monument of Memorial in the Church of Exeter.

RICHARD HOLEWORTH, D. D. was born at Newcastle in this County; preferred Fellow of Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, Rector of Saint Peter's in the Poor of London, Archdeacon of Huntington, and at last Master of Emanuel-colledge.

¹ Camden's Britannia, p. 745.

² Parker, in his Selecto. Cantab. MS.

³ Camden's Britannia, in Northumberland, p. S16.

⁴ Survey of London, p. 776.

During

During his continuance in London, he did *dominari in Concionibus*; and although it be truly observed, that the *People* in London honour their *Pastors* (as John Baptist) *προς ὥραν*, for an hour (or short time), yet this Doctor had his hour measur'd him by a large glass, continuing in publick esteem till the beginning of these Civil Wars; when the *times turn'd*, and he, *standing still*, was left to the *censure of factious Innovateurs*.

Most candid his disposition; and, if he had the *infirmity of ingenious persons*, to be *choleric*, he prevented others checking it in him, by checking it first in himself.

He suffered long imprisonment in Ely-house and the Tower, for a Sermon he made when Vice-chancellor of Cambridge; and at last, restored to his liberty, waited on his Majesty in the Isle of Weight. He is here entred amongst the *Bishops*, because proffered *Bristol*, but refused it; and such who know least of his mind, are most bold to conjecture the cause of it. He sleighted not the *smallness* thereof; because, such his *manners*, *loyalty*, and *conscience*, that he would have thanked his Sovereign for an *injury*, much more for a smaller *courtesie*. Wherefore such onely shoot by the *aim* of their own *fancies*, who report him to have said "he would not wear a *Bristol stone*."

Sure I am that England had, if any more able, none more zealous to assert Episcopacy; and let that suffice us, that he esteemed the *acceptance* thereof, in that juncture of time, *unsafe* and *unseasonable* for himself. He afterwards took the Deanary of Worcester; though he received no profit, the place received honour from him, being the last who was entitled (and indeed it was no more) with that *Dignity*.

Pity it is so learned a person left no *Monuments* (save a *Sermon*) to Posterity; for I behold that Posthume-work as none of his, named by the Transcriber, "The Valley of Vision," a Scripture expression¹, but here mis-placed. *Valley* it is indeed, not for the *fruitfulness* but *lowness* thereof (especially if compared to the *high parts* of the pretended *Author*), but *little vision* therein. This I conceived myself in *credit* and *conscience* concerned to observe, because I was surprised to *Preface* to the *Book*; and will take the *blame*, rather than clear my self, when my *innocency* is complicated with the *accusing* of others.

Dying about the year 1650, he was buried in his own Parish Church, in Saint Peter's, Broad-street; his *ancient friend* Doctor Jefferies of Pembroke-hall taking for his Text, "My days are like a shadow that decline²;" Thomas Rich and Richard Abdi, Esquires, his Executors and worthy Friends, ordering his *funeral* with great *solemnities* and *lamentation*.

SOULDIERS.

To speak of this County in general, it breedeth most hardy men. He who deduced the *Merches* (so truly called from *Mercke*, a liminary bound) from frequent *marching*, and warlike expeditions therein, mis-said the *word*, but hit the *matter*. These Borderers have been embroyed in several Battles against the Scotch; witness the Battle of Chevy-chase, whereof Sir Philip Sidney³ is pleased to make this mention. "Certainly I must confess my own barbarousness, I never heard the old song of *Percy and Douglas*, that I found not my heart moved more then with a Trumpet, and yet it is sung but by some blind Crowder, with no rougher voice then rude style; which being so evil apparell'd in the dust and cobweb of that uncivil age, what would it work trimmed in the gorgeous eloquence of *Pindar*?"

True it is, the story is not true in the letter and latitude thereof; no Earl of Northumberland being ever killed in Chevy-chase, as by the perusal of the ensuing Catalogue will appear.

1. Henry Percy, the first Earl, lost his life in a battle against King Henry the Fourth, anno Domini 1408.
2. Henry Percy his Grand-child, the Second Earl, was slain on the side of King Henry the Sixth, against King Edward the Fourth, anno 1455.
3. Henry his Son, taking part with King Henry the Sixth, was slain at Touton-field, in the first of King Edward the Fourth.

¹ Isaiah xxii. 1. 5.

² Psalm cii. 11.

³ In his "Defence of Poesie."

4. Henry his Son, promoting a Tax for the King, was kill'd, in a tumultuous rout at Cockledge, eighteen miles from York, in the fourth of King Henry the Seventh.
5. Henry his Son, died a natural death, in the eighteenth of King Henry the Eighth.
6. Henry his Son, died peaceably at Hackney neer London, the nine and twentieth of King Henry the Eighth, in whose reign the Scene is laid for the aforesaid Tragedy in Chevy-chase.

This I thought fit to have said; partly, to undeceive people, least long possession might create a title in their belief to the prejudice of truth; partly, that the noble Family of the Percys (what need a good Head-of-hair wear a Perriwig?) for *birth and valour* equal to any subjects in Christendome, should not be beholding to an untruth to commend their martial achievement. Yet, though there be more *fancy* in the *vernish*, there is much *faith* in the *ground-work* of this relation, presenting a four-fold truth to posterity. First, that, on light causes, heavy quarrels have happened betwixt the Scotch and English in the Borders. Secondly, that the *Percys*¹, with other Families in this County (mentioned in this Ballade) were most remarkable therein. Thirdly, that generally the English got the better in these broils. Lastly, that, for the most part, they were Victories without Triumphs, wherein the Conquerour might sigh for his Conquest, so dear the price thereof.

PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM TURNER was born at Morpeth in this County²; bred in the University of Cambridge, where he became an excellent Latinist, Grecian, Oratour, and Poet. He was very zealous in the Protestant Religion, writing many books in the defence thereof, and much molested for the same by Bishop Garduer and others. He was kept long in *durance*; and, escaping at last by God's Providence, fled over beyond Sea. At Ferrara in Italy he commenced Docter of Physick, there gaining his degree with general applause. He wrote a great "Herball," and a book of Physick for the English Gentry, as also several Treatises of Plants, Fishes, Stones, Mettals, &c.³ He went afterwards into Germany, where he lived in great *credit* and *practise*; and, as I conjecture, died there in the Reign of Queen Mary. Reader, I conceive him worthy of thy special notice, because he was both a Confessor and Physician; qualifications which meet not every day in the *same person*.

THOMAS GIBSON. It is pity to part him from the former, because symbolising in many particulars of concernment:

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| Both | { | 1. Born in this County, and in the same Town of Morpeth ⁴ . |
| | | 2. Flourishing at the self-same time. |
| | | 3. Physicians by Profession; and it is said of this Thomas, that he did <i>agritudinum sanationes incredibiles</i> , "incredible cures of Diseases ⁵ ." |
| | | 4. Writing of the same subject, of the nature of <i>Hearbs</i> . |
| | | 5. Professed Enemies to Popery. |

This Thomas wrote many other Books; and one entitled, "The Treasons of the Prelates since the Conquest;" which work, had it come to the hand of a modern Author⁶, happily it might have much helped him in that subject. He was alive in the last of Queen Mary; and Bale sendeth forth a hearty prayer for the continuance of his health and happiness.

¹ "The Duke of Northumberland has immense possessions. A third part of the County from which he takes his title belongs to him; and if his other estates in Yorkshire and Middlesex are added unto the calculation, it may be said that he possesses more than a hundredth part of all the lands in the Kingdom. Albion Castle, which he has completely rebuilt, is a vast and magnificent edifice, built, according to some, where no lives in all the splendor of a Sovereign." *Memoirs of a Traitor now in Retirement*, vol. III. p. 50. N.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 55.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 54.

⁴ Master William Spring.

⁵ *Idem*, ut prius.

⁶ *Idem*, *ibidem*.

WRITERS.

RALPH FRESBOURNE was born in this County¹, bred a Souldier, Scholar, Travailer (being a man of great estate), and at last turn'd a Frier. He attended Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, into the Holy-Land. Here he came acquainted with the Friers living on Mount Carmel, which were then much molested with the inrodes of Pagans. Our Ralph, pitying their condition, and much taken with their sanctity and (as some say) miracles, brought them over with him into England, and built them an house at Holme, nigh Alawick, in Northumberland, "in loco *Carmelo Syriae non dissimili*," saith my Author², in a place not unlike to *Carmel* in *Syria*. Thus *pence* are like *shillings*; and as *Carmel* had an Hill, with the river *Kishon* running under it, a Forrest beside it³, and the Mid-land-Sea some three miles from it; so this had the river *Alne*, a Park adjoining, and the *German-Sea* at the same distance.

But *Northumberland* was but a cold *Carmel* for these Friers⁴; who soon got themselves warmer nests, in Kent, Essex, London, and where not? multiplying more in England than in any other Country, as *Mantuan*⁵ observeth, and hath not ill expressed:

*Cur apud Anglorum populos ita creverit, audi:
Anglicus in Syrias veniens exercitus olim,
Achonem Tyri positam propè litora ponti,
Que prius occurrit, subitis oppresserat armis.*

"Hear, why that they so much in England *thriv'd*:
When th' English earst in Palestine arriv'd,
The City Acon on the shore of Tyre,
As next at hand, with arms did soon acquire."

And, after some verses interpos'd:

*Ista duces tanta intuitu miracula, secum
In patriam duxere viros, quibus arma negabant
In laribus sedem Assyriis: & templa domosque
Construxere novas. Paucis ita floruit annis
Religio, quasi virga solo depacta feraci,
Et veluti palmes robur translata recepit.*

"The Captains, seeing so great wonders wrought,
These Friers with them into England brought:
What war denied at home, they here anew
Churches and Houses built. In years but few,
Increasing twig-like set by happy band,
Or tree transplanted to a fruitful land."

This Ralph wrote Books of pious Exhortations and Epistles; and, after he had been fourteen years Provincial of his own Order, died and was buried at Holme aforesaid, anno Domini 1274.

JOHANNES SCOTUS. We have formerly asserted the very *Scociety* of this *Scotus's* nativity to belong to England, and have answered the objections to the contrary. He was born at Dunston, a village in the Parish of Emildon in this County⁶, as appeareth by a writing in a book of his in Merton-Colledge, wherein he was bred. He was a Franciscan by Order; and of such nimble and solid parts, that he got the title of *Doctor Subtilis*.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 1.; & Pits, in anno 1274.

² Bale, ut prius.

³ Isaiah xxxvii. 24.

⁴ The Lord Vessey was so great a benefactour to this Convent, that by some he is reputed the Founder thereof.

⁵ Pastorum, lib. 8.

⁶ Camden's Britannia, in Northumberland.

Underwall School-men were (like the World before the building of Babel) "of one language, and of one speech;" agreeing together in their opinions, which hereafter were divided into *two* Regiments, or Armies rather, of *Thomists* and *Scotists*, under their several *Generals* opposing one another. *Scotus* was a great stickler against the *Thomists* for that *sinful opinion*, that the Virgin Mary was conceived without sin; which if so, how came she to rejoice in God her Saviour? He read the *Sentences* thrice over in his *solemn Lectures*, once at Oxford, again at Paris, and last at Colen, where he died, or was kill'd rather, because, falling into a strong fit of an Apoplexy, he was interred whilst yet alive, as afterwards did appear¹. Small amends were made for his hasty burial, with an handsome Monument erected over him, at the cost of his Order (otherwise, whether as *Scot. Scholar*, or *Franciscan*, he had little wealth of his own), in the Quire before the High Altar. On his Monument are inscribed the names of *fifteen Franciscans*, viz. *three Popes*, and *two Cardinals* on the top, and *ten Doctors* (whereof *six English*) on the sides thereof²; all his Contemporaries, as I conceive. He died anno Domini 1308.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

STEPHEN BROWN, Grocer, son of John Brown, was born at Newcastle upon Tyne in this County, afterwards knighted, and made Lord Mayor of London, 1438³; in which year happened a great and general famine, caused much by unseasonable weather, but more by some (*Huckstriving* Husbandmen) who properly may be termed *Knaves in grain*, inasmuch that wheat was sold for *three* shillings a bushel (intolerable according to the standard of those times), and poor people were forced to make bread of *Fern roots*. But this Sir Stephen Brown sent certain ships to Dantz, whose seasonable return with *Rye* suddenly sunk grain to reasonable rates, whereby many a languishing life was preserved. He is beheld one of the first Merchants who, in want of Corn, shewed the Londoners the way to the *Barn-door*, I mean, into *Spaineland*, prompted by *charity* (not *covetousness*) to this his Adventure. It may be said that, since his death, he hath often relieved the City on the like occasion, because, as Synmachus⁴ well observeth, "Author est bonorum sequentium, qui bonum relinquat exemplum."

ROBERT WOODLARKE was born, saith my Author⁵, at Wakerly in this County. True it is, in my late "Church History," I have challenged him for Northamptonshire;

because there is $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{no} \\ \text{a} \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ *Wakerly*⁶ in $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{Northumberland.} \\ \text{Northamptonshire.} \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$

But, on second thoughts, I resign him clear to this County, loth to *higgle* for a letter or *two* (misprinted *parenance*) in the name of a *Town*. This *Woodlarke* was the last of the first original Fellows and third Provost, of King's-Colledge, in Cambridge. He bought *three* tenements in Minn-street, and (by a Mortmain procured from King Edward the Fourth) erected of them a small Colledge, by the name of Saint Katharine's-hall.

"As is the man, so is his strength." Great matters cannot be expected from so private a person, who never attained to any *Prelatical preferment*, who was bountiful to his Foundation to the utmost of his ability. Herein he stands alone, without any to accompany him, being the first and last who was Master of one Colledge, and at the same time *Founder* of another. This his *Zoar* hath since met with many worthy Benefactors, who have advanced it to be considerable both in buildings and revenues. The date of his death I cannot with any certainty affix.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

MACHELL VIVAN is a Scottish-man by his birth; but, because beneficed in this County so many years, shall (by the Reader's leave) pass for an English-man, so far as to be here

¹ Genesis xi. 1.

² Luke i. 47.

³ Camden's Britannia, in Northumberland.

⁴ Hist. de illustribus Anglie Scripturis, p. 393.

⁵ Stow's Survey of London, p. 564.

⁶ Lib. nono, Ep. 70.

⁷ John Scot, in his Tables of Cambridge.

⁸ Consult Speed's Alphab. Geol. Tables, and Villare Anglicanum.

inserted; the rather, because he will minister to the *present* and *future* ages just matter of admiration, as, by the perusing of the ensuing letter from my *credible friend*, well known in London (where his surviving Father was not long since the Prime Magistrate thereof) will appear:

“There is an acquaintance of mine, and a friend of yours, who certified me of your desire of being satisfied of the truth of that relation I made, concerning the old Minister in the North. It fortuned, in my journey to Scotland, I lay at Alnwick in Northumberland one Sunday by the way; and understanding from the host of the house where I lodged, that this Minister lived within three miles of that place, I took my horse after dinner, and rid thither, to hear him preach, for my own satisfaction. I found him in the Desk, where he read unto us some part of the Common-prayer, some of Holy David’s Psalmes, and two Chapters, one out of the Old, the other out of the New Testament, without the use of Spectacles. The Bible, out of which he read the Chapters, was a very small Printed Bible. He went afterwards into his Pulpit, where he prayed and preached to us about an hour and half. His Text was, “*Seek you the Kingdome of God, and all things shall be added unto you.*” In my poor judgement, he made an excellent good Sermon, and went cleaverly through, without the help of any notes. After Sermon, I went with him to his house, where I proposed these several following questions to him. Whether it was true, the book reported of him concerning his Hair? whether or no he had a new set of Teeth come? whether or no his Eyesight ever failed him? and whether in any measure he found his Strength renewed unto him? He answered me distinctly to all these; and told me, he understood the News-book reported his Hair to become a dark brown again; but that is false: he took his Cap off, and shewed me it. It is come again like a child’s, but rather flaxen then either brown or gray. For his Teeth, he hath three come within these two years, not yet to their perfection; while he bred them, he was very ill. Forty years since he could not read the biggest Print without Spectacles, and now (he blesseth God) there is no Print so small, no written hand so small, but he can read it without them. For his Strength, he thinkes himself as strong now as he hath been these twenty years. Not long since he walked to Alnwick to dinner and back again, six North-country miles. He is now an hundred and ten years of age, and, ever since last May, a hearty body, very chearful, but stoops very much. He had five children after he was eighty years of age, four of them lusty lasses, now living with him, the other died lately; his wife yet hardly fifty years of age. He writes himself *Machell Fivan*. He is a Scotchman, born near Aberdeen. I forget the Town’s name where he is now Pastor; he hath been there fifty years.

Your assured loving Friend,

THOMAS ATKIN.”

“Windsor, 28 September, 1657.

A most strange accident! For, waving the *poetical* fiction of *Æson’s Rejuvenescency* in Medea’s Bath, it will hardly be paired. To begin with Scripture, Caleb (or *all-heart*) his professing himself as able for any action at *eighty*, as *forty* years before¹, speaketh no renovation, but continuation of his strength. And whereas David saith, that “his youth was renewed as an *Eagle’s*”², he is to be understood in a metaphorical, yea spiritual sense, of the vigorousness and sprightfulness of grace in his heart, seeing otherwise his great debilitation doth appear at *seventy* years³, scarce a moiety of this man’s age. As for the many miracles, wrought by our Saviour, though extending to the cleansing of Lepers, curing Diseases, casting out Devils, yea, reviving the Dead, yet they never countermanded Nature in this kind, by *recruiting* the strength of an *aged person*. As for *humane History*, I meet not with any to mate him in all particulars. The nearest that treadeth on his heels, is the Countess of Desmond, married in the Reign of King Edward the Fourth, and yet alive anno 1589, and many years since, when she was well known to Sir Walter Raleigh, and to all the Nobles and Gentlemen in Mounster; but chiefly to the Earls (for there was a succession of them

¹ Joshua xiv. 11.

² Psalm ciii. 5.

³ 1 Kings i. 1.

worn out by her vivacity) of Desmond, from whose expectation she detained her jointer. The Lord Bacon casteth up her *age* to be an *hundred and forty* at least, adding withall, *Ter per vices dentisse*, "That she recovered her teeth, after her casting them *three* several times."

All I will adde is this, had this happened in foreign parts, addicted to Popery, near the *shrine* of some Saint; Superstition, with *her sickle*, might have reaped a *great harvest* thereby.

— ANDERSON, a Townsman and Merchant of Newcastle, talking with a friend on Newcastle-bridge, and fingering his ring, before he was aware let it fall into the River; and was much troubled with the loss thereof, until the same was found in a Fish caught in the River, and restored unto him¹. The same is reported by Herodotus, in his third book, of Polycrates a petty King, and the Minion of Fortune, and may be an instance of the recurrency of remarkable accidents, according to Solomon's observation, "There is no new thing under the sun²."

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

Thomas Bishop of Durham,
Ralph Earl of Westmerland.

Thomas Lilborn,
John Carington,

} Commissioners to take the Oathes.
} Knights for the Shire.

Rob. Umfravile, mil.

Rad Gray, mil.

Rob. Ogle, senior. mil.

Rob. Ogle, jun. mil.

Johan. Bertram, mil.

Will. Elmeden, mil.

Johan. Middleton, mil.

Will. Svybarn, mil.

Johan. Maners, mil.

Math. Whitfeld, mil.

Will. Carnaby.

Johan. Fenwyk.

Johan. Midelton.

Tho. Ilderton.

Rob. Raymes.

Tho. Haggerston.

Rob. Maners.

Laur. Acton.

Tho. Gray de Norton.

Tho. Blekensop.

Row. Thirwall.

Ric. Fetherstanhalgh.

Gilb. Rotherford.

Will. Muschaunce.

Gilb. Eryngton.

Will. Clenell.

Johan. Heron de Netherton.

Tho. Reed de Redesdale.

Roger Ushere.

Tho. Middleton.

Joh. Ellerington.

Joh. Park.

Rich. Lilburne.

Tho. Elwick.

Joh. Eryngton.

Nic. Heron de Meldon.

Joh. Trewyk.

Joh. Chestre.

Lion. Chestre.

Joh. Horsley de Horsley.

Jaco. Buk de Morpath.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Fable is sufficiently known of the contest betwixt the Wind and the Sun, which first should force the Travailer to put off his cloaths. The Wind made him wrap them the closer about him; whilst the heat of the Sun soon made him to part with them.

This is moralized in our English Gentry. Such who live South-ward near London (which, for the lustre thereof, I may fitly call the *Sun of our Nation*), in the *warmth of wealth*, and *plenty of pleasures*, quickly *strip* and *disrobe* themselves of their Estates and Inheritance; whilst the Gentry living in this County, in the *Confines of Scotland*, in the *Wind of War* (daily alarmed with their *blustering Enemies*), buckle their Estates (as their Armour) the closer unto them: and since have no less thrifly defended their Patrimony in Peace, then formerly they valiantly maintained it in War.

The Commissioners of this County did not over-weary themselves in working, when they returned these persons: presenting no *under-wood*, yea, no *standels*, but only *timber-oaks*, men of great wealth and worship in this Shire, as appears by the thinness of their number, but *one and twenty*.

¹ "Vox Piscis," printed anno 1626, p. 13.

² Eccles. i. 9.

SHERIFFS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Anno HENR. II.

- 1 Odardus.
- 2 Will. de Vesci Milo.
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6
- 7 Will. de Vesci Milo, *for nine years.*
- 16 Rog. Statevill, *for fifteen years.*
- 31 Rog. de Glanvill, *for three years.*

Anno RICHARD. I.

- 1 Rog. de Glanvill.
- 2 Will. de Stutevill, & Regin. Basset.
- 3 Null. Tit. Com. in hoc Rotulo.
- 4
- 5
- 6 Hug. Bardoph. *for four years.*
- 10 *Idem.*, & Ob. *fil.* Will.

Anno JOH. REG.

- 1 Hugo Bardolfe.
- 2 Will. Stutevill, & Joh. Laleman.
- 3 Rob. *filius* Rog. & Rad. de Furnell, *for three years.*
- 6
- 7
- 8 Rob. *filius* Rog. & Rob. de Kent.
- 9 Rob. *filius* Rog. & Ang. de Corvo.
- 10 Rob. *filius* Rog. & Tho. Haltem.
- 11 Rob. *filius* Rog. & Will. de Blunvill.

12 *Idem.*13 *Idem.*

14

15 *Idem.*

16 Almericus Archid. Dunelm. & Phil. Ulecott.

17 Phil. de Ulecot, & Will. de Stratton.

Anno HENR. III.1 Phil. de Ulcot, *for four years.*

- 5 Rob. de Wittester alias Wirceser.
- 6 *Idem.*
- 7 Will. Briewere, jun. & Rog. Langford.
- 8 Will. Brierer, jun. ut Custos, & Tho. de Tetleburn.
- 9 Joh. *filius* Rob. & Will. Coniers, *for three years.*
- 12 Joh. *filius* Rob.
- 13 Bri. *fil.* Alani, & Hug. de Magneby, *for three years.*
- 16 Bri. *fil.* Alani, & Joh. de Mersley, *for four years.*
- 20 Rich.
- 21 Hu. de Bolebet, & Alan. de Kirkby, *for seven years.*
- 28 Hug. de Bolebet, & Rob. de Camho, *for three years.*
- 31 Will. Heyrun, *for eleven years.*
- 42 Joh. de Plesset.
- 43 *Idem.*
- 44 Tho. *filius* Mich.
- 45 *Idem.*
- 46 Adam de Gesenor, & Hug. de Hereford Cl'icus.
- 47 Adam de Cresenor, & Joh. Lidegreynes, *for five years.*
- 52 Wischardus de Charny.
- 53 *Idem.*
- 54 Rich. de Charny, *for three years.*

- 27 *Idem.*
- 28 Rog. Mynot.
- 29 *Idem.*
- 30 Joh. de Camblion.
- 31 Lucas Talboys.
- 32 *Idem.*
- 33 Joh. de Creppinge, & Joh. de Sheffield, *for three years.*

Anno EDWARD. II.

- 1 Rob. de Fandon.
- 2 Guid. Charroum.
- 3 Johan. de Cannton.
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 Will. de Felton, & Joh. de Cannton, *for three years.*

Anno EDWARD. III.

- 1 Joh. de Insula, & Joh. de Fenwick.
- 2 Joh. de Littlebourne, *for five years.*
- 7
- 8 Rog. Mauduit.
- 9 Hob. Dardins, *for three years.*
- 12 Williel. Felton, *for six years.*
- 18 Rob. Bertram, & Rob. de Fenwicke.
- 19 *Idem.*
- 20 Rob. Reyms.
- 21 *Idem.*
- 22 Johan. Clifford.
- 23 *Idem.*
- 24
- 25 Joh. Coupeland, *for three years.*
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31 Alan. de Strocker.
- 32 *Idem.*
- 33 Hen. de Strocker.
- 34 *Idem.*
- 35 Johan. Heronn.
- 36 Rog. de Widrington.
- 37 Rich. de Horsele.
- 38 Hen. de Strocher, *for five years.*

43 Rich..

43 Rich. de Harsele, <i>for</i>	47 Tho. Surtis.	50 Tho. de Hilderton
<i>Three years.</i>	48 Johan. Fenwicke.	51 Rob. Umfravil.
46 Rob. Umfravil.	49 Barthram. Monboucher.	

EDWARD III.

25. JOHN COUPELAND.]

This was he, who *five* years ago (viz. in the 20th of this King's reign) took David Bruce King of Scotland prisoner, in the battle at Nevils-Cross. Buchanan, an author not always to be credited in the concerns of his own Nation (seldome allowing victory to the English valour, but either to their treachery, or unequal numbers), reporteth, how Coupeland, having disarm'd his Royal Prisoner, *duos pugno dentes percussit*, which I will not English, as confident never done by English-man, our Chronicles taking no notice of such a cruelty; but that he treated him with strictness becoming a Prisoner, and respect becoming a Prince, until he had surrendered him to King Edward, who rewarded him with Knight-hood; and, lest his honour, without means to support it, should seem burdensome to him, and contemptible to others, he gave him *five hundred* pounds *per annum*, to be paid *four hundred* out of the Customes of London, the other out of those of Berwick, until such time as lands of the same value were settled on him and his heirs for ever.

SHERIFFS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	RICH. II.		
1	Bert. Monboucher.		
2	Tho. Surties.		
3	Bert. Monboucher.		
4	<i>Idem.</i>		
5	Adam de Atholl	- - - - -	G. on a chevron O. three estoiles S.
6	Rob. de Clifford	- - - - -	Checky O. and Az. a fess G.
7	Johan. Heronn.		
8	Hen. de Percy, Com. Northumberland	} Alnwick - - -	O. a lion rampant Az.
9	<i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	<i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	<i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Rad. de Eure	- - - - -	Quarterly, O. and G. on a bend S. three [escallops Arg.
13	<i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Joh. de Filton, m.		
15	Hen. de Percy, Com. Northumberland	} <i>ut prius.</i>	
16	<i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17			
18			
19			
20	Hen. de Percy	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
21	<i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Joh. de Fenwick	- - Fenwick - - -	{ Per pale G. and Arg. six martlets counter-changed.
Anno	HEN. IV.		
1	Hen. de Percy, <i>fil.</i> Com. Northumberland	} <i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Ger. Heron, m. & Rob. Umfravill	- - - - -	Arg. a fess betwixt six cinquefoiles G.

¹ Rerum Scoticarum, lib. ix. fol. 89, p. 2.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
3	Joh. Milford, m.		
4	Joh. Clavering, m.	- - - - -	Quarterly O. and G. a bend S.
5			
6	Rob. Umfravill, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Rob. Lisle, mil. -	- - - - -	O. a fess betwixt two chevrons S.
8	Rob. Herbotell.		
9	Tho. Grey -	- - - - -	G. a lion ramp. within a border engrailed Arg.
10	Rob. Tempest -	- - - - -	Arg. a bend betwixt six martlets S.
11	Joh. Widrington -	- - - - -	Quarterly, Arg. and G. a bend S.
12	Joh. Bertram -	- - - - -	O. an orle Az.
<i>Anno</i> HENR. V.			
1	Joh. Maveres -	- - - - -	O. two bars Az. a chief G.
2	Edw. Hastings, m. -	- - - - -	Arg. a maunch S.
3	Rob. Lisle -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Joh. Bertram -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Rob. Ogle -	- - - - -	Arg. a fess betwixt three cressants G.
6	Edw. Hastings -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Will. Elmeden.		
8	Tho. Surtis.		
9	<i>Idem.</i>		
<i>Anno</i> HENR. VI.			
1	Joh. Bertram, m. -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Middleton.		
3	Joh. Bertram, mil. -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Joh. Woderington -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Will. Lambton.		
6	Hen. Fenwick, ar. -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Will. Carnaby, ar.		
8	Joh. Woderington -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Joh. Bertram -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Rog. Woderington -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Joh. Middleton.		
12	Math. Whitfeld -	- - - - -	Arg. a bend betwixt two cottizes engrailed S.
13	Joh. Bertram, m. -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Rog. Woderington -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Will. Eure, mil. -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Rob. Ogle, mil. -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Joh. Bertram -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Rob. Herbotell, m.		
19	Joh. Heron -	- - - - -	Gawby.
20	<i>Idem.</i>		
21	Rog. Woderington -	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Joh. Heron.		
23	Rob. Claxston.		
24	Will. Haringe.		
25	Tho. Wellden.		
26	Bertr. Herbotell.		
27	Tho. Nevill, mil. -	- - - - -	G. a saltire Arg.
28	Ro. de Woderington	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
29	Rog. Thornton.		
30	Joh. Heronford.		
31	Rob. Mitford.		

Name.	Place.	Arms.
32 Joh. Burcester.		
33 Rob. Mavers, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Rad. Grey, mil.	- - - - -	G. a lion rampant within a border engrailed
35 Joh. Heron, mil.	- - - - -	{ Arg
36 Rog. Thornton.		
37 Will. Bertram	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Rad. Grey, mil.	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno EDW. IV.

1 Joh. Middleton, mil.		
2 George Lumley, m.		
3 <i>Idem.</i>		
4 Rob. Maures, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Ger. Woderington	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Will. Bowes, mil.	- - - - -	Erin. three bows bent G.
7 Joh. Nevill, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Geor. Lumley, m.		
9 <i>Idem</i>		
10 <i>Idem</i>		
11 <i>Idem</i>		
12 Joh. Woderington	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
13 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
14 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Hen. Com. North.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
16 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
17 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
18 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
19 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
20 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
21 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
22		

Anno RICHARD. III.

1 Hen. Com. North.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Rad. Herbotle, m.		
subvic.		
3 Hen. Com. North.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Rob. Maneret, m.		

Anno HENR. VII.

1 Hen. Com. North.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
3 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Nullus Tit. Com. in		
5 hoc Rotulo.		
6		
7		
8		
9 Rog. Fenwick, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
10		
11		
12 Rob. Grey - - -	Horton - - -	<i>Ut prius.</i>
13 Geor. Taylboys, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a cross S. and chief G. on the last, three
14		[escallops of the first.
15		

Name:

Place.

Armes.

16

17 Edw. Radcliff, m. -

Arg. a bend engrailed S.

18

19 Rad. Eure, mil. - - *ut prius.*

20

21 Tho. Ilderton, mil.

22

23 Nich. Ridley, ar.

24

Anno HEN. VIII.

1 Nich. Ridley, ar.

2 *Idem.*3 *Idem.*

4

5

6

7 Rad. Fenwick, ar. *ut prius.*

8

9

10 Chri. Thirkill, ar.

11 Geor. Skelton, ar.

12 Chri. Dacre, mil. - - - - - G. three escallops Arg.

13 Will. Elleker, ar. - - - - - Arg. a fess betwixt three water-bougets G.

14

15

16 Will. Elleker, m. - *ut prius.*

17 Will. Heron, mil.

18 Will. Eure, mil. - - *ut prius.*19 Cut. Ratcliffe, ar. - *ut prius.*

20

21

22 Recorda manca.

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32 Joh. Woderington - *ut prius.*

33 Leon. Cornaby, m.

34 Joh. de Lavale, m. - - - - - Erm. two bars Vert.

35 Tho. Hilton, mil. - - - - - Arg. two bars Az. over all a flower de liz O.

36 Joh. Collingwood.

37 Tho. Hilton, mil. - *ut prius.*

38 Joh. Horsley, ar.

Anno EDWARD VI.1 Joh. de Lavele, m. - *ut prius.*2 Tho. Hilton, mil. - *ut prius.*

3 Joh. Foster, mil. - - - - - Arg. a chevron Vert, betwixt three hunters-

4 Joh. Gray, mil. - - *ut prius.* [horns S.

VOL. II.

D D

5 Rob.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
5	Rob. Collingwood.		
6	Joh. Witherington -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno	PHIL. & MARI.		
1	Joh. de Lavele, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
1,2			
2,3			
3,4			
4,5			
5,6	Geo. Ratcliffe, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno	ELIZAB. REG.		
1	Joh. Witherington -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Alb. Fetherston -	Fetherstonhaugh - G. a chevron betwixt three feathers Arg.	
3	Rob. Lawson, ar.		
4	Hen. Percy, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Rad. Grey, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Tho. Foster, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Joh. de Lavele, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Georg. Heron, ar.		
9	Cut. Carnaby, ar.		
10	Cut. Collingwood.		
11	Rob. Raydes, ar.		
12	Nich. Ridley, ar.		
13	{ Joh. de Lavele, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
	{ Geor. Heron, m.		
14	Tho. Foster, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Cut. Caneyby, ar.		
16	Tho. Grey, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Rob. de Lavele, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Rob. Middleton, ar.		
19	Fran. Russell, mil. -	- - - - Arg. a lion rampant G. ; on a chief S. three	
20	Will. Fenwicke, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[escallops of the first.
21	Hen. Witherington	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Cut. Colingwood.		
23	Joh. Heron, ar.		
24	Rad. Grey, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25	Rob. de Lavele, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26	Jam. Ogle, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27	Rich. Radley, ar.		
28	Rob. Clauding, ar.		
29	Hen. Anderson, ar.		
30	<i>Idem.</i>		
31	Will. Fenwick, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32	Ale. Fetherston, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33	Rad. Grey, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Rob. de Lavele, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Rad. Grey, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Tho. Bradford, ar.		
37	<i>Idem.</i>		
38	Geor. Muschampe	- - - - O. three bars G.	
39	Edw. Grey, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
40	<i>Idem</i> - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
41	Tho. Middleton, ar.		

Name.	Place.	Armes.
42 Geo. Muschamp, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
43 Edw. Talbot, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. three lions rampant Purple.
44 Nich. Foster, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron Vert, 'twixt three hunters-
45 Will. Selby, jun. ar.		[horns S.
& 1 Jacob.		

Anno JACO. REG.

- 1 Will. Selby, jun. ar.
- 2 Rad. de Lavale, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 3 Hen. Witherington - *ut prius.*
- 4 Will. Selby, mil.
- 5 Geor. Selby, mil.
- 6 Rad. de Lavale, mil. *ut prius.*
- 7 Edw. Talbot, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 8 Joh. de Lavale, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 9 Rad. Grey, mil. - - *ut prius.*
- 10 Claud. Foster, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 11 Rad. Seldy, mil.
- 12 Joh. Clavering, m. - - - - - Quarterly, O. and G. a bend S.
- 13 Hen. Anderson, m.
- 14 Will. Selby, mil.
- 15 Rob. Brandlinge.
- 16 Tho. Middleton, ar.
- 17 Joh. Fenwicke, m. - *ut prius.*
- 18 Mat. Foster, ar. - - *ut prius.*
- 19 Rad. de Lavale, m. - *ut prius.*
- 20 Will. Muschampe - *ut prius.*
- 21 Joh. Clavering, m. - *ut prius.*
- 22 Joh. de Lavale, m. - - - - - Erm. two bars Vert.

Anno CAR. REG.

- 1 Cutb. Heron, ar.
- 2 Fran. Bradling, ar.
- 3
- 4 Tho. Swinborn, m. &
duobus Tumid.
- 5
- 6 Rob. Bradling, ar.
- 7 Nic. Towneley, ar.
- 8 Nich. Tempest, mil. *ut prius.*
- 9 Tho. Middleton, ar.
- 10
- 11 Will. Carniby, m.
- 12 Will. Witherington - - - - - Quarterly, Arg. and G. a bend S.
- 13 Rob. Bewick, ar.
- 14
- 15
- 16 Ingratum bello debemus inane.
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22

The Reader is sensible of more blanks and interruptions in these Sheriffs, than in any other Catalogue; whereof this reason may be assigned; because the Sheriffs of Northumberland never accounted to the King's Majesty in his Exchequer (from which Accounts the most perfect List is made) until the third year of King Edward the Sixth. Yea, they assumed such liberty to themselves, as to seize the issues and profits of their Bayliwick, and convert them to their own use, with all other Debts, Fines, and Amercements, within the said County, and all Emoluments accruing from Alienations, Intrusions, Wards, Marriages, Reliefs, and the like.

This, though it tended much unto the detriment and loss of the Crown, was for many years connived at, chiefly to encourage the Sheriffs in their dangerous office, who, in effect, lay constant *perducs* against the neighbouring Scots. But, after that their care was much lessened, by setting the Lord-Wardens of the Marches, it was enacted in the third of King Edward the Sixth, that the Sheriffs of Northumberland should be accountable for their office, as others, in the Exchequer¹.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

19 FRANCIS RUSSELL, Mil.]

He was son to Francis, and father to Edward, Earl of Bedford. He married Julian daughter (whom Mills² calls *Elionur*, and makes her co-heir) to Sir John Foster aforesaid, which occasioned his residence in these parts. It happened on a *Truce-day*, June 27, 1585, that the English meant to treat, whilst the Scots meant to fight, being *three thousand to three hundred*. Now, though it was agreed betwixt them (to use the words of the Limitary-laws) that they should not hurt each other with *word, deed, or look*, they fell on the English; in which tumult this worthy Knight lost his life. And, because seldome single Funerals happen in great Families, his Father died the same week in the South of England.

THE FAREWELL.

Being now to take our leave of Northumberland, I remember what I have read of Sir Robert Umfrevile, a Native of this County—how he was commonly called *Robin Mend-market*, so much he improved trading hereabouts, in the Reign of King Henry the Fourth³. It will not be amiss to wish this County more *Mend-markets*, that the general complaint of the decay of Traffick may be removed. I confess, the Knight bettered the Markets, by selling therein the plentiful plunder which he had taken from the Scots; but I desire it done by some *ingenious*, and not *injuriously* design, that none may have just cause to complain.

* * * Various Collections have been made towards a History of this County: and "A Description of the ancient Kingdom of Northumberland," by Dr. Nicolson, then Archdeacon (afterwards Bishop) of Carlisle, was announced by Bagford in 1695, as ready for the press, but then remaining in the Dean and Chapter's Library at Carlisle.—An imperfect and unconnected account of this interesting County was published in 1769, under the title of "The Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland, and of so much of the County of Durham as lies between the Rivers Tyne and Tweed." By John Wallis, A.M. 2 vols. 4to.—And Mr. Hutchinson published in 1775 "A View of Northumberland; with an Excursion to the Abbey of Melross in Scotland in 1770;" 2 vols. 4to; which, with Mr. Brand's satisfactory "History of Newcastle upon Tyne," and the different Histories of the Roman Wall, are the principal Topographical Accounts of this County hitherto extant.—The "Magna Britannia" and Mr. Gough's copious Additions to Camden, with Horsley's "Britannia Romana," will furnish some farther particulars of considerable interest to the Antiquary. N.

¹ Anno 2 and 3 Edward VI. cap. 24.

² In Catalogue of Honour, p. 440.

³ Stow's Chronicle, p. 328.

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE hath York-shire on the North, Lincoln-shire on the East, Leicester-shire on the South, and Derby-shire on the West. Nor can I call to mind any County besides this, bounded with *four*, and *but four*, Shires (and those towards the four *cardinal points*) without any parcels of other Shires interposed. The pleasantness thereof may be collected from the plenty of Noble-men, many having their Barronies, and more their Residence, therein¹. It is divided into two parts, the *Sand* and the *Clay*, which so supply the defects one of another, that what *either Half* doth afford, the *whole County* doth enjoy.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

GLYCYRIZE, OF LIQUORIS.

England affordeth hereof the best in the world for some uses; this County the first and best in England. Great the use thereof in Physick, it being found very *pectoral* and *soveraign* for several diseases. A *Stick* hereof is commonly the *Spoon* prescribed to Patients, to use in any *Lingences* or *Loaches*. If (as Æneas's men were forced to eat their own Trenchers) these chance to eat their Spoons, their danger is none at all. But *Liquoris*, formerly *dear* and *scarce*, is now grown *cheap* and *common*, because growing in all Counties. Thus *plenty* will make the most *precious* thing a *drug*; as *Silver* was nothing respected in Jerusalem in the dayes of Solomon.

WONDERS.

We must not forget how two *Ayres* of *Lannards* were lately found in Sherwood Forrest. These Hawks are the natives of Saxony; and, it seems, being old and past flying at the game, were let, or did set themselves, loose; where meeting with *Lanerets*, enlarged on the same terms, they did breed together, and proved as excellent in their kind, when managed, as any which were brought out of Germany.

PROVERBS.

"Many talk of *Robin Hood*, who never shot in his *Bow*."

That is, many discourse (or *prate* rather) of matters wherein they have no skill or experience. This Proverb is now extended all over England, though originally of Nottinghamshire extraction, where Robin Hood did principally reside, in Sherwood Forrest. He was an *Arch-robber*, and withall an excellent *Archer*; though surely the Poet gives a *wrong* to the *loose* of his *Arrow*, making him shoot one a *cloth-yard* long, at *full forty score* mark, for *compass* never higher than the breast, and *within less than a foot* of the mark². But herein our Author hath verified the Proverb, talking at large of *Robin Hood*, in whose *Bow* he never shot.

¹ In modern times, it has been called the *Dukery*, from the number of Dukes (no less than four) having their residence in this County. N.

² Drayton's Poly-Olbion, Song xxvi. p. 122.

One may justly wonder that this *Archer* did not at last hit the mark; I mean, *come to the Gallows* for his many robberies. But see more hereof in the *Memorable Persons* of this County.

"To sell *Robin Hood's* penny-worths."

It is spoken of things sold under half their value; or, if you will, *half sold, half given*. *Robin Hood* came lightly by his ware, and lightly parted therewith; so that he could afford the *length of his Bow* for a *yard* of Velvet. Whithersoever he came, he carried a *Fair* along with him, Chapmen crowding to buy his stolen commodities. But, seeing the *receiver is as bad as the thief*, and such *buyers* are as bad as *receivers*, the cheap penny-worths of plundered goods may *in fine* prove dear enough to their consciences.

"As wise as a man of *Gotham*."

It passeth publickly for the *Periphrasis* of a *Fool*; and an hundred Fopperies are feigned and fathered on the Town-folk of *Gotham* a Village in this County. Here two things may be observed:

1. Men in all ages have made themselves merry with singling out some place, and fixing the *staple of stupidity and stolidity* therein. Thus the Phrygians were accounted the *Fools of all Asia*, and the anvils of other men's wits to work upon. *Serò sapient Phryges, Phryx nisi ictus non sapit*. In Grecia take a *single City*, and then Abdera in Thracia carried it away for Dull-heads,

———"Abderitanæ pectora plebis habes¹."

But, for a whole Countrey, commend us to the Bœotians for Block-heads; and *Bœoticum ingenium* is notoriously known. In Germany *auris Batava* is taken by the Poet² for a dull ear, which hath no skill in witty conceits.

2. These places, thus generally sleighted and scoffed at, afforded some as witty and wise persons as the world produced. Thus Plutarch himself (saith Erasmus³) was a Bœotian, and Erasmus a Batavian or Hollander; and therefore (his own copyhold being touch'd in the Proverb) he expoundeth *auris Batava* "a grave and severe Ear."

But to return to *Gotham*; it doth breed as wise people as any which causelessly laugh at their simplicity. Sure I am, Mr. William de Gotham, fifth Master of Michael-house in Cambridge, anno 1536, and twice Chancellor of the University, was as grave a Governor as that age did afford. And Gotham is a goodly large Lordship, where the ancient and right well respected Family of St. Andrew have flourished some hundreds of years, till of late the name is extinct in, and lands divided betwixt female co-heirs, matched unto very worshipful persons.

"The little *Smith* of *Nottingham*,

Who doth the work that no man can⁴."

England hath afforded many rare workmen in this kind; whereof he may seem an Appearance to Vulcan, and inferior only to his Master (in making the *invisible net*) who made a lock and key, with a chain of ten links, which a flea could draw. But what this *little Smith* and *great workman* was, and when he lived, I know not; and have cause to suspect that this of *Nottingham* is a periphrasis of *Nemo*, Οἷτις, or a person who never was. And the Proverb, by way of sarcasm, is applied to such who, being conceited of their own skill, pretend to the atchieving of impossibilities.

MARTYRS.

I meet with none within this County, either before or in the *Marian* dayes; imputing the latter to the mild temper of Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, and Diocesan thereof. Yet find we a Martyr, though not *in* this, yet *of* this, County, as a Native thereof, here following:

¹ Martial, l. 10.

² Idem, l. 6.

³ Adag. Bœoticum ingenium.

⁴ Busters of Bees, p. 17.

THOMAS CRANMER was born at Arse-lackton¹ (Speed calls it *Aslackton*) in this County; and, being bred in Jesus' Colledge in Cambridge, became Arch-bishop of Canterbury; and at last (after some intermediate failings) valiantly suffered for the truth at Oxford, anno Domini 1556, March 22.

"Two hungry meals," saith our English Proverb, "make the *third* a glutton." This may also be inverted, "*Two* glutton meals require the *third* an hungry one;" fasting being then necessary, lest Nature be surcharged. If the Reader hath formerly perused Mr. Fox's "*Acts and Monuments*," and my "*Ecclesiastical History*," Cranmer's story is so largely related in those two books, there is danger of his surfeit if I should not now be short and sparing therein: onely one memorable passage omitted by Mr. Fox (and that's a wonder) I must here insert out of an excellent Author²:

"After his whole body was reduced into ashes, his heart was found intire and untouch'd." Which is justly alledged as an argument of his cordial integrity to the Truth, though fear too much and too often prevailed on his outward actions: so that what the Holy Spirit recordeth of King Asa was true of him, "Nevertheless the heart of Asa was perfect all his days³;" though, good man, he was guilty of many and great imperfections.

The like to this of Cranmer is reported of Zuinglius, "*Quòd, cadavere flammis ab hostibus tradito, cor exuri non potuerit;*" his foes making this a sign of the obduration and hardness of his heart, his friends of the sincerity thereof. And thus saith my moderate and learned Author⁴, "*Adeo turbatis odio aut amore animis, ut fit in religionis dissensionibus, pro se quisque omnia superstitiosè interpretatur;*" their minds being so disturbed with hatred or love, as it comes to pass in dissensions of Religion, every one interprets all things superstitiously for his own advantage. The best is, our Religion, wherein it differs from Romish Errors, hath better demonstration for the truth thereof, than those *topical* and *osier* accidents, lyable to be bent on either side, according to men's fancies and affections.

PRELATES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM CHAPPELL was born at Lexington in this County, and bred a Fellow in Christ's College in Cambridge, where he was remarkable for the strictness of his conversation. No one Tutor in our memory bred more and better Pupils, so exact his care in their education. He was a most subtle Disputant, equally excellent with the Sword and the Shield, to reply or answer. He was chosen Provost of Trinity College in Dublin, and afterwards Bishop of Corke and Rosse. Frighted with the Rebellion in Ireland, he came over into England, where he rather exchanged than eased his condition, such the wofulness of our Civil Wars. He dyed anno 1649; and parted his Estate almost equally betwixt his own Kindred and distressed Ministers; his *charity* not impairing his *duty*, and his *duty* not prejudicing his *charity*.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

Sir JOHN MARKHAM, descended of an ancient Family, was born at Markham in this County, and brought up in the Municipal Law, till, being knighted by Edward the Fourth, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the place of Sir John Fortescue. These I may call the two *Chief Justices* of the *Chief Justices*, for their signal integrity: for, though the one of them favoured the *House of Lancaster*, the other of *York*, in the Titles to the Crown, both of them favoured the *House of Justice* in matters betwixt party and party.

It happened that Sir Thomas Cooke⁵, late Lord Mayor of London, one of vast wealth, was cast before-hand at the Court (where the Lord Rivers and the rest of the *Queen's* Kindred had pre-devoured his estate), and was onely, for formalitie's sake, to be condemned in

¹ Fox, *Acts and Monuments*, p. 1859.

² Bishop Godwin, in his *Catalogue of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, p. 206.

³ 2 Chronicles xv. 17.

⁴ Thuanus, *Obit. Doctorum Virorum*, anno 1531.

⁵ Fabian, p. 497, and Holinshed, p. 670, and Stow in the 12th of Edward the Fourth.

Guild-hall, by extraordinary Commissioners in Oyer and Terminer, whereof Sir John Markham, was not the meanest. The fact for which he was arraigned was, for lending money to Margaret the Wife of King Henry the Sixth. This he denied; and the single testimony of one Haukins, tortured on the rack, was produced against him.

Judge Markham directed the Jury (as it was his place, and no partiality in point of Law to do) to find it only *Misprision of Treason*; whereby Sir Thomas saved his *lands*, though heavily fined, and *life*, though long imprisoned. The King was highly displeased at him, and vowed he should never sit on the *Bench* any more. And here, I hope, it will not trespass on the grave character of this Judge, to insert a *modern* and *pleasant passage*, being privy myself to the truth thereof.

A *Lady* would traverse a *Suit of Law*, against the will of her *Husband*; who was contented to buy his quiet by giving her her will therein, though otherwise perswaded in his judgment the cause would go against her.

This *Lady*, dwelling in the *Shire-town*, invited the *Judge* to dinner, and (though thrifty enough of herself) treated him with *sumptuous entertainment*. Dinner being done, and the *Cause* being called, the *Judge* clearly gave it against her. And when in passion she vowed never to invite any Judge again, "Nay, Wife," said he, "vow never to invite a *just Judge* any more."

Well, King Edward was so vexed, that Sir John Markham was outed of his Chief-justice-ship; and lived *privately*, but *plentifully*, the remainder of his life, having fair lands by Margaret his wife (daughter and co-heir of Sir Simon Leke, of Cotham in this County) besides the estate acquired by his *practice* and *paternal inheritance*.

SEA-MEN.

EDWARD FENTON (Brother to Sir Jeffrey Fenton, of whom hereafter¹) was born in this County; whose nature inclined him wholly to Sea-service; and, disdaining to go in a trodden path, he was ambitious to discover unknown passages. His Atchievements in this nature are related at large in Mr. Hackluit, and excellently contracted in an Epitaph on his Monument in Depthford Church in Kent, erected by the Right Honourable Roger Earl of Corke, who married his Brother's daughter:

"Memorie perenni Edwardi Fenton, Reginae Elizabethae olim pro corpore Armigeri, Jano O-Neal, ac post eum Comite Desmonia, in Hibernia turbantibus, fortissimi Taxiarchi, qui, post lustratum, improbo ausu, Septentrionalis Plagae Apochryphum mare, & excussas variis peregrinationibus inertis Naturae latebras, anno 1588, in celebri contra Hispanos Naumachia, meruit Navis Praetoriae Navarchus. Obiit anno Domini 1603."

some dayes after the death of Queen Elizabeth.—Observe, by the way, how God set up a generation of military men, both by Sea and Land, which began and expired with the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, like a suit of clothes made for her, and worn out with her; for Providence, designing a peaceable Prince to succeed her (in whose time martial men would be rendered useless), so ordered the matter, that they all almost attended their Mistress, before or after, within some short distance, unto her Grave.

WRITERS.

WILLIAM MASSFIELD (named no doubt *from*, and) born *at* that noted Market Town in this County, was bred a Dominican; and, for his skill in Logicks, Ethicks, Physicks, and Metaphysicks, in his age highly applauded. And because some prize a *drum* of *Foreign* before a *pound* of *Home-bred* praise, know that Leander Bononiensis² (though mistaking his name *Massettus*) giveth him the appellation of *inclytus Theologiae Professor*. He defended Thomas Aquinas against Henricus Gandavensis (though both of them were dead long before) and got great credit thereby. Bale (who is not usually so civil in his expres-

¹ Title of WRITERS.

² In quarto libro suorum Praedicatorum.

sions) saith that he did strow branches of Palms before Christ's Asse¹, which, if so, was (I assure you, no bad employment. He flourished anno Domini 1320.

WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM was first Prebendary, then Chanter, of York; bred an Augustinian, and fourteen years the Provinciaall of his Order: resigning which place, he went on some great employment to Rome; and, returning thence by Genoa, fell sick and recovered of the Plague, being therein a *Monument of Divine Mercy*, to prove that Disease (though in itself *mortale*) not alwayes *mortiferum*.

Amongst the many Books he wrote, his "Concordance on the Evangelists" was most remarkable, which I behold as a *leading-piece* in that kind, though since it hath met with many to follow it; a *worthy work*, to shew the *Harmony* betwixt those *Four Writers*, though it hath met with many to decry the design, being accounted by

Some Impossible.

Others Unnecessary.

As if there were contradictions herein past reconciling; whose opinion cannot be reconciled with Piety; seeing the Four Gospels are indited by one and the same spirit of *Unity* and *Verity*, of *Truth* and *Concord*; whilst, in two sentences really contrary, one must be false of necessity.

As if it were nothing but the reconciling of those who never fell out; whereas, indeed, there are many seeming oppositions therein, to raise the reputation thereof. "*Intellecta ab omnibus sunt neglecta à plurimis;*" and some necessary difficulty becomes Scripture, to quicken our prayers, pains, and patience to understand it.

Bale giveth him this *lukewarme* (call it *hot*, because coming from his mouth) commendation, "*Non omnino impius in voluminibus quæ composuit.*" He dyed, and was buried at Leicester, anno Domini 1336.

ROBERT WORSOP was born (saith Bale³) in the County, mistaken for the Diocese of York, seeing Worsop is notoriously known to be in Nottinghamshire. He was bred an Augustinian in the Convent of Tick-Hill, not far from Doncaster, where he wrote many Books, the one called "The Entrance of the Sentences." Bale saith, that at last he was made a Bishop, not naming his Diocese; and no such Prelate appearing in our English Catalogue, it rendereth it suspicious, that either he was some Suffragan, or some Titulary Bishop in Greece. He dyed, and was buried at Tick-hill, about the year 1360.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

SIR JEFFREY FENTON, Knight, born in this County, was for twenty-seven years Privy-Counsellour in Ireland to Queen Elizabeth and King James⁴. He translated the History of Francis Guicciardini out of Italian into English, and dedicated it to Queen Elizabeth. He deceased at Dublin, October 19, 1608; and lyeth buried in St. Patrick's Church, under the same Tombe with his Father-in-law Dr. Robert Weston, sometime Chancellour of Ireland.

JOHN PLOUGH was born in this County⁵, a pious and learned Minister of the Word; who, for his conscience, fled over into Basil in the Reign of Queen Mary.

It happened that a Book came over into the hands of the English Exiles, written against the Marriage of Ministers, by one Miles Hoggard, a silly Hosier in London, but highly opinioned of his learning. It was debated amongst the English, whether this Book should be passed over with neglect, or answered. And here the Reader is requested to pardon this digression, as proper enough for my Profession. Solomon hath two Proverbs⁶, the one immediately succeeding, yet seemingly crossing, the other:

"Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him."

"Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit."

¹ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 2.

² Ibid. Cent. v. num. 44.

³ Ibid. Cent. v. num. 76.

⁴ J. Waræus, de Scriptoribus Hiberniæ, p. 137.

⁵ Bale, in his book termed "Scriptores nostri temporis," p. 111.

⁶ Prov. xxvi. 4, 5.

Some¹ will have the first precept given to Magistrates (who are not to make their Authority cheap by engaging against Fools), and the latter to belong to all Christians. Others distinguish, that an answer according to his folly may be twofold; by way of *complying* with it, which may not, and *confuting* of it, which ought to be done. Most make a difference between the *railing* fool and the *reasoning* fool: the former to be ordered, as Hezekiah did Rabshakeh, "Answer him not a word²." But, if he be a *reasoning* fool, who will offer to argue conceited of himself, take him off his speed with a short and seasonable return.

Such a fool this Hoggard was adjudged, whom John Plough undertook to answer, and cut hiscombe so close, that the other appeared no more. He dyed in the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

WILLIAM BRIGHTMAN was born in Nottingham (where some of his brethren were lately alive); bred Fellow of Queen's Colledge in Cambridge, and afterwards beneficed at Hannes in Bedfordshire. No lover of *Conformity*, yet no hater of *Conformists*, being charitable to such who in judgement dissented from him. His memory is most remarkable for his "Comment on the Revelation," by some Protestants approved, praised, admired; by others slighted, contemned, condemned.

Pro.

1. His very name, *Brightman*, imports something of illumination and clearness therein.
2. He makes many hard places to be plain, and Mysteries to be Histories, by his Comment.
3. He foretold many things forty years ago, which we see performed in our dayes.

Con.

1. Names are casual; and even Lucian himself, as bad as he was, had as much of light and lustre in his name.
2. He makes many plain places hard, and Histories to be Mysteries by his misinterpretation; expounding the Seven Asian Churches, then literally extant, to be Germany, France, England, &c.
3. Shooting so many Arrows, no wonder if some few, rather by hap than aim, hit the mark.

Sure I am that *Time* and Mr. *Brightman* will expound the hardest places in the *Revelation*; but what credit is to be given to the latter alone, I will not engage.

Such who dislike Mr. *Brightman's writing*, could not but commend his Angelical *living*, who had so much of Heaven in his heart. Walking through the *vineyard of this world*, he plucked and eat a few grapes, but put up none in his vessel, using wealth as if he used it not.

His clay-cottage did crack and fall down in the same minute, so sudden was his death: But he who *dyed daily*, could on no day be said to *dye suddenly*, being alwayes prepared for his dissolution, which happened anno Domini 16...

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

ROBERT HOOD was (if not by birth) by his chiefest abode this Country-man. Camden calls him *prædonem mitissimum*³, the gentlest thief that ever was: and know, Reader, he is entered into our Catalogue, not for his *thievery*, but for his *gentleness*. Take the character of his (though not good) less bad behaviour from the pen of our Poet⁴:

"From wealthy Abbots' chests, and Churles' abundant store,
What oftentimes he took, he shar'd amongst the poor:
No lordly Bishop came in lusty Robin's way,
To him before he went, but for his Pass must pay:

¹ Mr. Cartwright, upon the place.

² 2 Kings xviii. 36.

³ His words are taken out of John Major. See his *Britannia*, in North-riding in York-shire. F.

⁴ Drayton's *Poly-Olbion*, Song xxvi. p. 123.

The Widow in distress he graciously reliev'd,
And remedied the wrongs of many a Virgin griev'd."

But who made him a Judge? or gave him a Commission to take where it might best be spared, and give where it was most wanted? His principal residence was in Shirewood Forrest in this County, though he had another haunt (he is no Fox that hath but one hole) near the Sea in the North Riding in York-shire, where *Robin Hood's Bay* still retaineth his name. Not that he was any Pirat, but a Land-thief, who retreated to those unsuspected parts for his security.

One may wonder how he escaped the hand of Justice, dying in his bed, for ought is found to the contrary: but it was because he was rather a *merry* than a *mischievous* thief (complementing passengers out of their purses); never murdering any but *Deer*, and this popular Robber feasted the Vicinage with his Venison. He played his pranks, in the Reign of King Richard the First, about the year of our Lord 1100.

THOMAS MAGNUS. He was an exposed child, left by his mother in the Parish of Newark. What the Poet¹ saith of the father of Cadmus (commanding his son to find his lost sister Europa, or else never to return) that he was,

Facto pius et sceleratus eodem,
"Expressing in one act a mind,
Which was both *cruel*, and was *kind*,"

may be applied to the mother of this and all such *Foundlings*. Now it happened that some York-shire Clothiers coming in the dark (very early or late) did light on this child, and resolved to pay both for his nursing and education, the charge whereof would not be great, equally divided betwixt them, according to the Proverb:

Multorum manibus grande levatur onus.
"An heavy work is light to do,
When many hands are put thereto."

First then they took order he should be baptized in Newark by the name of *Thomas* (probably the best person in their company); and because all of them had interest alike in him, for his Sirname, they assigned him *Amang-us*, which is *amongst us* in the Northern pronunciation.

They were very careful in his breeding. I confess, Aristotle urgeth it as an argument against the breeding of children in common, that the care of all will effectually be the care of none, and so the children be neglected. Not so here, where this Thomas, though he had a *Common-wealth* of *Foster-fathers*, was very well brought up in Learning, and became an excellent Scholar and *States-man*, being employed in many Forreign Embassies. Then took he on him the name of *Dr. Magnus*² (and was famous thereby both at home and beyond the Seas); on which account he might claim kindred with *Pompeius Magnus*, *Carolus Magnus*, and *Albertus Magnus*, and whom not, who was *great* for *Arts*, *Arms*, or otherwise? It soundeth much in his commendation, that he forgot not his gratitude to the Town of his Nativity, where he erected a fair School, with other Benefactions. He flourished (as I take it) under King Henry the Eighth.

LORD MAYORS.

I cannot, on my best inquiry, recover any Native of this County who ever attained to this place of Magistracy; but am informed, that now the feet of one do tread near unto the *Threshold* of that *Dore of Honour*; and doubt not but, when he hath first entered and opened the way, there will be others soon found to follow him.

¹ Ovid, *Metamorphoses*.

² Comden's *Remains*, p. 146.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

John Archbishop of York, - - - - - }
 Humfrey Earl of Stafford, - - - - - } Commissioners to take the Oaths.
 Richard Stanhope, one of the Knights for the Shire, }

Tho. Cheworth, chiv.	Richardi Gatford.	Johannis Crostes de Ragnell.
Johan. Zouche, chiv.	Johannis Becard.	Johannis Melton de Nor-
Will. Plumton, chiv.	Willielmi Remston.	manton.
Hug. Welughby, chiv.	Richardi Strelly.	Willielmi Clerk de Gedlynge.
Roberti Strelley, chiv.	Thome Meryng.	Radulphi Wilbram de West-
Hen. Perponnt, chiv.	Willielmi Lassels.	merkham.
Rob. Markam, chiv.	Johannis Powerr.	Galfredi Botelere de Wel-
Gerv. Clifton, chiv.	Willielmi Powerr.	hagh.
Will. Meryng, chiv.	Joh. Leek de Halom.	Rob. Norton de Kirton.
Hug. Annesley, chiv.	Thome Okere.	Johannis Milnere de Aller-
Joh. Cokfeld, armig.	Philippi Barley.	ton.
Radulphi Makerell.	Thome Warberton.	Will. Haley de Sutton.
Thome Nevyll.	Johannis Alferton.	Johan. Morehagh de Mans-
Roberti Brewce.	Willi. Alferton, <i>fil. ejus.</i>	feld.
Thome Stanton.	Richardi Ranchestere de Wirs-	Joh. Arnall de Arnall.
Rad. Leek.	sop.	Johan. Spondon de Newerk.
Richardi Sutton.	Johannis White de Colyn-	Johan. Dennett de Newerk.
Thome Stanhope.	gam.	Hugonis Garnon de Musk-
Jacobi Stanhope.	Johannis Glouseter de Car-	ham.
Thome Curson.	coston.	Johan. Crumwell de Charle-
Willielmi Byrton.	Richardi Walfeld de Newerk.	ton.
Henrici Perponnt.	Roberti Kelom de Newerk.	Rob. Crumwell, <i>fil. ejus,</i>
Hugonis Hercy.	Willielmi Skrymshire de	de eadem.
Johannis Wastnes.	Muskham.	Willielmi Daynell de Eg-
Johannis Gaitford.	Roberti Garnon de Musk-	manton.
Gorgii Clay.	ham.	Edm. Berkyn de Allerton.
Johannis Husse.	Johannis Kelom de Kelom.	Henrici Payser de Clypston.
Johannis Hiklinge.	Rob. Darley de Thorp.	Simonis Caldwell de Lax-
Joh. Barbour de Leek.	Thome Columboll de Thorp.	ton.
Thome Stannton de Sutton.	Riginaldi Shawe de Estwayte.	Roberti Bliton de Cannton.
Roberti Doyle.	Gervasii Bampton de Beston.	Rob. Waryn de Wanton.
Rogeri Perpoint.	Johannis Mathewe de Ster-	Willielmi Drapour de Wel-
Thome Hercy.	roppe.	hagh.
Richardi Bevercotes.	Willielmi Creey de Mark-	Johannis Carleton de Blithe.
Roberti Moresby.	ham.	Tho. Bagley de Blithe.
Roberti Morewode.	Petri Creci de Markham.	Walt. Carleton de Carleton.
Johannis Clifton.	Roberti Forsett de Grynley.	Will. Hokekyngson de Mis-
Roberti Dunham.	Will. Lord de Retford.	terton.
Johannis Serlby.	Roberti Wytham de Orston.	Joh. Darnall de Misterton.
Willielmi Wilbram.	Radulphi Stuffin de Mans-	Williel. Lyndrike de Stock-
Thome Geneley.	feld Wodhous.	with.
Thome Schefeld.	Johannis Brannspath de Rag-	Willielmi Browet de Wal-
Thome Anne.	nell.	kryngham.
Johannis Rolley.	Johannis Brannspath, <i>fil.</i>	Richardi Caxton de Tuxford.
Johannis atte Vikars.	<i>ejus,</i> de Ragnell.	Johan. Parlethorpe de Lax-
Willielmi Boson.	Tho. Brannspath de Ragnell.	ton.
Edm. Nornamuyle.	Rad. Barre de Ragnell.	Tho. Grengorge de Allerton.

SHERIFFS.

SHERIFFS.

This County had the same Sheriffs with Derby-shire untill the tenth year of Queen Elizabeth, wherein they were divided, and since which time these were the *particular Sheriffs* of this Shire.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	ELIZ. REG.		
10	Tho. Cowper, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a tortoise erected O.
11	Joh. Biron, ar.		
12	Joh. Nevil, ar.	- - Grove - - - -	G. a saltyre Erm.
13	Rob. Markham, ar.	- - - - -	{ Az. in a chief O. a lion issuant G. and border Arg.
14	Gerv. Clifton, mil.	- Clifton - - - -	S. semé de cinque-foils, a lion rampant Arg.
15	Will. Hollis, mil.	- Houghton - - - -	Erm. two piles S.
16	Th. Stanhope, mil.	- Shelford - - - -	Quarterly Erm. and G.
17	Hen. Perpoint, ar.	- Holme - - - -	{ Arg. a lion rampant S. in an orb of cinque-foils G.
18	Geo. Chaworth, ar.	- Wiverton - - - -	Az. two chevrons O.
19	Tho. Markham, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Joh. Biron, ar.		
21	Fra. Willoughby, m.	- - - - -	O. on two bars G. three water-bougets Arg.
22	Geo. Nevil, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Will. Sutton, ar.	- Arundel - - - -	Arg. a quarter S. a crescent G.
24	Fran. Molineux, ar.	- Teversham - - - -	Az. a cross moline quarter pierced O.
25	Rob. Markham, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
26	Brian Lasles, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. three chaplets G.
27	Joh. Sydenham, ar.	- SOMERSETSHIRE - - - -	S. three rams Arg.
28	Geo. Chaworth, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Tho. Stanhope, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Fra. Willoughby, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
31	Joh. Biron, mil.		
32	Th. Thornhough, ar.		
33	Joh. Hollis, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
34	John Basset, ar.	- - - - -	O. three piles G. a canton Erm.
35	Fra. Willoughby, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Will. Sutton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Rich. Whalley, ar.		
38	Joh. Biron, mil.		
39	Joh. Thorold, ar.	- - - - -	S. three goats salient Gules.
40	Hen. Chaworth, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
41	Brian Lassels, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
42	Edw. North, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a lion passant O. betwixt three flower de
43	Hen. Perpoint, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[lucres Arg.
44	Rog. Ascough, mil.	- - - - -	S. a fess O. between three asses passant Arg.
	JACOB.		
1	Will. Reyaer, mil.		
2	Gab. Armstrong, ar.	- - - - -	G. three right hands coped and armed bar-
3	Will. Sutton, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[ways proper.
4	Will. Cowper, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Jo. Thornhough, ar.		

Name	Place.	Armes.
6 Hen. Sacheverell, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. on a saltyre, five water-bougets of the
7 Joh. Molineux, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[first.
8 Ger. Clifton, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Joh. Molineux, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Joh. Biron, mil.		
11 Geo. Perkins, mil.		
12 Ro. Williamson, ar.	East-Markham	O. a chevron G. betwixt three trefoils S.
13 Rob. Perpoynt, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Geo. Lassels, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Jo. Thornhough, m.		
16 Tho. Barton, ar.		
17 Will. Reason, ar.		
18 Tho. Hutchinson, m.		
19 Joh. White, mil.		
20 Joh. Digby, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a flower de luce Arg.
21 Math. Palmes, ar.	- - - - -	G. three flower de luces Arg.; a chief Varry.
22 Edw. Goldinge,	- - - - -	G. a chevron O. betwixt three besants.
&		
Galfr. Markham, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno CAROL. I.

1 Tim. Pusey, ar.		
2 Fra. Williamson, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Tho. Hewet, mil.	- - - - -	S. a chevron counter-battillée betwixt three
4 Jer. Teresy, ar.		[owles Arg.
5 Ith. Perkins, ar.		
6 Rob. Sutton, ar.	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Tho. White, ar.		
8 Tho. Bolles, ar.	- - - - -	{ Az. three cups Arg. holding as many boars' heads erected O.
9 Joh. Melish, ar.	- - - - -	Az. two swans Arg. betwixt as many flanches
10 Joh. Biron, mil.		[Erm.
11 Har. Wasteneys, b.	Hendon - - -	S. a lion rampant Arg. collered G.
12 Geo. Lassels, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Fra. Thornhaugh, m.		
14 Joh. Chaworth, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Tho. Williamson, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
16 { Gilb. } { Edw. } Nevil, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

15. WILLIAM HOLLIS, Mil.]

This was that steady and constant House-keeper, who, for his hospitality and other eminent virtues, was commonly called "The good Sir William;" a most honourable title, seeing of God's two grand epithets, *Optimus*, *Maximus*, the former is imbraced by too few, the latter affected by too many. This Sir William was son to Sir William Hollis, Lord Mayor of the City of London, father to John Hollis Lord Houghton of Houghton, created Earl of Clare in the 22d of King Charles the First; and Grand-father to the Right Honourable John the present Earl of Clare [1650].

KING JAMES.

13. ROBERT PERPOINT, Armig.]

He was afterwards created Baron Perpoint and Viscount Newark; and afterwards, in the fourth of King Charles the First, Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull; one descended of right ancient and noble extraction, whose Ancestors, coming over with the Conqueror, first fixed at Hurst-Perpoint in Sussex, thence removed into this County. I find this remarkable passage recorded of Henry de Perpoint, who flourished in those parts in the beginning of King Edward the First.

“Memorandum, quod Henricus de Perpoint, die Lunæ in crastino Octab. Sancti Michaelis, venit in Cancellariâ apud Lincolniam, & publicè dixit quod sigillum suum amisit, & protestabatur quod si aliquod instrumentum cum sigillo illo post tempus illud inveniretur consignatum, illud nullius esse valoris vel momenti¹.”

He appeareth a person of prime quality, that great prejudice might arise by the false use of his true Seal, if found by a dishonest person, so that so solemn a protest was conceived necessary for the prevention thereof.

Robert Perpoint, a Descendent from this Henry, was, by King Edward the Third, summoned as a Baron to Parliament², but died (as I am informed) before he sat therein, which hindered the honour of Peerage from descending to his posterity.

But this Robert Perpoint was *Robert the younger*, in distinction from his Name-sake-Ancessor, who lived in great dignity under King Edward the Third, as by the following Record will appear:

“Rex Priori S. Johannis Jerusalem in Angliâ salutem. Cum dilectus & fidelis noster Robertus de Petroponte, qui fidei nostræ & Edwardi Primogeniti nostri hactenus constanter adhæsit, in conflictu habito apud Lewes, captus esset ab inimicis nostris & detentus in prisonâ Hugonis le Despenser, donec per septingentas marcas finem fecisset cum eodem pro redemptione suâ; unde Walerandus de Munceaus se præfatus Hugoni pro prædicto Roberto obligavit per quamdam chartam de feoffamento, & scripta obligatoria inter ipsos confecta, quæ vobis liberata fuerant custodienda, ut dicitur: Nos, ipsorum Roberti & Walerandi indempnitati prospicere, & eidem Roberto gratiam facere volentes speciale, vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod cartas & scripta prædicta eidem Roberto & Walerando, vel eorum alteri, sine morâ dispendio deliberari faciat; & nos inde versùs vos servabimus indempnes. In cuius, &c.

“Teste Rege, apud Westmonasterium,
15 die Octobris³.”

Memorand. That Henry de Perpoint, on Munday the day after the Octaves of St. Michael, came into the Chancery at Lincoln, and said publickly that he had lost his *Seal*; and protested, that, if any instrument were found sealed with that *Seal* after that time, the same should be of no value or effect.

The King to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, greeting. Whereas our beloved and faithful Robert Perpoint, who hitherto hath constantly adhered to our trust, and of our first-born Edward, was taken by our enemies in a skirmish at Lewes, and kept in the prison of Hugh le Dispenser, untill by seven hundred marks he had made an end with him for his ransoming, whereupon Walerand of Munceaus bound himself to the forenamed Hugh for the foresaid Robert by a certain charter of feoffment, and obligatory writings made betwixt them, which, as is said, were delivered to you to be kept: We, willing to provide for the safety of the said Robert and Walerand, and to do a special favour to the same Robert, do command you, firmly injoyning, that ye cause the foresaid charters and writings, without any delay, to be delivered to the same Robert and Walerand, or to one of them; and we shall thenceforth save you harmless.

Witness the King, at Westminster,
the 15th day of October.

¹ Claus. 8 Edwardi I. membrana tertia, in dorso, in Turr. Londin.

² Camden's Britannia, in Nottinghamshire.

³ Claus. 49 Hen. III. in dorso memb. 6.

Whoso seriously considereth how *much* the *Mark*, and how *little* the *Silver*, of our Land was in that Age, will conclude *seven hundred Marks* a ransom more proportionable for a *Prince* than *private person*. The best was, that was not paid in effect, which by command from the King was restored again.

THE FAREWELL.

There is in this County a small Market Town called *Blithe*, which my Author¹ will have so named *à jucunditate*, from the *mirth* and *good fellowship* of the Inhabitants therein. If so, I desire that both the *name* and the *thing* may be extended all over the Shire, as being confident that an *ounce of mirth*, with the same degree of *grace*, will serve God more, and more acceptably, than a *pound of sorrow*.

* * * NOTTINGHAMSHIRE has the good fortune to have had its early Topography well illustrated by Dr. Thoroton; but, from the time elapsed since the publication of his excellent volume, there is ample scope for an able Continuator. It is to be feared, however, that the slight additions of Mr. Throsby, in his re-publication of Mr. Thoroton's laborious researches, though useful as far as they extend, will deter a more accurate and experienced Antiquary from speedily undertaking the task. Dr. Dering's History of the County Town is a work of great merit; and the Histories of Southwell and Mansfield, by Rastall and Harrod, contain considerable information. The "Magna Britannia," and Mr. Gough's additions to Camden, close the list of important topographical descriptions of this interesting County.

¹ John Norden, in his description of Hertfordshire, voce *Benington*.

OXFORD - SHIRE.

— 1 1 2 —

OXFORD-SHIRE hath **Bark-shire** (divided first by the *Isis*, then by the *Thames*) on the South, **Glocester-shire** on the West, **Buckingham-shire** on the East, **Warwick** and **Northampton Shires** on the North. It aboundeth with all things necessary for man's life; and I understand, that *Hunters* and *Falconers* are no where better pleas'd. Nor needeth there more pregnant proof of plenty in this place, than that lately Oxford was for some years together a *Court*, a *Garrison*, and an *University*; during which time it was well furnished with provisions on reasonable rates.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

FALLOW DEER.

And why of these in *Oxford-shire*? why not rather in *Northampton-shire*, where there be the most, or in *York-shire*, where there be the greatest Parks in England? It is because John Rous of Warwick telleth me, that at Woodstock in this County was the most ancient Park in the whole Land, encompassed with a Stone-wall by King Henry the First.

Let us premise a line or two concerning *Parks*; the *Case*, before we come to what is contained therein.

1. The word *Parcus* appears in Varro (deriv'd, no doubt, à *parcendo*, to spare or save) for a place wherein such Cattle are preserved.
2. There is mention once or twice in Dooms-day Book of *Parcus*¹ *silvestris bestiarum*, which proveth *Parks* in England before the Conquest.
3. Probably such ancient Parks (to keep J. Rous in credit and countenance) were onely paled, and Woodstock the first that was walled about.
4. Parks are since so multiplied, that there be more in England than in all Europe besides².

The Deer therein, when living, raise the stomachs of Gentlemen with their *sport*; and, when dead, allay them again with their *flesh*. The *Fat of Venison* is conceived to be (but I would not have Deer-stealers hear it) of all flesh the most vigorous nourishment, especially if attended with that essential addition which Virgil coupleth therewith,

*Implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisque ferinæ,
"Old Wine did their thirst allay, fat Venison hunger."*

But Deer are daily diminished in England, since the Gentry are necessitated into thrift, and forced to turn their pleasure into profit: "Jam seges est ubi *Parcus* erat;" and, since the sale of *Bucks* hath become ordinary, I believe, in process of time, the *best-stored Park* will be found in a *Cook's shop* in *London*³.

WOOD.

Plenty hereof *doth*, more *hath* grown in this County, being daily diminished. And indeed the Woods therein are put to too hard a task in their *daily duty* (viz. to find *fuel* and *timber* for all the houses *in*, and many *out of*, the Shire); and they cannot *hold out*, if not

¹ Camden's *Britannia*, in Oxford-shire.

² This traffick, it may be observed, is not at all diminished. N.

³ Idem, *ibidem*,

seasonably *relieved* by *Pit-cole* found here ¹, or *Sea-cole* brought hither. This minds me of a passage wherein Oxford was much concerned. When *Shot-over Woods* (being bestowed by King Charles the First on a Person of Honour) were likely to be cut down, the University by Letters laboured their preservation; wherein this among many other pathetic expressions, "That *Oxford* was one of the *Eyes* of the Land, and *Shot-over Woods* the hair of the Eye-lids; the loss whereof must needs prejudice the sight, with too much moisture flowing therein." This retrenched that design for the present; but in what case those Woods stand at this day, is to me unknown.

BUILDINGS.

The Colleges in Oxford, advantaged by the vicinity of fair *Free-stone*, do for the generality of their structure carry away the credit from all in Christendom, and equal any for the largeness of their endowments.

It is not the least part of Oxford's happiness, that a *Molt* of her Founders were Prelates (whereas Cambridge hath but three Episcopal Foundations, *Peter-house*, *Trinity-hall*, and *Jesus*); who had an experimental knowledge what belonged to the necessities and conveniences of Scholars, and therefore have accommodated them accordingly; principally in providing them the Patronages of many good Benefices, whereby the Fellows of those Colleges are plentifully maintained, after their leaving of the University.

Of the Colleges, *University* is the oldest, *Pembroke* the youngest, *Christ-church* the greatest, *Lincoln* (by many reputed) the least, *Magdalen* the neatest, *Wadham* the most uniform, *New-College* the strongest, and *Jesus-College* (no fault but its unhappiness) the poorest; and if I knew which was the richest, I would not tell, seeing concealment in this kind is the safest. *New-college* is most proper for Southern, *Exeter* for Western, *Queen's* for Northern, *Brazen-nose* for North-western men, *St. John's* for Londoners, *Jesus* for Welshmen; and at other Colleges almost indifferently for men of all Countries. *Merton* hath been most famous for School-men, *Corpus Christi* (formerly called *Trilingue Collegium*) for Linguists, *Christ-church* for Poets, *All-souls* for Orators, *New-college* for Civilians, *Brazen-nose* for Disputants, *Queen's College* for Metaphysicians, *Exeter* for a late series of *Regius Professors*; *Magdalen* for ancient, *St. John's* for modern Prelates: and all eminent in some one kind or other. And if any of these Colleges were transported into foreign parts, it would alter its *kind* (or degree at least) and presently of a College proceed an University, as equal to most, and superiour to many, *Academies* beyond the Seas.

Before I conclude with these Colleges, I must confess how much I was posed with a passage which I met with in the Epistles of Erasmus, writing to his familiar friend Ludovicus Vives, then residing in Oxford, in *Collegio Apum*, in the College of Bees, according to his direction of his Letter. I knew all Colleges may metaphorically be termed the *Colleges of Bees*, wherein the industrious Scholars live under the rule of one Master, in which respect St. Hierom² advised Rusticus the Monk to busie himself in making *Bee-hives*, that from thence he might learn, *Monasteriorum ordinem & Regiam disciplinam*, the order of Monasteries and discipline of Kingly Government. But why any one College should be so signally called, and which it was, I was at a loss; till at last seasonably satisfied that it was *Corpus Christi*; whereon no unpleasant story doth depend.

In the year 1630, the *Lead-over Vives's Study*, being decayed, were taken up, and new cast; by which occasion the Stall was taken, and with it an incredible mass of Honey³. But the *Bees*, as presaging their intended and imminent destruction (whereas they were never known to have swarmed before) did that Spring (to preserve their famous kind) send down a fair swarm into the President's Garden; the which, in the year 1633, yielded two Swarms; one whereof pitched in the Garden for the President; the other they sent up as a new Colony into their old Habitation, there to continue the memory of this mellifluous Doctor, as the University styled him in a Letter to the Cardinal.

¹ By the aid of modern Canals. *Pit-Coal*, if not found in this County, can readily be carried into it. N.

² In Epistola ad Rusticum monachum.

³ Bader, of Bees, p. 23.

It seems these *Bees* were *Aborigines*, from the first building of the Colledge, being called *Collegium Apum* in the Founder's Statutes; and so is *John Claymand*, the first President thereof, saluted by *Erasmus*¹.

THE LIBRARY.

If the Schools may be resembled to the Ring, the Library may the better be compared to the Diamond therein; not so much for the *bunching forth* beyond the rest, as the *preciousness* thereof, in some respects equalling any in Europe, and in most kinds exceeding all in England: yet our Land hath been ever *Φιλοβιβλος*, much given to the love of Books; and let us *flee the Cream* of a few of the primest Libraries in all ages.

In the infancy of Christianity, that at *York* bare away the bell, founded by Archbishop Egbert (and so highly praised by Alevinus in his Epistle to Charles the Great); but long since abolished.

Before the dissolution of Abbies, when all Cathedrals and Convents² had their Libraries, that at *Ramsey* was the greatest *Rabbin*, spake the most and best *Hebrew*, abounding in *Jewish*, and not defective in other Books.

In that age of *Lay-Libraries* (as I may term them, as belonging to the City) I behold that pertaining to *Guild-Hall* as a *principal*, founded by Richard Whittington, whence three Cart-loads of choice *Manuscripts* were carried in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, on the promise of [never performed] Restitution³.

Since the Reformation, that of *Benet* in Cambridge hath for *Manuscripts* exceeded any (thank the cost and care of Matthew Parker) Collegiate Library in England.

Of late, *Cambridge Library*, augmented with the Arch-episcopal Library of Lambeth, is grown the second in the Land.

As for private Libraries of Subjects, that of Treasurer Burleigh was the best, for the use of a *States-man*, the Lord Lumlie's for an *Historian*, the late Earl of Arundel's for an *Herald*, Sir Robert Cotton's for an *Antiquary*, and Archbishop Usher's for a *Divine*. Many other excellent Libraries there were of particular persons; Lord Brudenell's, Lord Hatton's, &c. routed by our Civil Wars; and many Books which scaped the execution are fled [transported] into France, Flanders, and other forraign parts.

To return to Oxford Library, which stands like Diana amongst her Nymphs, and surpasseth all the rest for rarity and multitude of Books; so that, if any be wanting on any Subject, it is because the World doth not afford them. This Library was *founded* by Humphrey the good Duke of Gloucester; *confounded* in the Reign of Edward the Sixth, by those who I list not to name; *re-founded* by worthy Sir Thomas Bodley, and the bounty of daily Benefactors.

As for the King's Houses in this County; Woodstock is justly to be preferred, where the *Wood* and *Water Nymphs* might equally be pleased in its scituation. Queen Elizabeth had a great affection for this place, as one of her best *Remembrancers* of her condition when a Prisoner here (in none of the best lodgings) in the Reign of her Sister. Here she escaped a dangerous fire, but whether *casual* or *intentional* God knoweth. Here, hearing a Milk-maid merrily singing in the Park, she desired exchange of Estates, preferring the *poorest liberty* before the *richest restraint*. At this day it is a *fair*, was formerly a *fairer* fabrick, if the Labyrinth built here by King Henry the Second answered the character of Curiosity given it by Authors. But long since the Labyrinth (Time, without the help of Ariadne's clue of silk, can unravel and display the most intricate building) is vanished away.

Nor must Enston hard by be forgotten; which though some sullen Soul may recount amongst the *costly trifles*, the more ingenious do behold as Art's *pretty Comment*, as Nature's *pleasant Text*; both so intermingled, that Art in some sort may seem *natural*, and

¹ In Castigationem Chrysostomi Conciuncularum de Fato.

² Of this the very ample Catalogue of the Library of St. Mary de Pratis at Leicester, printed in the First Volume of the History of the County, affords a good specimen. N.

³ Stow, in his Survey of London.

Nature *artificial* therein. It was made by Thomas Bushel, Esq. sometimes servant to Francis Bacon Lord Verulam. Now because men's expectations are generally tired with the tedious growing of Wood, here he set Hedges of full growth, which thrived full well, so that where the former left no *Plants*, the following year found *Trees* grown to their full perfection. In a word, a melancholy mind may here feast it self to a surfeit with variety of entertainments. But Rarities of this nature are never sufficiently described till beheld.

PROVERBS.

"You were born at *Hogs-Norton*."

This is a Village, properly called *Hoch-Norton*, whose inhabitants (it seems formerly) were so rustical in their behaviour, that boarish and clownish people are said born at *Hogs-Norton*¹.

"To take a *Burford* bait."

This it seems is a bait, not to *slay the stomach*, but to *lose the wit* thereby, as resolved at last into drunkenness. If the fair Market of Burford in this County be so much guilty of this foul sin, it is high time to damne the words of this Proverb, and higher to detest the practice thereof. Otherwise *Burford-bait* may have an *hook* therein, to choak such souls as *swallow* it, without their sincere and seasonable repentance.

"Banbury Zeale, Cheese, and Cakes."

I admire to find these joyned together in so learned an Author as Mr. Camden², affirming that Town fam'd for these *three things*—*Quam malè conveniunt*³ and though *Zeal* be deservedly put first, how inconsistent is it with his *gravity* and *goodness*, to couple a *spiritual grace* with matters of *corporeal repast*: so that, if spoken in *earnest*, it hath more of a *prophane* than *pious Pen*; if in *jest*, more of a *Libeller* than *Historian*.

But, to qualifie the man, no such words are extant in the *Latine Camden*: where only we read, "Nunc autem conficiendo caseo oppidum notissimum, castrum ostendit," &c.

Secondly, it being in the English translated by Philemon Holland, was at the first (as I have been credibly informed) a *litteral mistake* of the Printers (though not confessed in the *Errata*) set forth in anno Domini 1608, *Zeal* being put for *Feal* in that place.

But what *casual* in that, may be suspected *wilful* in the next and last Edition, anno 1637, where the error is continued out of design to *nick* the Town of Banbury, as reputed then a place of *precise people*, and not over-conformable in their carriage. Sure I am that Banbury had a *gracious, learned, and painful Minister*³; and this Town need not be *ashamed of*, nor *grieved at*, what *Scoffers* say or write thereof; only let them adde *Knowledge* to their *Zeal*, and then the more of *Zeal* the better their condition.

"He looks as the Devil over *Lincoln*."

Some fetch the original of this Proverb from a stone picture of the Devil, which doth (or lately did) over-look *Lincoln Colledge*. Surely the Architect intended it no farther than for an ordinary Antick, though beholders have since applied those ugly looks to envious persons, repining at the prosperity of their neighbours, and jealous to be over-topt by their vicinity.

The Latines have many Proverbs parallel hereunto, to express the ill aspects of malevolent spectators; as *Cyclopius Obtutus*, and the *Cyclops*, we know, were deformed at the best (envy makes a good face look ill, and a bad look worse), *Fultus Titanicus*, *Fultus Scythicus*, *Limis oculis ob oblique inspicere*, *Thynni more videre*, to look like a *Thunny*, a Fish, which, as Aristotle saith, hath but *one eye*, and that, as some will have it, on the *left side*; so full is *Malice* of *sinister* *deceptions*.

To return to our *English Proverb*, it is conceived of more antiquity than either of the fore-named Colledges, though the secondary sense thereof lighted not unhappily, and that it related originally to the Cathedral Church in Lincoln⁴.

¹ The same appellative is given to a town in Leicestershire. N.

² Britannia, in Oxford-shire, p. 376.

³ Mr. William Whaley, of whom hereafter in this County.

⁴ Vide supra, in Lincolnshire.

“Testons are gone to *Oxford*¹, to study in *Brazen-nose*.”]

This Proverb began about the end of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, and happily ended about the middle of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; so that it continued in use not full fifty years.

This the occasion thereof: King Henry the Eighth, as his *In-comes*, so his *Out-goings* were greater than any English Kings since the Conquest. And it belongs not to me to question the cause of either. Sure it is, as he was always *taking*, he was always *wanting*; and, the Showre of Abbey-Lands being soon over, his drought for money was as great as ever before. This made him resolve on the debasing thereof, *Testons* especially (a Coin worth *six-pence*, corruptly called *Tester*); so that their intrinsic value was not worth above *three shillings and four pence* the ounce, to the present profit of the *Sovereign*, and future loss of the *Subjects*. Yea, so *allayed* they were with *Copper* (which common people confound with *Brass*), and lookt so *red* therewith, that (as my Author saith) “they blusht for shame, as conscious of their own corruption².”

King Edward the Sixth and Queen Mary earnestly endeavoured the reduction of Money to the true Standard (and indeed the Coin of their stamping is not bad in its self); but could not compass the calling in of all base *Money*, partly through the shortness of their Reigns, and partly through the difficulty of the design. This, by politick degrees, was effected by Queen Elizabeth, with no great *prejudice* to the then present age, and grand *advantage* to all posterity, as is justly mentioned on her Monument in Westminster.

“Send *Verdingales* to Broad Gates³ in *Oxford*⁴.”]

This will acquaint us with the Female Habit of former Ages, used not only by the gadding *Dinahs* of that age, but by most sober *Surahs* of the same, so cogent is a common custom. With these *Verdingales* the Gowns of Women beneath their wastes were pent-housed out far beyond their bodies, so that posterity will wonder to what purpose those Bucklers of Past-board were employed.

Some deduce the name from the *Belgick Verd-gard* (derived, they say, from *Virg*, a Virgin, and *Garder*, to keep and preserve); as used to secure modesty, and keep wantons at distance. Others more truly fetch it from *Vertu* and *Galle*; because the scab and bane thereof, the first inventress thereof, being known for a light House-wife, who, under the pretence of modesty, sought to cover her shame, and the fruits of her wantonness.

These by degrees grew so great, that their wearers could not enter (except going sidelong) at any ordinary door; which gave the occasion to this Proverb. But these *Verdingales* have been disused this forty years; whether because Women were convinced in their consciences of the vanity of this, or allured in their fancies with the novelty of other fashions, I will not determine.

“*Chronica si penses, cum pugnent Oxonienses,
Post aliquot menses volat ira per Anglinenses.*”

“Mark the Chronicles aright,
When Oxford Scholars fall to fight,
Before many months expir'd
England will with War be fir'd.”]

I confesse, *Oxonienses* may import the broils betwixt the Townsmen of *Oxford*, or Townsmen and Scholars; but I conceive it properly to intend the contests betwixt Scholars and Scholars; which were observed *predictional*, as if their animosities were the *Index* of the *Volume* of the *Land*. Such who have time may exactly trace the truth hereof through our

¹ J. Heywood, in his Five Hundred Epigrams, num. 63.

² Idem, num. 64.

³ Pembroke College, in Oxford, which originally belonged to the priory of St. Frideswide, was for a long time known by the name of *Segrin*, or corruptly, *Segreve Hall*; and afterwards received the name of *Broad-gates* from the wide form of its entrance, *aula cum lata porta*, or *aula late portensis*. *Chalmers, History of the Colleges, &c. of Oxford*, 1810, vol II. p. 417. N.

⁴ J. Heywood, in his Five Hundred Epigrams, num. 63.

English Histories. Sure I am, there were shrewd bickerings betwixt the *Southern* and *Northern* men in Oxford in the Reign of King Henry the Third, not long before the bloody War of the Barons did begin. The like happened twice under King Richard the Second, which seemed to be the Van-curreur of the fatal fights betwixt Lancaster and York. However, this observation holds not negatively; all being peaceable in that place, and no broils at Oxford sounding the alarm to our late civil dissensions.

PRINCES.

RICHARD Son to King Henry the Second and Queen Eleanor was (the sixth King since the Conquest, but second Native of England) born in the City of Oxford, anno 1157. Whilest a Prince, he was *unbuitiful* to his *Father*; or, to qualifie the matter, *over-dutiful* to his *Mother*, whose domestick quarrels he always espoused. To expiate his offence, when King, he, with Philip King of France, undertook a voyage to the Holy Land, where, thorough the treachery or *Templary* cowardize of the Greeks, diversity of the climate, distance of the place, and differences betwixt Christian Princes, much time was spent, a mass of money expended, many lives lost, some honour atchieved, but little profit produced. Going to Palestine, he suffered ship-wrack and many mischiefs on the coasts of Cyprus; coming for England thorow Germany, he was tost with a worse Land Tempest, being (in pursuance of an old grudge betwixt them) taken prisoner by Leopoldus Duke of Austria. Yet this *Cœur de Lion*, or *Lion-hearted King* (for so was he commonly called) was no less *Lion* (though now in a grate) than when at liberty, abating nothing of his high spirit in his behaviour. The Duke did not undervalue this his Royal Prisoner, prizing his person at *ten years* purchase, according to the [then] yearly revenue of the *English Crown*. This ransom of an *hundred thousand pounds* being paid, he came home; first reformed himself, and then mended many abuses in the Land; and had done more, had not an unfortunate arrow, shot out of a besieged Castle in France, put a period to his life, anno Domini 1199.

EDMUND, youngest Son to King Edward the First by Queen Margaret, was born at Woodstock, Aug. 5. 1301. He was afterwards created Earl of Kent, and was Tutor to his Nephew King Edward the Third; in whose Reign falling into the tempest of false, injurious, and wicked envy, he was beheaded, for that he never disssembled his natural brotherly affection toward his Brother deposed, and went about when he was (God wot) murdered before (not knowing so much) to enlarge him out of prison, perswaded thereunto by such as covertly practised his destruction. He suffered at Winchester, the nineteenth of March, in the fourth of Edward the Third.

EDWARD, eldest Son of King Edward the Third, was born at Woodstock in this County, and bred under his Father (never *abler Teacher* met with an *aptier Scholar*) in martial discipline. He was afterwards termed *The Black Prince*; not so called from his complexion, which was fair enough (save when sun-burnt in his *Spanish Expedition*); not from his conditions, which were courteous (the constant attender of *Valour*); but from his atchievements, dismal and black, as they appeared to the eyes of his enemies, whom he constantly overcame.

But grant him *black* in himself, he had the *fairest* Lady to his Wife this Land and that age did afford: viz. Joane Countess of Salisbury and Kent, which, though formerly twice a Widow, was the third time married unto him. This is she whose *Garter* (which now flourisheth again) hath lasted longer than all the Wardrobes of the Kings and Queens in England since the Conquest, continued in the Knighthood of that Order.

This Prince died, before his Father, at Canterbury, in the 46th year of his age, anno Domini 1376; whose maiden success attended him to the grave, as never foyled in any undertakings. Had he survived to old age, in all probabilities the Wars between York and Lancaster had been ended before begun; I mean, *prevented* in him, being a person of *merit* and *spirit*, and in *seniority* before any suspicion of such divisions. He left two Sons; Edward, who died at seven years of age, and Richard, afterwards King, Second of that name; both born in France, and therefore not coming within the compass of our Catalogue.

THOMAS

THOMAS of Woodstock, youngest Son of King Edward the Third and Queen Philippa, was surnamed of Woodstock, from the place of his Nativity. He was afterward Earl of Buckingham and Duke of Gloucester; created by his Nephew King Richard the Second, who summoned him to the Parliament by the Title of *The King's loving Uncle*. He married Isabel one of the Co-heirs of Humphrey Bohun Earl of Essex, in whose right he became Constable of England; a dangerous place, when it met with an *unruly manager* thereof.

But this Thomas was only guilty of *ill-tempered Loyalty*, loving the King well, but his own *humors* better; rather *wilful* than *hurtful*; and presuming on the old maxime, *Patruus est loco Parentis*, "An Uncle is in the place of a Father." He observed the King too *nearly*, and checked him too *sharply*; whereupon he was conveyed to Calis, and there strangled; by whose death King Richard, being freed from the causeless fear of an Uncle, became exposed to the cunning plots of his *Cousin German*, Henry Duke of Lancaster, who at last deposed him. This Thomas founded a fair Colledge at Playsie¹ in Essex, where his body was first buried with all solemnity, and afterward translated to Westminster.

ANNE BEAUCHAMP was born at Caversham in this County². Let her pass for a Princess (though not *formally*) *reductively*, seeing so much of History dependeth on her; as,

Elevated.

1. Being Daughter (and in fine sole Heir) to Richard Beauchamp, that most martial Earl of Warwick.

2. Married to Richard Nevil Earl of Sarisbury and Warwick; commonly called *The Make-King*; and may not she then, by a courteous proportion, be termed the *Make-Queen*?

3. In her own and Husband's right, she was possessed of one hundred and fourteen Manors in several Shires.

4. Isabell, her eldest daughter, was married to George Duke of Clarence; and Anne, her younger, to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Henry the Sixth, and afterwards to King Richard the Third.

I am not certainly informed when a full period was put by death to these her sad calamities.

Depressed.

1. Her Husband being killed at Barnet fight, all her land by Act of Parliament was settled on her two Daughters, as if she had been dead in nature.

2. Being attainted (on her Husband's score) she was forced to flye to the Sanctuary at Beaully in Hant-shire.

3. Hence she got her self privately into the North, and there lived a long time in a mean condition.

4. Her want was increased after the death of her two Daughters, who may be presumed formerly to have secretly supplied her.

SAINTS.

St. FRIDESWIDE was born in the City of Oxford, being daughter to Didan the Duke thereof. It happened that one Algarus, a noble young man, solicited her to yield to his lust, from whom she miraculously escaped, he being of a sudden stricken blind³. If so, she had better success than as good a Virgin, the daughter to a greater and better Father; I mean, Thamar daughter of King David, not so strangely secured from the lust of her brother⁴.

She was afterward made Abbess of a Monastery, erected by her Father in the same City, which since is become part of Christ-church, where her body lyeth buried.

It happened in the first of Queen Elizabeth, that the Scholars of Oxford took up the body of the wife of Peter Martyr, who formerly had been disgracefully buried in a dunghill, and interred it in the Tomb with the dust of St. Frideswide. Sanders addeth, that they wrote

¹ Pleshy; of which an admirable History was published, in 1804, by Mr. Gough. N.

² Dugdale, in his Illustration of Warwick-shire, p. 334.

³ Polydore Vergil, l. v. Histor. Breviar. sec. usum Sarum. MS. Robert Buck.

⁴ 2 Sam. xiii. 14.

this Inscription (which he calleth *impium Epitaphium*) : "Hic requiescit Religio cum Superstitione !" though, the words being capable of a favourable sense on his side, he need not have been so angry. However, we will rub up our old Poetry, and bestow another upon them.

*In tumultu fuerat Petri quæ Martyris uxor,
Hic cum Frideswida Virgine jure jacet.
Virginis intactæ nihilam cum cedat honori,
Conjugis in thalamo non temerata fides.
Si sacer Angligenis cultus muletur, (at absit !)
Ossa suam serrent mutua tuta locum.*

"Intomb'd with Frideswide, deem'd a Sainted Maid,
The Wife of Peter Martyr here is laid.
And reason good, for Women chaste in mind
The best of Virgins come no whit behind.
Should Popery return, (which God forefend !)
Their blended dust each other would defend."

Yet was there more than eight hundred years betwixt their several deaths : Saint Frideswide dying anno 739, and is remembered in the Romish Calendar on the nineteenth day of October.

St. EDWOLD was younger Brother to St. Edmund, King of the East-Angles, so cruelly martyred by the Danes ; and, after his death, that Kingdom not onely descended to him by right, but also by his Subjects' importunity was pressed upon him². But he declined both, preferring rather a solitary life and heavenly contemplation ; in pursuance whereof, he retired to Doreester in this County, and to a Monastery called *Corn-house* therein, where he was interred, and had in great veneration for his reputed miracles after his death, which happened anno Domini 871.

St. EDWARD the CONFESSOR was born at Islip in this County, and became afterwards King of England, sitting on the Throne for many years, with much peace and prosperity³ ; famous for the first founding of *Westminster Abby*, and many other worthy achievements.

By Bale he is called *Edwardus simplex*, which may signifie either *shallow* or *single* ; but (in what sense soever he gave it) we take it in the later. *Sole* and *single* he lived and dyed, never carnally conversing with St. Edith his Queen : which is beheld by different persons according to their different judgments (coloured eyes make coloured objects) ; some pitying him for defect or natural impotence ; others condemning him, as affecting singleness, for want of conjugal affection ; others applauding it, as an high piece of holiness and perfection. Sure I am, it opened a door for foreign Competitors, and occasioned the Conquest of this Nation. He dyed anno Domini 1065, and lyeth buried in Westminster Abby.

CARDINALS.

[S. N.] ROBERT PULLEN, or *Pullain*, or *Pulley*, or *Puley*, or *Bullen*, or *Pully* ; for thus variously is he found written⁴. Thus the same name, passing many mouths, seems in some sort to be declined into several Cases ; whereas indeed it still remaineth one and the same word, though differently spelled and pronounced.

In his youth he studied at Paris ; whence he came over into England in the Reign of King Henry the First, when Learning ran very low in Oxford, the University there being first much afflicted by Harald the Dane, afterwards almost extinguished by the cruelty of the Conqueror. Our Pullen improved his utmost power with the King and Prelates for the restoring thereof ; and, by his *praying*, *preaching*, and *publick reading*, gave a great

¹ Sanders, de Schismate Anglicanâ, l. 3. p. 244

² Gul Malmesbury de Pont Angl. hæc de Herbert in Fest. S. S.

³ Speed's Chronicle, in the life of this King.

⁴ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Cardinals

advancement thereunto¹. Remarkable is his character in the Chronicle of Osney²: *Robertus Pullenius Scripturas Divinas que in Angliâ obsolverant apud Oxoniam legere capit*, "Robert Pullen began to read at Oxford the Holy Scriptures, which were grown out of fashion in England."

The fame of his Learning commended him beyond the Seas; and it is remarkable, that whereas it is usual with *Popes* (in policy) to *unravel* what such *wear*ed who were before them, three successive *Popes* continued their love to, and increased honours upon him:

1. Innocent courteously sent for him to Rome.
2. Celestine created him Cardinal of St. Eusebius, anno 1144.
3. Lucius the Second made him Chancellor of the Church of Rome.

He lived at Rome in great respect; and although the *certain* date of his death cannot be collected, it happened about the year of our Lord 1150.

[S. N.] THOMAS JOYCE, or *Jorce*, a Dominican, proceeded Doctor of Divinity in Oxford; and, living there, he became Provincial of his Order, both of England and Wales³. From this place, without ever having any other preferment, Pope Clement the fifth created him Cardinal of St. Sabine; though some conceive he wanted *breadth* proportionable to such an *height of dignity*, having no other *revenue* to maintain it, *Cardinals* being accounted *Kings' fellows* in that age. Others admire at the contradiction betwixt *Fryers'* profession and practice, that persons so *low* should be so *high*, so *poor* so *rich*; which makes the same men to suspect, that so *chaste* might be so *wanton*.

He is remarkable on this account, that he had *six brethren* all *Dominicans*⁴. I will not listen to their comparison, who resemble them to the *seven sons of Sceva*⁵, which were *Exorcists*; but may term them a *Week of brethren*, whereof this Rubricated Cardinal was the *Dominical letter*. There want not those who conceive great *virtue* in the youngest son of these seven, and that his *Touch* was able to cure the *Pope's Evil*. This Thomas, as he had for the most time lived in Oxford, so his corps by his own desire were buried in his Convent therein. He flourished anno Domini 1310.

PRELATES.

HERBERT LOSING was born in Oxford, his father being an Abbot, seeing *wives* in that Age were not forbidden the Clergy; though possibly his Father turned Abbot of Winchester in his old age, his Son purchasing that preferment for him. But this Herbert bought a better for himself, giving nineteen hundred pounds to King William Rufus for the Bishoprick of Thetford⁵. Hence the Verse was made,

"Filius est Præsul, Pater Abbas, *Simon* uterque;"

meaning that both of them were guilty of *Simony*, a fashionable sin in the Reign of that King, preferring more for their *gifts* than their *endowments*.

Reader, pardon a digression. I am confident there is one, and but one, sin frequent in the former age, both with *Clergy* and *Laity*, which in our dayes our Land is not guilty of, and may find many *compurgators* of her innocence therein; I mean, the sin of *Simony*: seeing none in our age will give any thing for *Church-livings*; partly because the persons presented thereunto have no assurance to keep them, partly because of the uncertainty of *Tithes* for their maintenance. But whether this our age hath not added in *Sacrilege* what it wanteth in *Simony*, is above my place to discuss, and more above my power to decide.

To return to our Herbert, whose character hitherto cannot entitle him to any room in our Catalogue of *WORTHIES*; but know that afterwards he went to Rome (no such clean washing as in the water of Tyber), and thence returned as free from fault as when first born. Thus cleansed from the leprosie of *Simony*, he came back into England, removed his Bishop-

¹ J. Bale; & J. Pits, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

² Cited by Mr. Camden, in Oxfordshire.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 89; & Pits, in anno 1311.

⁴ Idem, ut prius.

⁵ Godwin's Catalogue of the Bishops of Norwich, p. 481.

⁵ Acts xix. 14.

rick from Thetford to Norwich, laid the first stone, and in effect finished the fair Cathedral therein, and built five beautiful Parish Churches. He dyed anno Domini 1119. See more of his character, on just occasion, in Suffolk, under the title of *Prelates*.

[AMP.] OWEN OGLETHORP was (saith my Author¹) born of good parentage; and I conjecture a Native of this County, finding Owen Oglethorp his Kinsman twice High-Sheriff thereof in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was President of Magdalen College in Oxford, Dean of Windsor, and at last made Bishop of Carlisle by Queen Mary. A good-natur'd man, and when single by himself very pleyable to please Queen Elizabeth, whom he crowned Queen, which the rest of his Order refused to do: but, when in conjunction with other Popish Bishops, such principles of *stubbornness* were distilled into him, that it cost him his *deprivation*. However, an Author² tells me, that the Queen had still a favour for him, intending his *restitution* either to his *own* or a *better Bishoprick*, upon the promise of his *general conformity*, had he not dyed suddenly, of an apoplexy, 1559.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN UNDERHILL was born in the City of Oxford³; first bred in New College, and afterwards Rector of Lincoln College in that University; Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and esteemed a good Preacher in those dayes.

The Bishoprick of Oxford had now been void 22 years; and some suspected that so long a Vacancy would at last terminate in a Nullity, and that See be dissolved. The cause that Church was so long a *Widow* was the want of a competent Estate to prefer her. At last the Queen, 1589, appointed John Underhill Bishop thereof. An ingenious Pen⁴ (but whose *accusative suggestions* are not always to be believed) hinteth a suspicion, as if he gave part of the *little portion* this Church had to a great Courtier, which made the match betwixt them. He dyed 1592; and lyeth buried in the middle Quire of Christ's Church.

JOHN BANCROFT was born at Ascot in this County; and was advanced, by Archbishop Bancroft his Uncle, from a Student in Christ-church, to be Master of University-College in Oxford. Here it cost him much pains and expence in a long suit to recover and settle the ancient lands of that foundation. Afterwards he was made Bishop of Oxford; and, during his sitting in that See, he renewed no Leases, but let them run out for the advantage of his Successor. He obtained the Royalty of Shot-over for, and annexed the Vicaridge of Cuddesdon, to his Bishoprick; where he built a fair Palace and a Chappel, expending on both about three thousand five hundred pounds; "*ejus munificentie* (saith the Oxford Orator of him to the King at Woodstock) debemus, quod incerti Laris Mitra surrexerit è pulvere in Palatium." But now, by a *retrograde motion*, that fair building "*è Palatio recidit in pulverem*," being burnt down to the ground in the late Wars; but for what advantage, as I do not know, so I list not to enquire. This Bishop dyed anno Domini 1640.

STATESMEN.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON, Knight, was born in this County: bred a Student in Christ-church in Oxford. He afterwards was related as a Secretary to Sir Ralph Winwood, Ambassador in the Low-Countries, when King James resigned the Cautionary Towns to the States. Here he added so great experience to his former learning, that afterwards our King employed him for twenty years together Ambassador in Venice, Savoy, and the united Provinces; Anne Garrard his Lady (co-heir to George Garrard, Esq.) accompanying him in all his travels, as is expressed in her Epitaph in Westminster Abby.

He was by King Charles the First created Baron of Imbercourt in Surrey, and afterwards Viscount Dorchester; marrying for his second wife the daughter of Sir Henry Glenham, the

¹ Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of Carlisle.

² Sir John Harrington, in his Addition to Bishop Godwin.

³ Register of New-College, anno 1363.

⁴ Sir John Harrington, in the Bishops of Oxford.

Relict of Paul Viscount Banning, who survived him. He succeeded the Lord Conway (when preferred President of the Council) in the Secretary-ship of State, being sworn at White-hall, December 14, 1628. He dyed without issue, anno Domini 163., assigning his burial (as appears on her Tomb) with his first wife, which no doubt was performed accordingly.

SOULDIER.

Of the NORRIS and the KNOWLLS.

No County in England can present such a *brace of Families* contemporaries, with such a bunch of Brethren on either, for eminent atchievements. So great their states and stomachs, that they often *justled together*: and no wonder if Oxford-shire wanted room for them, when all England could not hold them together.

Let them be considered, root and branch, first severally, then conjunctively.

Father.

Mother.

Henry Lord Norris (descended from the Viscounts Lovels) whose Father dyed in a manner Martyr for the Queen's Mother, executed about the busnesse of Anna Bullen.

Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of John Lord Williams of Tame, Keeper of Queen Elizabeth whilest in restraint under her Sister, and civil unto her in those dangerous dayes.

Father.

Mother.

Sir Francis Knowlls, Treasurer to the Queen's Houshold, and Knight of the Garter (who had been an Exile in Germany under Queen Mary) deriving himself from Sir Robert Knowlls, that conquering Commander in France.

— Cary, sister to Henry Lord Hunsdon, and Cousin-german to Queen Elizabeth, having Mary Bullen for her Mother.

Thus Queen Elizabeth beheld them both, not onely with gracious but grateful eyes.

Ricot in this County was their chief habitation.

Their Issue.

1. William, Marshall of Barwick, who dyed in Ireland, and was father to Francis, afterward Earl of Bark-shire.

2. Sir John, who had *three horses* in one day killed under him in a Battel against the Scots¹. But more of him hereafter.

3. Sir Thomas, President of Munster. Being hurt in a Fight, and counting it a *scratch* rather than a *wound*, he scorned to have it plaistered; as if the balsom of his body would cure it self: but it rancled, festred, gangreen'd, and he dyed thereof.

4. Sir Henry, who dyed about the same time in the same manner.

5. Maximilian, who was slain in the War of Britain.

Thus the Husband was allied to the Queen in *conscience* (Fellow-sufferers for the Protestant cause); the Wife in *kindred*.

Grays in this County was their chief dwelling.

Their Issue.

1. Sir Henry, whose daughter and sole heir was married to the Lord Paget.

2. Sir William, Treasurer of the Houshold to King James, by whom he was created Baron Knowlls, May 3, 1603; Viscount Wallingford, 1616; and by King Charles I. in the first of his Reign, Earl of Banbury.

3. Sir Robert, father to Sir Robert Knowlls of Greys, now living.

4. Sir Francis, who was living at, and chosen a Member of, the late Long Parliament; since dead, aged 99.

5. Sir Thomas, a Commander in the Low Countries.

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1578.

6. Sir Edward, who led the Front at the taking of the Greyne: and fought so valiantly at the Siege of Osend. Of all six, he onely survived his Parents.

6. Lettice, though of the weaker sex, may well be recounted with her Brethren, as the strongest pillar of the Family. Second wife she was to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and (by a former husband) mother to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; both prime Favourites in their Generations.

The *Norrises* were all *Martis pulli*, men of the sword, and never out of military employment. The *Knovells* were rather *valiant men* than any *great soldiers*, as little experienced in war. Queen Elizabeth loved the *Knovells* for themselves; the *Norrises* for themselves and herself, being sensible that she needed such martial men for her service. The *Norrises* got more honour abroad; the *Knovells* more profit at home, conversing constantly at Court; and no wonder if they were the *warrest*, who sat next to the *Fire*.

There was once a Challenge passed betwixt them at certain Exercises to be tryed between the two Fraternities, the Queen and their aged Fathers being to be the Spectators and Judges, till it quickly became a flat quarrel betwixt them¹. Thus, though at the first they may be said to have fenced with *rehabed rapiers* and *swords buttoned up*, in merriment onely to try their *skill* and *strength*: they soon fell to it *at sharps* indeed, seeking for many years together to supplant one another, such the *heart-smoking* and then *heart-burning* betwixt them. And although their inclinations kept them asunder, the one *Brother-hood* coming seldom to *Court*, the other seldomer to *Camp*; yet the *Knovells* are suspected to have done the *Norrises* bad offices, which at last did tend to their mutual hurt; so that it had been happy for both, had these their contests been seasonably turned into a cordial compliamee.

SIR JOHN NORRIS must be resumed, that we may pay a greater tribute of respect to his memory. He was a most *accomplished General*, both for a *Charge* which is the *Sword*, and a *Retreat* which is the *Shield*, of War. By the latter he purchased to himself immortal praise, when in France he brought off a small *handfull* of English from a great *armfull* of Enemies; *fighting* as he *retreated*, and *retreating* as he *fought*; so that alwayes his Reer affronted the Enemy: a *retreat* worth ten *victories* got by surprise, which speak rather the fortune, than either the valour or discretion, of a Generall.

He was afterwards sent over with a great command into *Ireland*, where his success neither answered to his own care, nor others' expectation. Lacked hitherto Sir John had fought with *right-handed Enemies* in France and the Netherlands; who was now to fight with *left-handed Foes*, for so may the Wilde-Irish well be termed (so that this great *Master of Defence* was now to seek a *new guard*), who could *lye* on the coldest earth, *swim* through the deepest water, *run over* what was neither earth nor water, I mean, *bogs* and *marishes*. He found it far harder to *find out* than *fight* his Enemies, they so secured themselves in *Fastnesses*. Supplies, *sown thick* in promises, *came up thin* in performances; so slowly were succours sent unto him.

At last a great Lord was made Lieutenant of Ireland, of an opposite party to Sir John; there being *animosities* in the Court of Queen Elizabeth (as well as of later Princes), though her general good success mended them the less to the publick notice of posterity. It grieved Sir John to the heart, to see one of an opposite Faction should be brought over his head, in so much that some conceive his *working soul* broke the cask of his *body*, as wanting a vent for his grief and anger: for, going up into his chamber, at the first hearing of the news, he suddenly dyed, anno Domini 1597.

Queen Elizabeth used to call the Lady Margaret, his mother, her *own Crow*, being (as it seemeth) *black* in complexion (a colour which no whit unbecame the faces of her *martial issue*); and, upon the news of his death, sent this Letter unto her, which I have transcribed from an authentick copy:

¹ Fragmenta Regalia, in *Knovells*.

"To the LADY NORRIS.

"22d Sept. 1597.

"My own Crow:

"Harm not yourself for bootless help, but shew a good example to comfort your dolorous Yoke-fellow. Although We have deferred long to represent to you Our grieved thoughts, because We liked full ill to yield you the first reflection of misfortune, whom We have alwayes rather sought to cherish and comfort; yet knowing now, that Necessity must bring it to your ear, and Nature consequently must move both grief and passion in your heart: We resolved no longer to smother, neither Our care for your sorrow, or the sympathy of Our grief for your loss. Wherein, if it be true that society in sorrow works diminution. We do assure you by this true messenger of Our Mind, that Nature can have stirred no more dolorous affection in you as a Mother for a dear Son, than gratefulness and memory of his service past hath wrought in Us his Sovereign apprehension of Our misse for so worthy a Servant. But now that Nature's common work is done, and he that was born to dye hath paid his tribute, let that Christian discretion stay the flux of your immoderate grieving, which hath instructed you, both by Example and Knowledge, that nothing in this kind hath happened but by God's Divine Providence. And let these lines from your loving and gracious Sovereign serve to assure you, that there shall ever appear the lively character of Our Estimation of him that *was*, in Our gracious care of you and yours that *are left*, in valuing rightly all their faithful and honest endeavours. More at this time We will not write of this unpleasant subject; but have dispatched this Gent. to visit both your Lord and you, and to condole with you in the true sense of your love; and to pray that the world may see, what Time cureth in a weak mind, that Discretion and Moderation helpeth in you in this accident, where there is so just cause to demonstrate true Patience and Moderation.

"Your gracious and loving Sovereign,

"E. R."

Now, though nothing more consolatory and pathetical could be written from a Princee, yet his death went so near to the heart of the Lord, his ancient Father, that he dyed soon after.

WRITERS.

[AMP.] JOHN HANVILE took his name (as I conceive) from Hanwell, a Village in this County (now the habitation of the ancient family of the Copes), seeing none other in England, both in sound and spelling, draweth nearer to his Surname. He proceeded Master of Arts in Oxford; then studied in Paris, and travelled over most parts in Christendom. He is commonly called *Archithrenius*¹, or *Prince of Lamentation*, being another *Jeremy* and *man of mourning*. He wrote a book, wherein he bemoaned the errors and vices of his own Age; and himself deserved to live in a better: Yet this *doleful Dove* could peck as well as *groan*, and sometimes was *saturial*² enough in his passion, there being but a narrow passage betwixt *grief* and *anger*; and *bitterness* is a quality common to them both. He flourished under King John, anno 1200; and, after his return from his travels, is conceived by some to have lived and dyed a Benedictine of St. Alban's.

JOHN OF OXFORD was, no doubt, so named from his birth in that City; otherwise, had he onely had his education or eminent learning therein, there were hundreds *Johns of Oxford* as well as himself. Hector Boethius³ surnamed him a *Fado Boun*, and owneth him the next Historian to Jeffrey Monmouth in age and industry. He was a great *Anti-Becketist*, as many more in that Age of greater learning (except *stubornness* he made the standard thereof) than Becket himself. Being Dean of Old Sarum⁴, and Chaplain to King Henry the Second, he was by him employed, with others, to *give an account* to the Pope (but I

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 49.

² Idem, ibidem.

³ In the Preface of his History to James King of Scotland.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 42.

question whether he would *take it*) of the King's carriage in the business of Becket. He was preferred, anno 1173, Bishop of Norwich; where he repaired his Cathedral¹, lately defaced with fire, built a fair Almshouse, and Trinity-church in Ipswich. His death happened anno Domini 1200.

[S. N.] ROBERT BACON, first Scholar of, afterward a familiar Friend to, St. Edmund Archbishop of Canterbury, was bred a Doctor of Divinity in Oxford; and, when aged, became a Dominican or Preaching Fryer: and for his Sermons he was highly esteemed by King Henry the Third. He was *lepidus & cynicus*², and a most profest enemy to Peter Roach Bishop of Winchester.

Matthew Paris³ gives him and another (viz. Richard de Fishakle) this praise, "Quibus non erant majores, imò nec pares (ut creditur) viventes in Theologia, & aliis scientiis⁴;" and I listen the rather to his commendation, because, being himself a *Benedictine Monk*, he had an *antipathy* against all *Fryers*. I behold this Robert Bacon as the *senior* of all the *Bacons*, which, like tributary streams, disembogued themselves, with all the credit of their actions, into *Roger Bacon*, who, in process of time, hath monopolized the honour of all his *Sirname-sakes* in *Oxford*. Our Robert dyed anno Domini 1248.

ROBERT OF OXFORD was not only an Admirer, but Adorer of Thomas Aquinas, his contemporary; accounting his *Opinions Oracles*, as if it were a venial sin to doubt of, and a mortal to deny any of them. Mean time the Bishop of Paris, with the consent of the Masters of Sorbonne (the great Champions of *liberty* in this kind) granted a licence to any Scholar, *Opinari de opinionibus*, to guess freely (and by consequence to discuss in Disputations) any man's *Opinions* which as yet by a *General Council* were not decided *matters of faith*. Our Robert, much offended thereat, wrote not only against *Henricus Gandavensis* and *Ægidius Romanus*, but also the whole College of *Sorbonne*⁵; an act beheld of many as of more *boldness* than *brains*, for a private person to perform. He flourished under King Henry the Third, anno Domini 1270.

JEFFREY CHAUCER was, by most probability, born at Woodstock in this County, though other places lay stiff claim to his Nativity.

Berk-shire's title.

Leland confesseth it likely that he was born in *Barochensi provincid*; and Mr. Camden⁶ avoweth that Dunington-castle, nigh unto Newburie, was anciently his inheritance. There was lately an old Oake standing in the Park, called *Chaucer's Oake*.

London's title.

The Author of his life, set forth 1602, proveth him born in London, out of these his own words in the *Testament of Love*:

"Also in the Cite of London, that is to mee soe deare and sweete, in which I as tooth growne; and more kindly love have I to that place than to any other in perth (as every kindly creature hath full appetite to that place of his kindly ingendure)."

Besides, Mr. Camden praiseth Mr. Edmund Spenser, the Londoner, for the best Poet⁷; "ne Chaucero quidem Concive excepto," Chaucer himself, his fellow-citizen, not being excepted.

Oxford-shire's title.

Leland addeth a probability of his birth in Oxford-shire, and Camden saith of *Woodstock*⁸. "Cum nihil habeat quod ostendet, Homerum nostrum Anglicum, Galfredum Chaucerum, alumnus suum fuisse gloriatur." Besides, J. Pits⁹ is positive that his father was a Knight, and that he was born at Woodstock. And Queen Elizabeth passed a fair stone-house next to her Palace in that Town unto the Tenant by the name of *Chaucer's house*, whereby it is also known at this day.

¹ Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Norwich.

² Bale, de Scriptonibus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 4; & Pits, in anno 1248.

³ M. Paris, anno 1233, p. 386.

⁴ In his Britannia, in Berk-shire.

⁶ In his Britannia, in Oxford-shire.

⁷ Anno 1248, p. 717.

⁸ Bale, de Scriptonibus Britannicis, Cent. iv. In his Elizabeth, anno 1238.

⁹ De Angliæ Scriptonibus, anno 1400.

Now, what is to be done to decide the difference herein? Indeed Appion the Grammarian would have Homer (concerning whose Birth-place there was so much controversie) raised *ab Inferis*, that he might give a true account of the place of his Nativity. However, our Chaucer is placed here (having just grounds for the same) untill stronger reasons are brought to remove him.

He was a terse and elegant Poet (the Homer of his Age); and so refined our English Tongue, "ut inter expolitas gentium linguas potuit rectè guidem connumerari¹." His skill in *Mathematicks* was great (being instructed therein by Joannes Sombus and Nicholas of Linu); which he evidenceth in his book "De Sphærâ." He, being contemporary with Gower, was living anno Domini 1402.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS LYDYATE. Now I find the old sentence to be true, "Difficile fugitivas mortuorum memorias retrahere;" seeing all my industry and inquiry can retrieve very little of this worthy person; and the Reader, I hope, will not be angry with me, who am so much grieved with myself for the same. Indeed *contradicting qualities* met in him, *Eminency* and *Obscurity*; the former for his Learning, the later for his Living. All that we can recover of him is as followeth. He was born at Alkerton² in this County; bred first in Winchester school, then in New College in Oxford, being admitted therein June 22, 1593. An *admirable Mathematician*, witness these his learned Works, left to posterity:

1. "De variis Annorum Formis."
2. "De naturâ Cœli, & conditione Elementorum."
3. "Prælectio Astronomica."
4. "De origine Fontium."
5. "Disquisitio Physiologica."
6. "Explicatio & additamentum Arg. Temp. Nativitatis & Ministerii Christi."

In handling of these subjects, it seems, he crossed Scaliger, who was highly offended thereat, conceiving himself such a Prince of Learning, it was high treason for any to doubt of, much more deny, his *opinion*. Yea, he conceited his own judgment so *canonical*, that it was *Heresie* for any inferiour person to differ from the same. Shall Scaliger write a book of "the Emendation of Times," and should any presume to write one of "the Emendation of Scaliger?" especially one no publick Professor, and so private a person as Lydyate? However, this great *Bugbear Critick*, finding it more easie to contemn the person, than confute the arguments of his Adversary, sleighted Lydyate as inconsiderable, jeering him for a *Prophet*, who indeed somewhat traded in the *Apocalyptical Divinity*.

Learned men of unbiassed judgments will maintain, that Lydyate had the best in that contest; but here it came to pass what Solomon had long before observed, "Nevertheless the poor man's wisdom is despised, and his words are not heard³."

He never attained higher Church-preferment than the Rectory of Alkerton, the Town of his Nativity; and deserted that (as I have cause to suspect) before his death.

Impute his low condition to these causes:

1. The nature of his studies; which, being *mathematical* and *speculative*, brought not, *πρὸς ἀλφειᾶν, grist to the mill*.
2. The nature of his *Nature*, being ambitious of privacy and concealment.
3. The death of Prince Henry (whose *Library-keeper* he was) and in whose grave Lydyate's hopes were interred.
4. His disaffection to *Church-discipline*, and *Ceremonies* used therein: though such wrong his memory, who represent him an *Anabaptist*.

His *modesty* was as great as his *want*, which he would not make known to any. Sir William Boswell, well understanding his worth, was a great friend unto him; and so was

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 14.

² New-college Register, in anno 1593.

³ Ecclesiastes ix. 16.

Bishop Williams. He dyed about Westminster, as I take it, in the year of our Lord 1644. Happy had it been for posterity, if on his death-bed he could have bequeathed his Learning to any surviving Relation.

Sir RICHARD BAKER, Knight, was a Native of this County, and High Sheriff thereof in the 18th of King James, anno Domini 1621. His youth he spent in Learning, the benefit whereof he reaped in his old age, when his Estate thorough Surety-ship (as I have heard him complain) was very much impair'd. But God may smile on them on whom the World doth frown; whereof his pious old age was a memorable instance, when the storm on his Estate forced him to flye for shelter to his studies and devotions. He wrote an "Exposition on the Lord's Prayer," which is corroll with the best Comments which profess'd Divines have written on that subject. He wrote a Chronicle on our English Kings, embracing a method peculiar to himself, digesting Observables under several heads, very useful for the Reader. This reverend Knight left this troublesome world about the beginning of our Civil Wars.

WILLIAM WHATELEY was born in Banbury (whereof his Father was twice Mayor), and bred in Christ's College in Cambridge. He became afterwards Minister in the Town of his Nativity; and though generally people do not respect a Prophet or Preacher *when a Man*, whom they knew *whilst a Child*, yet he met there with deserved reverence to his Person and Profession. Indeed he was a good *Linguist, Philosopher, Mathematician, Divine*; and (though a Poetical Satyricall Pen is pleas'd to pass a jeer upon him) free from *Faction*. He first became known to the world by his book called "The Bride-bushe," which some say hath been more *condemned* than *confuted*, as maintaining a Position rather *odious* than *untrue*; but others hold that blows given from so near a *Relation* to so near a *Relation*, cannot be given so *lightly*, but they will be taken most *heavily*. Other good Works of his have been set forth since his death, which happened in the 56th year of his age, anno Domini 1639.

JOHN BALLE was born at Caslington (four miles North-west of Oxford) in this County, an obscure Village, only illustrated by his Nativity¹. He proceeded Batchelor of Arts in Brazen-nose College in Oxford (his Parents' purse being not able to maintain him longer); and went into Cheshire, untill at last he was beneficed at Whitmore, in the County of Stafford. He was an excellent *School-man* and *School-master* (qualities seldom meeting in the same man), a painful Preacher, and a profitable Writer; and his "Treatise of Faith" cannot sufficiently be commended. Indeed he liv'd *by faith*, having but small means to maintain him (but 20 pounds yearly salary, besides what he got by teaching and boarding his Scholers); and yet was wont to say he had *enough, enough, enough*: Thus Contentment consisteth not in heaping on more *fuell*, but in taking away some *fire*. He had an holy facetiousness in his discourse. When his friend having had a fall from his horse, and said that he never had the like deliverance, "Yea," said Mr. Balle, "and an hundred times when you never fell;" accounting God's *preserving us from*, equal to his *rescuing us out of dangers*. He had an humble heart, free from passion; and, though somewhat disaffected to Ceremonies and Church-discipline, confuted such as conceived the corruptions therein ground enough for a separation. He hated all *New Lights* and *pretended Inspirations besides Scripture*; and when one asked him, "whether he at any time had experience thereof in his own heart?" "No," said he, "I bless God; and if I should ever have such phantasies, I hope God would give me grace to resist them." Notwithstanding his small means, he lived himself comfortably, relieved others charitably, left his children contentedly, and dyed piously, October the 20th, anno Domini 1640.

WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH was born in the City of Oxford; so that, by the benefit of his birth, he fell from the *lap* of his *Mother* into the *armes* of the *Muses*. He was bred in Trinity College in this University; an acute and subtil Disputant, but unsted in judgment, which made him go beyond the Seas, and in some sort was concolled to the Church of

¹ The substance of his Character is taken out of his Life, written by Mr. Samuel Clarke. F.

Rome: but, whether because he found not the respect he expected (which some shrewdly suggest), or because his conscience could not close with all the Romish corruptions (which *more* charitably believe), he returned into England; and, in testimony of his true conversion, wrote a book entituled, “The Religion of Protestants a safe way to Salvation,” against Mr. Knot the Jesuit: I will not say, “*Malo nodo malus quarendus est cuneus*,” but affirm no person better qualified than this Author, with all necessary accomplishments to encounter a Jesuit. It is commonly reported that Dr. Prideaux compared his book to a *Lamprey*; fit for food, if the venomous string were taken out of the back thereof: a passage, in my opinion, inconsistent with the Doctor’s approbation, prefixed in the beginning of his book. This William Chillingworth was taken Prisoner by the Parliament Forces at Arundel castle, and not surprised and slain in his studies, as Archimedes at the sacking of Syracuse (as some have given it out); but was safely conducted to Chichester, where, notwithstanding, hard usage hastened his dissolution.

DANIEL FEATLEY, D. D. was born in (or very near to) the City of Oxford, his father being a servant of Corpus-Christi College, and this his son Fellow thereof. Here he had the honour to make the Speech in the College, at the Funeral of Dr. Reynolds.

Some men may be said to have *mutinous parts*, which will not obey the commands of him who is the owner of them. Not so this Doctor, who was perfect Master of his own Learning. He did not, as Quintilian saith of some, “*occultis thesauris incumbere*,” but his Learning was *in numerato*, for his present using thereof. He was as good in the Schools as in the Pulpit, and very happy in his Disputes with Papists; for in the Conference with F. Fisher (when *Fisher was caught in his own Net*), though Dr. White did wisely cast that Net, Dr. Featley did help strongly to draw it to the shore.

It seems, though he was *in*, yet he was not *of*, the late Assembly of Divines; as whose *body* was with them, whilst his *heart* was at Oxford. Yea, he discovered so much in a Letter to the Archbishop of Armagh; which being intercepted, he was proceeded against as a Spie, and closely imprisoned, though finding some favour at last: he dyed in the Prison College at Chelsey, anno Domini 1643. His Wife’s Son hath since communicated to me his Pocket-Manual of his memorable observations, all with his own hand; but, alas! to be read by none but the Writer thereof.

JOHN WHITE (descended from the Whites in Hant-shire) was born at Stanton-St.-John’s¹ in this County; bred first in Winchester, then New-College in Oxford, whereof he was Fellow; and fixed at last a Minister at Dorchester in Dorset-shire well nigh forty years. A grave man, yet without *moroseness*, as who would willingly contribute his shot of facetiousness on any just occasion. A constant Preacher, so that in the course of his Ministry he expounded the Scripture all over, and half over again; having an excellent faculty in the clear and solid interpreting thereof. A good Governor, by whose wisdom the Town of Dorchester (notwithstanding a casual merciless Fire) was much enriched; Knowledge causing Piety, Piety breeding Industry, and Industry procuring Plenty unto it. A Beggar was not then to be seen in the Town, all able Poore being set on work, and impotent maintained by the profit of a publique Brew-house, and other collections.

He absolutely commanded his own passions, and the purses of his Parishioners, whom he could wind up to what height he pleased on important occasions. He was free from covetousness, if not trespassing on the contrary: and had a *Patriarchal* influence both in *Old* and *New England*; yet, towards the end of his dayes, Factions and fond Opinions crept in his flock; a new generation arose, which either *did not know*, or *would not acknowledge* this good man; disloyal persons, which would not pay the due respect to the Crown of his old age, whereof he was sadly and silently sensible.

He was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines, and his judgment was much relied on therein. He married the sister of Dr. Burges, the great Non-conformist (who afterwards, being reclaimed, wrote in the defence of Ceremonies) by whom he left four sons; and dyed quietly at Dorchester, anno Domini 1650.

¹ Where his father held a Lease from New College. F.

I hope that Solomon's observation of the poor wise man, who saved the little City¹, "yet no man remembered him," will not be verified of this Town, in relation to this their deceased Pastor, whom I hope they *will not*, I am sure they *should not*, forget, as a person so much meriting of them in all considerations. His Comment on some part of Genesis is lately set forth, and more daily expected.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS TISDALL, of Glimpton in this County, Esquire, deceasing anno 1610, bequeathed five thousand pounds to George Abbot, then Bishop of London, John Bennet, Knight, and Henry Aray, Doctor of Divinity, to purchase Lands for the maintenance of seven Fellows and six Scholars: which money, deposited in so careful hands, was as advantageously expended for the purchase of two hundred and fifty pounds *per annum*. It fell then under consideration, that it was pity so great a bounty (*substantial enough to stand of it self*) should be *adjected* to a former Foundation²; whereupon a new College (formerly called *Broad-gates-hall* in Oxford) was erected therewith by the name of *Pembroke-College*, which since hath met with some considerable Benefactors. May this the *youngest College* in England have the happiness of a *youngest Child*, who commonly have in their *Mother's love* what they lack in the *land of their Father*!

We must not forget, that the aforesaid Thomas Tisdall gave many other charitable Legacies; and deserved very well of Abington-school, founding an Usher therein.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

ANNE GREENE, a person unmarried, was indicted, arraigned, cast, condemned and executed, for killing her child, at the Assizes at Oxford, December 14, 1650. After some hours, her body being taken down, and prepared for dissection in the anatomy-schools, some heat was found therein, which, by the care of the Doctors, was improved into her perfect recovery³. Charitable people interpret her so miraculous preservation a Compurgator of her innocence. Thus she, intended for a *dead*, continues a *living Anatomy* of Divine Providence, and a monument of the wonderful contrivances thereof. If Hippolytus, revived only by Poetical fancies, was surnamed *Tirbius*, because twice a man; why may not *Mulierbia*, by as good proportion, be applied to her, who since is married, and liveth in this County in good reputation?

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. John Norman	- John Norman	- Banbury - - -	- Draper - - -	1453.
2. Thomas Pargitor	- John Pargitor	- Chipping Norton	- Salter - - -	1530.
3. Michael Dormer	- Jeffrey Dormer	- Tame - - - -	- Mercer - - -	1541.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

William Bishop of Lincoln,	} Commissioners to take the Oaths.
William de Lovell, chiv.	
Stephen Haytfield,	
Richard Quatermayns,	
} Knights for the Shire.	

Tho. Wikeham, chiv.	Humphridi Hay.	Thome atte Mille.
Lodowici Grevill.	Johannis Tyso.	Johannis Benet.
Johannis Wisham.	Will. Thomlyns.	Rad. Archer.
Johan. Banufo.	Thome Andrey.	Joh. Archer.

¹ Ecclesiastes ix. 15.

² Some intentions there were to have made it an addition to Balliol Colledge. F.

³ On this subject Mr. Richard Watkins, of Christ Church, published a pamphlet, called "News from the Dead; or, a true and exact Narration of the miraculous Deliverance of Anne Greene, &c.; whereunto are annexed certain Poems actually written on that subject. Oxford 1650." 4to. N.

Thome Willes.
 Johannis Perysson.
 Joh. Crosse de Sibford.
 Thome Eburton.
 Thome Kynch.
 Willielmi Brise.
 Willielmi Dandy.
 Richardi Stanes.
 Johannis Wallrond.
 Johannis Daypoll.
 Johannis Fabian.
 Will. Page.
 Johannis Mose.
 Williel. Seton.
 Johannis Pytte.
 Thome Helmeden.
 Tho. Scholes.
 Thome Sperehawke.
 Thome Gascoine.
 Thome Clere.
 Joh. Goldwell.
 Williel. Goldwell.
 Johannis White.
 Thome Lynne.
 Will. Smith de Bloxham.
 Thome Chedworth.
 Willielmi Haliwell.
 Johannis Chedworth.
 Joh. de Berford.
 Roberti Quinaton.
 Richardi atte Mille.
 Willielmi Mason.
 Willielmi Palmer.
 Thome Tymmes.
 Joh. Cross de Drayton.
 Alexandri Byfeld.
 Joh. Andrew de Bodycote.
 Thome Serchesden.
 Thome Feteplace, ar.
 Tho. Hastyng, ar.
 Will. Wallweyn, ar.
 Joh. Hille, ar.
 Joh. Lemilt.
 Thome Mayor.
 Johannis Hood.
 Will Gayte.
 Johannis Martyn.
 Thome Martyn.
 Will. Fycheler.
 Will. Brayn.
 Nicholai Wenne.
 Johannis Leche.
 Will. Leche.
 Richardi Fremantle.

Roberti Carpenter.
 Richardi Colas.
 Will. Coteler.
 Richardi Coteler.
 Johannis Punter.
 Henrici Suthwik.
 Johannis Fawlour.
 Johannis Mosyer.
 Joh. Wynchelcombe.
 Will. Style.
 Thome Vyncent.
 Johannis Bedyll.
 Johannis Trilling.
 Thome Marshall.
 Johannis Walker.
 Will. Walker.
 Simonis Walker.
 Thome Brys.
 Thome Mede.
 Joh. Freman de Pole.
 Thome Chalkele.
 Joh. Godefellowe.
 Johannis Abraham.
 Johannis Turfray.
 Richardi Howkyn.
 Rob. Bocher de Witteney.
 Johannis Rous.
 Stephani Cornewaill.
 Johannis Iurdan.
 Johannis Bronne.
 Johannis Willeney.
 Willielmi Fellawe.
 Johannis Pere.
 Johan. Bray.
 Richardi Wellwe.
 Willielmi Wynn.
 Will. Whittington.
 Willielmi Dagbill.
 Will. Dustelyng.
 Johannis Danvers.
 Thome Mason.
 Johan. Aylesworth.
 Johan. Waver.
 Henrici Frebody.
 Richardi Harpour.
 Will. Shitford.
 Roberti Shitford.
 Hugonis Culworthe.
 Joh. Danus de Wardynton.
 Richardi Touchestre.
 Thome Blexham.
 Rogere Predy.
 Will. Drynkwater.
 Thome Wykham de Swalelyf.

Will. Willingham.
 Roberti Campden.
 Walteri Snappe.
 Richardi Russhe.
 Thome Spycer.
 Joh. Draper.
 Thome Peny.
 Thome Harys.
 Johannis Flore.
 Will. Rothe.
 Joh. Etterton.
 Will. Witteney.
 Will. Wych.
 Joh. Potter.
 Joh. Fletewell.
 Richardi Eton.
 Joh. Warner.
 Will. Standell.
 Richardi Sclaytey de Shorlbury.
 Joh. Folke.
 Tho. Takle bayle.
 Thome Abbatis de Eynesham.
 Richardi Walkestede, chiv.
 Joh. Blount, ar.
 Will. Marmyon.
 Thome Halle.
 Joh. Lydier.
 Will. Berkingham.
 Will. Rash.
 Joh. Whighthill.
 Roberti Croxford.
 Thome Carwell.
 Thome Yerman.
 Joh. Somerton.
 Will. Somerton.
 Roberti Hare Court.
 Simonis Somerton.
 Thome Harlynggrigge.
 Will. Horncastle.
 Joh. Yerman.
 Joh. Colles.
 Joh. Bourman de Dadynghon.
 Thome Magon.
 Thome Pricket.
 Thome Pebworth.
 Walteri Jouser.
 Rogeri Jouser.
 Joh. Cobwell.
 Joh. Bingham.
 Joh. Tymmes.
 Will. Frere.
 Thome Maykyn.

Richardi

Richardi Tanner de Wode- stock.	Thome Howes.	Joh. Shoue.
Willielmi Weller.	Willielmi Hide.	Nicholai Norris.
Joh. Swift.	Rogeri Milton.	Thome Chapman.
Richard Stevenes.	Johannis Stacy.	Willielmi Durbare.
Richardi Marshall.	Richardi Gurgan.	Thome Hoggys.
Richardi Chapman.	Johannis Halle.	Thome Gurdon.
Thome Snareston.	Johannis Sampson.	Tho. Markham.
Joh. Bridle.	Willielmi Sampson.	Johannis Lile.
Richardi Aston.	Thome Churchhill.	Johannis Sylvester.
Will. Parsons.	Thome Cogeyn.	Johannis Balegh.
Thome Payne.	Willielmi Cogeyn.	Johannis Chantclere.
Joh. Nethercote.	Richardi Bury.	Joh. Huntingdon.
Stephani Humpton.	Willielmi Houchyns.	Will. Baldyngton.
Will. Romney.	Johannis Chann dyt.	Johan. Burdon.
Joh. Romney.	Willielmi Bagge.	Johannis Fellipps de Over- fayford.
Roberti Rye.	Will. Rollandright.	Joh. Smith de Mellington.
Will. Swift.	Thome Payreford.	Thome Smith de eadem.
Will. Harryes.	Joh. Martyn.	Johan. Notebene de Fencote.
Joh. Tanner de Eynesham.	Thome Tackle.	Will. Fitz-water.
Will. Madle.	Will. Weller.	Joh. Felmersham.
Thome Millward.	Joh. Maynard.	Johannis Abbatis de Oseneye.
Joh. Fisher.	Richardi Couper de Eastan.	Johannis Abbatis de Thame.
Joh. Webbe.	Will. Wrench.	Edm. Prioris sancti Frides- wide.
Edm. Rammesby.	Joh. Halle de Shorthampton.	Tho. Baldington, jun.
Jacobi Howes.	Willielmi Tunford.	Tho. Baldington, sen.
Jac. Bocher de Stunsfeld.	Johannis Tunford.	Joh. Jacket.
Joh. Megre.	Johannis Parkyns.	Thome Welles.
Joh. Halle de Barton.	Rob. Raynald.	Thome Longe.
Phillippi Frere.	Joh. Mucy.	Joh. Ellys.
Joh. Frere.	Will. Carter de Overnorton.	Rob. Crakeall.
Joh. Stowe.	Tho. Balle de Parva Rowlan- right.	Willielmi Tyller.
Joh. Knight.	Joh. Hammond.	Joh. Dogge.
Joh. Kemster.	Joh. Halle.	Andree Sparewe.
Will. Kemster.	Joh. Payne.	Will. Loy, sen.
Rob. Quaynaton.	Joh. Shawe.	Joh. Chamberleyn.
Rob. More, ar.	Joh. Silver.	Joh. Shrovebury.
Rob. Alkerton.	Joh. Brewes.	Roberti Reve.
Joh. Chorleton.	Tho. Spillesby.	Joh. Fryday.
Joh. Eburton, jun.	Joh. Salman.	Joh. Mayhon.
Joh. Eburton, sen.	Joh. Potter, jun. Prioris de Burcestre.	Joh. Hamond.
Thome Eburton.	Joh. Langeston.	Will. Halfeknight.
Joh. Yonge.	Rogeri Powre.	Hugonis Benet de Thame.
Joh. Balle.	Will. Anderne.	Will. Collyngrig.
Thome Balle.	Joh. Aston.	Thome Credy.
Joh. Eureshawe.	Joh. Cornwaile.	Joh. Savage bayly.
Galfridi Crewe.	Richardi Purcell.	Joh. Clifton Abbatis Dorea- cestr.
Will. Tommys.	Jacobi Samwell.	Joh. Harpeden, chiv.
Will. Ayltan.	Rich. Fitz-water.	Hug. Wolf, chiv.
Joh. Stokes.	Tho. Wyonbissh.	Thome Chaucer, ar.
Joh. Walle.	Joh. Togood.	Rich. Drayton, ar.
Will. Smith de Chepyng Norton.	Rich. Togood.	Rich. Restold, ar.
Johannis Howes.	Joh. Spere.	

Petri Feteplace, ar.	Johannis Crips.	Will. Padenale.
Will. Wikham, ar.	Williel. North.	Ade Hastyng.
Joh. Fitz-Elys, ar.	Johannis atte Water.	Joh. Stotewell.
Reg. Barantyn, ar.	Roberti atte Water.	Tho. Baker de Watlington.
Will. Lynde, ar.	Rich. Forster.	Richardi Hurry.
Rob. Simeon, ar.	Thome Denton.	Joh. Tours.
Drugonis Barantyn.	Thome atte Well de Garsing-	Thome Muttyng.
Joh. Bedford.	den.	Thome Deven.
Edmundi Forster.	Johannis Holt.	Joh. Martyn.
Rich. Gilot.	Nicholai Neuby.	Will. Somer.
Thome Chibenhurst.	Joh. Thomley.	Joh. Romsey.
Thome atte Hide.	Will. Bele.	Joh. Yonge.
Rogeri Radle.	Johannis Lowe.	Will. Caturmayn.
Petri Shotebroke.	Rob. Hye.	Will. Hervey.
Johannis Hide.	Joh. Bullery.	Hen. Benefeld.
Will. Ravenyng.	Joh. Fitz-Aleyn.	Will. North.
Willielmi Borde.	Joh. Walysby, clerici.	Nicholai Wotton de Kingston.
Williel. Skyrmet.	Thome Tretherfet.	Joh. Temple.
Johannes Elmes.	Tho. Balingdon, sen.	Joh. Fynamour.
Thome Vine.	Joh. Smith.	Rich. Malpas.
Joh. Hertilpole.	Joh. Skynner.	Joh. Boure.
Tho. Clerk bayly.	Rich. English.	Rob. Gorewey.
Joh. Bayly de Puriton.	Rob. Powlegh.	Joh. Stafford.
Johannis Badley.	Nich. atte Water.	Rich. Saddock.
Will. Bosenhe.	Johannis Hawe.	Joh. atte Lee.
Thome Bartelot.	Thome Dodde.	Will. Trenderen.
Rich. Calday.	Thome Bartelet.	

The Commissioners in this County appear over-diligent in discharging their trust: for whereas those in other Shires flitted onely the *Cream* of their Gentry, it is suspicious that here they made use of much *thin Milk*, as may be collected from their numerousness in a County of so small content. I could wish they had spent part of their pains on some other places, seeing we have so little of *great*, and nothing of *some* Shires in this kind. But, I see, nothing will here fall out adequate to our desires in all particulars; but still we shall conceive our selves to have cause to complain, of something redundant and something defective.

SHERIFFS.

Although Oxford and Berk-shires be divided by the Thames, and in the Saxon Heptarchy were under two different Kingdoms, Oxford-shire belonging to Mercia, and Berk-shire to the West Saxons; yet after the Conquest they were united under one Sheriff, until the ninth year of Queen Elizabeth, as by their Catalogue formerly presented in Berk-shire doth plainly appear: Since that year, for the more effectual discharge of the Office, and greater ease of the Subjects, each have had several Sheriffs, and Oxford-shire as followeth:

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
9	Ric. Fines, mil.	Broughton	Az. three lions rampant O.
10	Hum. Ashfeld, ar.		
11	Will. Taverner, ar.	Water Eaton.	
12	Tho. Gibbons, ar.		
13	Ric. Waynman, m.	Tame Park	Quarterly G. and Az. a cross patonce O.
14	Joh. Danvers, ar.		G. a chevron inter three mullets O.
15	Hen. Rainford, ar.		

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
16	Will. Babington, m.	- - - - -	Ar. ten torteauxes, 4, 3, 2, and 1.
17	Mich. Molyns, ar.	- - - - -	
18	Rob. Doyle, mil. & Joh. Coop, ar.	<i>ut infra.</i> <i>ut infra.</i>	
19	Will. Hawtry, ar.	- - - - -	
20	Ric. Corbet, ar.	- - - - -	O. a raven proper.
21	Edm. Bray, ar.	- - - - -	
22	Ric. Hudleston, ar.	- - - - -	G. frettée Arg.
23	Tho. Denton, ar.	- - - - -	
24	Anth. Cope, ar.	Hanwell - - -	Arg. on a chev. Az. 'twixt 3 roses G. slipped [and leaved Vert, three flower de luces O.]
25	Ric. Fines, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26	On. Oglethorpe, ar.	Newington - - -	{ Arg. a chevron vary, O. and Vert, betwixt three boars heads Sable cut off G.
27	Joh. Doyle, ar.	- - - - -	O. two bends Arg.
28	<i>Idem</i>	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Mich. Blount, ar.	Mappleduram - -	Barry formy nebulé of six, O. and S.
30	Joh. Danvers, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31	Will. Clarke, ar.	- - - - -	
32	Will. Spencer, ar.	Yardington - - -	Quarterly Ar. and G. a fret O.; on a bend S.
33	Anth. Cope, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[three escallops of the first.]
34	Ro. Chamblayn, a.	- - - - -	G. a chevron Arg. betwixt three escallops O.
35	Fran. Stonard, ar.	Stonard - - -	Az. two bars dancetté O.; a chief Arg.
36	Ric. Fiennes, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Oni. Oglethorpe, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Will. Freer, ar.	Water Eaton - -	G. two flanches O. three wheat-ears erect in [fess counterchanged.]
39	George Broome, ar.	- - - - -	
40	Mich. Blount, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
41	Fran. Curson, ar.	- - - - -	
42	Will. Greene, ar.	- - - - -	
43	Will. Pope, ar.	Wiscot - - -	{ Per pale O. and Az. on a chevron betwixt three griffins heads erased, four flower de luces, all counterchanged.
44	Ric. Farmer, mil.	- - - - -	{ Arg. a fess S. twixt three leopards heads erased G.
Anno JACOB.			
1	Anth. Cope, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Gorg. Tipping, ar.	- - - - -	
3	Jac. Harrington, m.	- - - - -	S. a fret Arg.
4	Tho. Temple, mil.	Buckin. - - -	Arg. on two bars S. six martlets O.
5	Roland. Lacy, mil.	- - - - -	
6	Hen. Samborne, ar.	- - - - -	
7	Mich. Dormer, mil.	- - - - -	Az. ten billets, 4, 3, 2, and 1, O.; on a chief [of the second, a lion issuant S.]
8	Bene. Winchcombe, a.	- - - - -	
9	Tho. Moyle, ar.	- - - - -	G. a mule passant Arg.
10	Will. Clerke, mil.	- - - - -	
11	Hen. Lee, bar.	Dichley - - -	Arg. a fess between three cressants S.
12	Edw. Dunch, ar.	- - - - -	S. a chevron betwixt three towers Arg.
13	Tho. Read, ar.	- - - - -	G. a saltire 'twixt four garbs O.
14	Th. Spencer, m. & b.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Joh. Curson, mil.	- - - - -	
16	Edw. Fenner, ar.	- - - - -	
17	Will. Cope, m. & b.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Ric. Baker, mil.	- - - - -	

Name.	Place.	Arms.
19 Fra. Stoner, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Rowlan. Lacy, ar.		
21 Will. Aishcombe, m.		
22 Walt. Dunch, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno CAROL I.		
1 Ric. Blount, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Ric. Lovelace, mil.	} BERK-SHIRE	- G. on a chief indented S. three martlets O.
modò dom. Lovelace, & Cope Doyley, mil.		
3 Ric. Wenman, mil.	} <i>ut prius.</i>	
modò dom. Wenman.		
4 Rob. Dormer, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Will. Cobb, mil.	- Adderbury.	
6 Joh. Lacy, mil.		
7 Joh. Harborne, ar.		
8 Tho. Coghill, ar.	} Blechington	- - G. on a chevron Arg. three ogresses; a chief S.
modò miles		
9 Joh. Mellor, mil.		
10 Pet. Wentworth, miles, baranit.	} - - - - -	S. a chevron betwixt three leopards heads O.
11 Fran. Norris, mil.		
12 Will. Walter, ar.	- - - - -	Quarterly Arg. & G. a fret Or, with a fess Az.
13 T. Peniston, m. & b.	- - - - -	Az. three eagles displayed Arg.
14 Joh. Doyly, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. three cornish-choughs proper.
15 Rad. Warcoppe, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Ric. Libb, ar.		
17 Tho. Tippin, ar.		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

11. WILLIAM TAVERNER, Arm.]

This was he who, in the year of his Sherivalty, came to Oxford, and went up into the Pulpit at St. Maries with a sword by his side, and a gold chain about his neck; where he made a Sermon (or an Oration rather) to the University, the *stuff*, or rather *bombace*, whereof we have set down in our "Ecclesiastical History." Now, though this was an odde act, wherein his zeal was conceived by most to trespass on his discretion, yet was it borne the better in those darker dayes from a person well affected in Religion, and abhorring to invade the Ministerial Function.

18. ROBERT DOYLE, Mil.]

This year (if I mistake not) were the *Black Assizes* at *Oxford*, wherein (contrary to the common course) the Prisoners caused the death of the Judge (Chief-Baron Bell), the Sheriff, some of the Lawyers, many of the Justices, and most of the Jury; besides other Persons of Quality there present. It was generally imputed to the stench of the Prisoners' clothes and bodies; for, whereas other offensive smells are open enemies, and, violently assaulting the brain, warn men in some sort to avoid or resist them; a *Gaol-stench* treacherously pretendeth alliance

alliance (as made of *mdn-sweat*), and so insinuates it self with the less suspicion and more danger into the spirits.

31. WILLIAM CLARKE, Arm.]

He was a son, or (if the same with Sir William Clarke, Sheriff in the 10th of King James), grand-child to Sir John Clarke of Northampton-shire in the 21st of King Henry the Eighth; whose Armes, with the honourable augmentation, and the worthy cause thereof, are there largely described.

36. RICHARD FIENNES, Mil.]

He was a worthy Gentleman; and bred Fellow (being the Founder's Kinsman) of New-College in Oxford. He was also lineally descended from James Lord Say and Sele, Treasurer of England, in the Reign of King Henry the Sixth; and, in consideration thereof, was, 1 Jacobi, created Lord Say and Sele. He dyed anno Domini 1612. William Fiennes, his eldest son, was since created Viscount Say and Sele, and is still alive, 1661¹.

KING CHARLES I.

3. RICHARD WENMAN, Mil.]

This worthy Knight was by King Charles the First created, first Baron Wenman of Chil-maynam in the County of Dublin, and then Viscount Wenman, of Tuam in the County of Galloway, both in the Kingdom of Ireland, by Letters Patent, dated at Cambrey the 25th of July 1628, 4 Caroli.

THE FAREWELL.

As for the poorer sort of Husbandmen in this County, I wish there may be more Sir *Henry Kebes* for their sakes. This Knight (though a Native of London, and Lord Mayor thereof) had such an affection for this and *Warwick-shire*, that he singled out an hundred and fifty of the poorest Husbandmen therein, and gave each of them a new *Plough-share* and a new *Coulter* of Iron², and, in my mind, that is the most charitable Charity, which inableth decayed industry to follow its Vocation.

* * * Oxfordshire is little known by any Topographical Description. The design of Dr. Rawlinson for illustrating the City and County of Oxford, which he recommended by his last will to the University, remains unexecuted; nor are we encouraged to expect much from any succeeding Collector.—What Sir John Peshal prepared remained in 1780 with his Son.—Mr. Henry Ellis, whilst a Student at St. John's, began to collect with equal industry and skill; but his preferment in the British Museum has furnished him with far different avocations.—With the exception, therefore, of the Town and University (the former of which has been described by Peshal, and the latter most elaborately by Wood, Gutch, and Chalmers), the principal materials are to be found in Plot's "*Natural History of the County*;" in Kennett's "*Parochiale Anglicanum*;" Mr. T. Warton's very excellent "*History of Kidding-ton*;" the "*Magna Britannia*;" Mr. Gough's "*Additions to Camden*," and a few detached Parishes in "*The Gentleman's Magazine*." N.

¹ He died in 1662. N.

² Stow's Survey of London, p. 89.

RUTLAND-SHIRE.

RUTLAND-SHIRE is, by a double Diminutive, called by Mr. Camden, "*Angliæ Provinciola minima.*" Indeed it is but the *Pestel of a Lark*, which is better than a *Quarter* of some bigger Bird, having the most cleanly profit in it; no place, so fair for the *Rider*, being more fruitful for the *Abider* therein.

Banishing the fable of *King Rott*, and their fond conceit who will have *Rutland* so called from *Roet*, the French word for a Wheel, from the rotundity thereof, (being in form almost exactly orbicular); it is so termed, *quasi Red-land*; for, as if Nature kept a *Dye-vat* herein, a reddish tincture discoloureth the earth, stones, yea the very fleeces of the sheep feeding therein. If the Rabbins' observation be true, who distinguish betwixt *Arets*, the general element of the earth, and *Adamah*, red ground, from which *Adam* was taken and named; making the later the former refined; *Rutland's* soil, on the same reason, may lay claim to more than ordinary purity and perfection.

BUILDINGS.

Burgley on the Hill belonged formerly to the Lords Harrington, but since so beautified with buildings by the Duke of Buckingham, that it was inferiour to few for the *House*, superiour to all for the *Stable*; where horses (if their *pabulum* so plenty as their *stabulum* stately) were the best accommodated in England. But, alas! what saith Menedemus to Chremas in the Comedy? "*Filium unicūm adolescentulum habeo. Ah, quid dixi habere me? immo habui.*" So may *Rutland* say, "*I have; yea I had*, one most magnificent house: this *Burgley* being since demolished in our Civil War¹; so just was the Poet's ancient invective,

"Ἄρες, ἄρες, βροτολοιγὲ, μαιφόνε τευχσιπλήτη.

Mars, Mars, bane of men, slaughter-stain'd, spoiler of houses.

But when we have first sufficiently bemoaned the loss of so many worthy men in our late War, if then we have still any sorrow left, and tears to spare, we will spend them in lamenting the razing and ruining of so many stately structures.

WONDERS.

How it will appear to the Reader, I know not; but it is *wonderful* in my apprehension, that this County, so pleasant, so fruitful, almost in the middle of England, had not one absolute or entire Abby therein; producing onely two small appurtenances (of inconsiderable value) to Convents in other Counties; viz.

Okeham, under the custody of the Priory of St. Anne by Coventry, founded by William Dalby, for two Chaplains and twelve poor; receiving in all one and twenty pounds *per annum*.

Brook, a Cell to Killingworth, founded by Walkeline de Ferrers, Baron of Okeham, for Black Canons, valued, at the dissolution, at forty-three pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence.

¹ Daniel earl of Nottingham afterwards purchased this estate, and re-built the house, which has a park inclosed by a wall of five or six miles round. It now belongs to the Earl of Winchelsea; and the Court is supposed to be the largest in the Kingdom. N.

The like cannot be parallel'd in England, chuse so great a parcel of good ground where you please. Show me so fair a bunch of sweet grapes, which had no more flies to suck them. Nor can I conjecture any competent cause thereof, except because Edward the Confessor, be his Will, gave all Rutland to Westminster Church; which, though rescinded by King William the Conqueror, yet other Convents perchance might be scrupulous to accept what once belonged to another Foundation.

PROVERBS.

“Rutland Raddlemán.”]

I meet in an Author¹ with this *blazon*, as he termes it, of *Rutland-shire*, though I can scarcely recover the meaning thereof.

Rad here is the same with *red* (onely more broadly pronounced); as *Radeliffè*, *de rubro cliro*, *Redcliffè*. *Raddlemán* then is a *Reddlemán*, a Trade (and that a *poor one*) onely in this County, whence men bring on their backs a pack of *red stones*, or *Oker*, which they sell to their neighbouring Countries for the *marking of sheep*, well nigh as discernable (and far less hurtful to the Wool) as Pitch-brands made on their fleeces.

SAINTS.

ST. TIBBA. Because this County is *Princeless*, I mean, affords no Royal Nativities, we begin with *Saints*: and here almost we are at a loss, finding but one worshipped therein, and probably a Native thereof. But seriously peruse, I pray, the words of our Author², speaking of *Rihall*, a Village in this County:

“Where, when Superstition had so bewitched our Ancestours, that the multitude of their pety Saints had well neere taken quite away the true God, one *Tibba*, a pety Saint or Goddesse, reputed to be the tutelar Patronesse of Hawking, was of Fowlers and Falconers worshipped as a second *Diana*.”

This Saint of Falconers doth *stire* so high into the air, that my industry cannot *flye home* after the same, so as to give a good account thereof to the Reader. All that I can retrieve of her is digested into these following particulars:

1. She was a *Female*, whose sex (*dubious* in the *English*) is *cleared* in the *Latine Camden*, *Tibba minorum gentium Sancta*³.
2. Though *gentium* may import something of *Heathenism*, *Sancta* carries it clear for *Christianity*; that she was no *Pagan* Deity amongst the *Britons* (who were not our Ancestours, but Predecessors), but a Popish She-Saint amongst the *Saxons*.
3. She could not be St. *Ebba*, a Virgin Saint, of whom formerly in *Northumberland*, whom the Country-people nick-name *Tabbs* for St. *Ebbs*.
4. My best inquiry, making use of mine own and friends' industry, perusing Authors proper to this purpose⁴, cannot meet with this *Tibb* with all our industry.

But I will trouble myself and the Reader no longer with this Saint, which if she will not be *found*, even for me let her be *lost*: onely observe, after that *Superstition* had appointed Saints to all Vocations (St. *Luke* to *Painters*, St. *Crispin* to *Shoemakers*, &c.) she then began to appoint Patrons to Recreations; and surely *Falconers* (generally⁵, according to the *Popish principles*, if any, need a Saint, both to protect them in their desperate Riding, and pray for a pardon for their profane oaths in their passions.

A POST-SCRIPT.

Ughraea, at last we have found it. She was no *Pagan* Deity, but a *Saxon* Saint, as plainly appeareth, because the passage concerning her is commanded to be expung'd out of *Cam-*

¹ Drayton's *Polycolion*.

² Camden's *Britannia*, in Rutland-shire, p. 526.

³ Though it be *Tibba* in his first and quarto edition, yet it is *Saxa* in his last; I mean in the text whereon I rely, though *Dunagien* in the margin. F.

⁴ Cesar. Baron. Not. in Martyrolog. Rom. Fran. Hareus de vitis Sanct. Laurent. Ser. Carthusian. Pet. de natalib. Catal. Sanctorum, &c.

den by the *Index expurgatorius*¹; bearing a pique thereat, as grating against their superstitious practice. The same, no doubt, with *Tibba*, Virgin and anchoress, who, living at *Dormundcaster*², dyed with the reputation of holiness about the year 660. However, Reader, I am not ashamed to suffer my former doubts and disquisitions still to stand, though since arrived at better information.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM BROWNE, Esq. twice Alderman³ of Stamford, Merchant of the Staple, was (as I am credibly informed) extracted from the ancient Family of Brownes of Toll-Thorp in this County. He built, on his own proper cost, the beautiful Steeple, with a great part of the Church, of All-Saints in Stamford; and lyeth therein, with his wife, buried in a Chappel proper to his Family. He also erected, anno 1493, the old *Bead-house* in that Town, for a Warden, Confrater, twelve poor old men, with a Nurse-woman to attend them: To this he gave the Manor of Swayfeld (seven miles from Stamford), worth four hundred pounds *per annum*, besides divers Lands and Tenements elsewhere. I am loth to insert, and loth to omit, what followeth in my Author; viz. "That the pious and liberal gift is much abused by the avarice and mis-employment of the Governors thereof;" and charitably do presume that such faults (if any) are since, or will be suddenly amended.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN HARRINGTON the elder, son to Sir James Harrington, was born at Exton in this County, where their ancient Family had long flourished. A bountiful Housekeeper, dividing his hospitality between Rutland and Warwick-shire, where he had a fair habitation. He was one of the Executors to the Lady Frances Sidney, and a grand Benefactour to the College of her founding in Cambridge. King James created him Baron of Exton; and his Lady, a prudent woman, had the Princess Elizabeth committed to her government. When the said Princess was married to Frederick Prince Palatine, this Lord (with Henry Martin, Doctor of the Laws) was sent over to the Palatinate, to see her Highness settled at Hildesburgh, and some formalities about her Dowry and Joynture performed. This done (as if God had designed this for his last work), he sickned on the first day of his return; and dyed, at Wormes in Germany, on St. Bartholomew's day, anno Domini 1613. The Lord John his son (of whom in *Warwick-shire*) did not survive him a year; both of them signally eminent, the one a pattern for all good Fathers, the other for all gracious Sons; and pity it is the last had not issue to be a precedent to all Grand-children: but God thought it fit, that here the Male-issue of that honourable Family should expire.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

—— JEFFEREY⁵ was born in the parish of Okeham in this County, where his Father was a very proper man, broad-shouldered and chested, though his son never arrived at a full Ell in stature. And here we may observe Pliny's observation⁶ not true, *κατὰ πέντος*,

"In plenum autem cuncto mortalium generi minorem staturam indies fieri, prope-modum observatur, rarusque patribus proceriores, &c."

It seems that Families sometimes are chequered, as in brains, so in bulk, that no certainty can be concluded from such alternations.

His Father, who kept and ordered the baiting Bulls for George Duke of Buckingham (a place, you will say, requiring a robustious body to manage it), presented him, at Burleigh on the Hill, to the Duchesse of Buckingham, being then nine years of age, and scarce a

¹ Printed at Madrid, by Lewes Sanchez, anno 1612.

² MS. de vitis sanctorum Mulierum Angliæ, p. 177.

³ Then the principal Magistrate of that town. See before, under Stamford, in Lincolnshire. N.

⁴ Mr. Richard Butcher, in his Survey of Stamford, p. 29.

⁵ Of Jeffery Hudson, whose surname Dr. Fuller appears not to have known, a good account may be seen in Gent. Mag. for 1732, Vol. II. p. 1120. N.

⁶ Lib. vii. c. 16.

foot and half in height, as I am informed by credible persons¹ then and there present, and still alive. Instantly Jefferey was heightened (not in stature, but) in condition, from one degree above rags, into silk and sattin, and two tall men to attend him.

He was, without any deformity, wholly proportionable; whereas often Dwarfs, *Pigmies* in one part, are *Giants* in another. And yet, though the least that England ever saw, he was a proper person compared to him of whom Sabinus² doth write, in his Comment upon the Metamorphosis:

“*Vidit Italia nuper virum justd ætate,
non majorem cubito, circumferri in cæcis
Psittaci, cujus viri meminit in suis scriptis
Hieronymus Cardanus.*”

There was lately to be seen in *Italy* a man of a ripe age, not above a cubit high, carried about in a Parrot's cage, of whom Hierome Cardan, in his Writings, makes mention.

It was not long before he was presented in a cold baked Pye to King Charles and Queen Mary at an entertainment; and ever after lived (whiles the Court lived) in great piety therein, wanting nothing but humility (high mind in a low body), which made him that he did not *know himself*, and would not *know his Father*, and which by the King's command caused justly his sound correction. He was, though a *Dwarf*, no *Dastard*; a Captain of Horse in the King's Army in these late Civil Wars, and afterwards went over to wait on the Queen in France.

Here, being provoked by Mr. Crofts, who accounted him the object, not of his *anger*, but *contempt*, he shewed to all, that *Habet musca suum splenum*; and they must be little indeed that cannot do mischief, especially seeing a Pistol is a pure leveller, and puts both Dwarf and Giant into equal capacity to kill and to be kill'd. For the shooting the same Mr. Crofts, he was imprisoned. And so I take my leave of *Jefferey*, the *least* man of the *least* County in England.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

William Bishop of Lincoln, William de Souche de Harringworth, chiv. Thomas Grenham, William Beaufo,	} Knights for the Shire.	} Commissioners to take the Oaths.	
Johannes Basinges de Em- pyngnam, mil.	Johannes Chyceelden de Bram- eston, ar.		Willielmi Sheffield de Seyton, gent.
Johannes Colepepar de Exton, mil.	Johannes Sapcoat de Keton, merchant.		Johannes Sadington de eadem, gent.
Henricus Plesington de Bur- ley, mil.	Robertus Whitwell de eadem, gentleman.		Rob. Sousex de Market Over- ton, gent.
Robertus Browne de Wode- head, ar.	Johannes Clerk de Wissen- den, merchant.	Johannes Vowe de Whitwell, gent.	
Robertus Davis de Tyken- coat, ar.	Willielmus Lewis de Oakham, merchant.	Willielmus Pochon de Wis- senden, gent.	
Johannes Browne de Tygh, ar.	Johannes Brigge de eadem, merch.	Willielmus Swafeld de Braun- ston, gent.	
Johannes Plesington de Wis- senden, ar.	Joh. Basset de North Luffen- ham, gent.	Henricus Breton de Keton, gent.	
Thomas Flore de Oakham, ar.	Jacobus Palmer de eadem, gent.	Willielmus Uffington de Pil- ton, gent.	
Franciscus Clerke de Stoke- dry, ar.	Johan. Palmer de eadem, gent.	Thomas Luffenham de Winge.	

¹ John Armstrong of Cheshunt.

² Lib. VI. fab. 19.

SHERIFFS.

It remaineth now that we give in a List of the Sheriffs of this Shire; and here *Rutland* conceiveth it to sound to her credit, that whereas other Shires *ten times bigger* than this (viz. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*) had but one Sheriff betwixt them; this little County never took hands to hold with a *partner*, but had alwayes an entire Sheriff to it self; though antiently the same person (generally honourable) discharged the Office for many years together, as by the ensuing Catalogue will appear.

SHERIFFS.		From the year of King	To the year of King
Richard de Humet - - - - -	- - - - -	10 of Henry II.	- 26 of Henry II.
William Molduit - - - - -	- - - - -	26 of Henry II.	- 1 of Richard I.
Anna Brigg dispensat. - - - - -	- - - - -	1 of Richard I.	- 2 of Richard I.
William Albeney & William Fresney - - - - -	- - - - -	2 of Richard I.	- 9 of Richard I.
William Albevine solus - - - - -	- - - - -	9 of Richard I.	- 1 of King John.
Benedic de Haversham - - - - -	- - - - -	1 of King John	- 2 of King John.
Robert Malduit - - - - -	- - - - -	2 of King John	- 5 of King John.
Ralph Normanvill - - - - -	- - - - -	5 of King John	- 12 of King John.
Robert de Braibro & Henry filius ejus - - - - -	- - - - -	12 of King John	- 2 of Henry III.
Alan Basset - - - - -	- - - - -	2 of Henry III.	- 12 of Henry III.
Jeffrey de Rokingham - - - - -	- - - - -	12 of Henry III.	- 38 of Henry III.
Ralph de Grenehaml - - - - -	- - - - -	38 of Henry III.	- 43 of Henry III.
Anketyn de Markinal - - - - -	- - - - -	43 of Henry III.	- 1 of Edward I.
Peter Wakervill & William Bovile - - - - -	- - - - -	1 of Edward I.	- 9 of Edward I.
Alberic de Whiteber - - - - -	- - - - -	9 of Edward I.	- 17 of Edward I.
Edmund Earl of Cornwall - - - - -	- - - - -	17 of Edward I.	- 29 of Edward I.
John Burley - - - - -	- - - - -	29 of Edward I.	- 30 of Edward I.
Marg. widow to Edmund Earl of Cornwall - - - - -	- - - - -	30 of Edward I.	- 6 of Edward II.
Marg. widow of Pierce Gavester Earl of Cornwall	- - - - -	6 of Edward II.	- 9 of Edward II.
Hugo de Audley - - - - -	- - - - -	9 of Edward II.	- 17 of Edward II.
Edmund Earl of Kent brother to the King - - - - -	- - - - -	17 of Edward II.	- 1 of Edward III.
Hugo de Audley Earl of Gloucester - - - - -	- - - - -	1 of Edward III.	- 22 of Edward III.
William de Bohun Earl of Northampton - - - - -	- - - - -	22 of Edward III.	- 33 of Edward III.
William Wade - - - - -	- - - - -	33 of Edward III.	- 38 of Edward III.
Humphrey de Bohun - - - - -	- - - - -	38 of Edward III.	- 47 of Edward III.
John de Witlesbrough - - - - -	- - - - -	47 of Edward III.	- 49 of Edward III.
Simon Ward - - - - -	- - - - -	49 of Edward III.	- 1 of Richard II.

SHERIFFS.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	RICH. II.		
1	Joh. Wittlebury.		
2	Tho. de Burton - - - - -		Az. a fess betwixt three talbots headserazed O.
3	Joh. Basings.		
4	Will. Moorwood.		
5	Joh. de Witlesbury.		
6	Will. Flore - - -	Okeham - - -	Ermine, a cinque-foil Erm.
7	Walt. Skarle.		
8	Joh. de Calveley.		
9	Rob. de Veer - - -		Quarterly G. & O. in the first, a mullet Arg.
10	Idem - - - - -	ut prius.	
11	Joh. Wittlebury.		
12	Walt. Skarles.		

Name.	Place.	Armes.
13 Edw. comes Rutland <i>for eight years.</i>	- - - - -	Quarterly, France and England; a label Arg. [changed with nine torteauxes.
21 Tho. Ondeley.		
22 <i>Idem.</i>		

HEN. IV.

Recorda Manca

All this King's reign.

Anno HENRY V.

1 Tho. Ondeley.		
2 Jac. Bellers - - - - -	- - - - -	{ Party per pale, G. and S. a lion ramp. Arg. crowned O.
3 Joh. Boyvill - - - - -	- - - - -	{ G. a fess O. betwixt three saltires homet [Arg.
4 Tho. Burton, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Rob. Browne.		
6 Rob. Chisdden.		
7 Joh. Pensax.		
8 Tho. Burton, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 <i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno HEN. VI.

1 Tho. Burton - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Joh. Ondeby.		
3 Joh. Davies, mil. -	Tickencote.	
4 Joh. Colepeper - -	Exton - - -	Arg. a bend engrailed G.
5 Hen. Plesington, m.	Burley - - -	Az. a cross patée betwixt four martlets Arg.
6 Tho. Burton, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Joh. Denys.		
8 Joh. Colepeper - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Tho. Flore - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Hen. Plesington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Joh. Boyvile - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Will. Beafo - - -	- - - - -	Erm. on a bend Az. three cinque-foils O.
13 Rob. Davies & Joh. Pilton.		
14 Joh. Branspath.		
15 Hugo. Boyvile - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Laur. Sherard - -	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three torteauxes.
17 Will. Beafo - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Tho. Burton - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Hen. Plesington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Tho. Flore - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Will. Beafo - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Tho. Barkeley - -	- - - - -	G. a chevron betwixt ten cinque-foils Arg.
23 Joh. Basings, mil.		
24 Will. Walker.		
25 Joh. Boyvile - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Will. Hascliden.		
27 Hugo Boyvile - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Rob. Fenne - - -	- - - - -	Arg. on a fess Az. three escalop-shells of the [first, a bordure engrailed as the second.
29 Tho. Floure - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Will. Heton.		
31 Rob. Sherard - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Rob. Fenne - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
33	Will. Beaufe - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Will. Haselden.		
35	Tho. Flore, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Tho. Dale.		
37	Rob. Fenne - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Everard Digby - -	Dry-stoke - -	Az. a flower de lys Arg.

Anno EDW. IV.

1	Joh. Francis.		
2	Tho. Palmer.		
3	<i>Idem.</i>		
4	Will. Greenham, ar.		
5	Tho. Flore, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Ric. Sopcotts, mil. - - - - -	S. three dovecoats Arg.	
7	Will. Browne - -	Tolethorp - -	S. three mallets Arg.
8	Galfr. Sherard - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Joh. Dale, ar.		
10	Tho. Flore, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Brian. Talbot, ar.		
12	Tho. Berkley, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Will. Haselden.		
14	Joh. Pilton, ar.		
15	Will. Browne - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Joh. Sapcote - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	David Malpas - - - - -	Arg. a cross patée Az.	
18	Hen. Mackworth -	Nórmanton - -	Per pale indented Erm. and S. a chevron G. [frettée O.
19	Joh. Pilton.		
20	Galfr. Sherard - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Will. Palmer.		
22	David Malpas - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno RICH. III.

1	Will. Browne - -	Stamford - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Galfr. Sherard - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Joh. Pilton.		

Anno HEN. VII.

1	Everard. Digby - -	Martinsthorpe -	Arg. on a fess Az. three lozenges O.
2	Will. Browne - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	David Malpas - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Maur. Berkley - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Tho. Sapcots. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Joh. Digby, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Rob. Harrington, a. - - - - -	S. a frettée Arg.	
8	Christoph. Browne -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Joh. Pilton.		
10	Tho. Sherard - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Tho. Sapcots, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Geo. Mackworth -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Rob. Harrington, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Everard Digby, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Joh. Chisleden.		
16	Christ. Browne, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Joh. Digby - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Joh. Harrington -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Maur. Berkley - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
20	Will. Pole.		
21	Tho. Sherard - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Ric. Flowre, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Joh. Coly, ar.		
24	Ever. Feilding, mil.	Martinthorpe -	Arg. on a fess Az. three fusils O.
<i>Anno</i> HEN. VIII.			
1	Christ. Browne, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Edw. Sapcote - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Geo. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Joh. Harrington, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Everard Digby, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Tho. Brokesby, ar.		
7	Joh. Caldecott.		
8	Joh. Harrington -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Joh. Digby, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Everard. Digby, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Will. Feilding, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Jo. Harington, ju. a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Jo. Harington, se. ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Geo. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Joh. Digby, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Fran. Browne, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Joh. Caldecot, ar.		
18	Will. Filding, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Edw. Sapcots - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Everard. Digby, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Edw. Catesby, ar. ° -	- - - - -	Arg. two lions passant S. crowned Or.
22	Geo. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Edw. Sapcots, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Everard. Digby, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25	Joh. Harington, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26	Geo. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27	Edw. Sapcots, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Andr. Nowell, ar. -	Brooke - - -	O. a frettée G. a canton Erm.
29	Tho. Burdenell, ar.	<i>ut infra.</i>	
30	Fr. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31	Rich. Cecell, ar. -	- - - - -	Barry of ten Arg. & Az. on six escutcheons
32	Joh. Harington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[S. as many lions rampant of the first.
33	Kenelm Digby, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Edw. Sapcots, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Fra. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Geo. Sherard, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Anth. Browne, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Edw. Sapcots, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> EDW. VI.			
1	Anth. Colly, ar.		
2	Simon Digby, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Kenelm Digby, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Andr. Noell, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Anth. Colly, ar.		
6	Joh. Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Jac. Harington, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
Anno	M A R. REG.		
1	Kenelm. Digby, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Simon. Digby, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Fra. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Andr. Noell, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Anth. Browne, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Edw. Brudenell, ar.	- - - - -	{ Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three capps Az. turned up Erm.
Anno	ELIZ. REG.		
1	Anth. Colly, ar.		
2	Jac. Harington, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Kenelm. Digby, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Geo. Sherard, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Will. Caldecot, ar.		
6	Geo. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Joh. Floure, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Jac. Harington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Kenelm. Digby, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Anth. Colly, ar.		
11	Joh. Floure, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Maur. Berkley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Anth. Browne - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Geo. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Tho. Cony, ar. - - - -	- - - - -	S. a bar and two barrulets 'twixt three conies
16	Rob. Sapcots, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[currant Arg.
17	Will. Caldecot, ar.		
18	Anth. Colly, ar.		
19	Joh. Floure, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Jac. Harington, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Mich. Catesby, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Geo. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Will. Feilding, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Roger. Smith, ar. -	LEICESTERSHIRE	G. on a chev. O. betwixt three bezants, three [croslets formée fitchée.
25	Anth. Colley, ar.		
26	Tho. Coney, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27	Kenelm. Digby - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Jac. Harington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Andr. Nowell, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Geo. Sheffield, ar. -	Seaton - - -	Arg. a chevron 'twixt three garbes G.
31	Rob. Sapcots, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32	Hen. Harenten, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33	Will. Feilding, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Roger. Smith, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Jac. Harington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Joh. Harington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Andr. Nowell, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Will. Feilding, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
39	Hen. Ferrers, ar. -	- - - - -	Arg. on a bend G. cotized S. three horse-shoes
40	Joh. Harington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[Arg.
41	Tho. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
42	Andr. Nowell, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
43	Jac. Harington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
44	Joh. Harington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	J A C O B.		
1	Will. Bodendin, ar.		
2	Will. Boulstred, m.		
3	Basil. Feilding, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Hen. Barkley, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Guido Palmes, m.		
6	Edw. Nowell, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Tho. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Will. Halford, ar. -	LEICESTERSHIRE	{ Arg. a greyhound passant ; on a chief S. three flower de liz of the feild. Erm. two bars S. each charged with five elm [leaves transposed O.
9	Joh. Elmes, ar. - -	North H. - -	
10	Rob. Lane, mil.		
11	Anth. Andrews, ar.		
12	Fran. Bodinden, ar.		
13	Ed. Noell, m. & bar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Rich. Cony, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Guido Palmes, m.		
16	Abr. Johnson, ar.		
17	Rich. Halford, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Anth. Colley, ar.		
19	Ed. Harrington, m & b. Ridlington	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Rob. Lane, mil.		
21	Rob. Tredway, ar.		
22	Joh. Osborne, ar. - - - - -	- - - - -	Quarterly, Erm. and Az. a cross O.
<i>Anno</i>	C A R O L. I.		
1	Guido Palmes, m.		
2	Will. Gibson, mil.		
3	Hen. Mackworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Ever. Fawkener, ar.		
5	Joh. Huggeford, ar.		
6	Joh. Wingfeild, mil. - - - - -	- - - - -	Arg. a bend G. cotized S. three wings of the [first.
7	Ric. Halford, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Anth. Colley, mil.		
9	Ric. Hickson, ar.		
10	Fran. Bodington, m.		
11	Hen. Mynne, mil.		
12	Ed. Harrington, mil. & bar.	} <i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Edw. Andrews, ar.		
14	Joh. Barker, ar.		
15	Tho. Levett, ar.		
16	Rob. Horsman, ar. -	Stretton.	
17	Tho. Wayte, ar.		
18			
19			
20			
21			
22	Abel Barker.		

HENRY VII.

16. CHRISTOPHER BROWNE, Arm.

This Sheriff came over with King Henry the Seventh, and assisted him against Richard the Third; for which good service King Henry the Eighth granted to Francis Browne (son of our Sheriff), of Council to the Lady Margaret, the following Patent:

“Henricus Octavus, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ rex, fidei defensor, et dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos præsentis Litteræ pervenient, salutem. Sciatis quod nos de gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessimus pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilecto nostro Francisco Browne armigero, quod ipse ad totam vitam suam non ponatur, impanelletur, nec juretur, in Assisis juratis inquisitionibus attinctis seu aliis recognitionibus aut juratis quibuscunque, licet ille seu eorum aliquis tangerent nos vel heredes nostros, ac licet nos vel heredes nostri soli aut conjunctim cum aliis sit una pars. Concessimus etiam, ac per presentes concedimus eidem Francisco, quod ipse de cetero non fiat Vicecomes nec Escaetor nostri vel heredum nostrorum in aliquo comitatu regni nostri Angliæ: Et quod ipse ad offic. Vic. Escaetoris superius recitat. habend. exercend. faciend. recipiend. aut occupand. ullo modo per nos vel heredes nostros assignet. ordinet. seu compellet. aut aliquat. artet. ullo modo nec ad ascend. jurat. super aliqua triatione, arratione alicujus Assisæ coram quibuscunque; justic. nostris vel heredum nostrorum ad Assisas capiend. assign. aut aliis justic. quibuscunque; & quod non ponatur nec impanelletur in aliqua magna Assisa infra regni nostri Angliæ inter partes quascunque contra voluntatem suam, licet nos vel heredes nostri sit una pars. Et ulterius de habundantiore gratiâ nostrâ concessimus præfato Francisco, quod si ipse ad aliqua officia superdict. seu aliquod præmissorum eligat. ipseque; & officia superdict. recusavit, extunc idem Franciscus aliquem contemptum depardit. pœnam forisfactur. aut aliquos exutos fines, redemptiones seu amerciamient. quæcunque occasione omissionis sive non omissionis aut alicujus eorundem, nullatenus incurrat forisfaciat aut perdet; sed quod præsens carta nostra de exemptione coram quibuscunque; justic. nostrâ & hered. nostri. ac in quocunque loco aut curiâ de record. per totum regnum nostrum prædict. super demonstratione ejusdem chartæ nostræ, absque aliquo brevi præcept. seu mandat. aut aliquo alio superinde habend. seu persequend. vel aliqua proclamatione faciend. præfato Francisco allocetur. Concessimus etiam, & per presentes concedimus eidem Francisco, quod ipse de cetero durante vitâ suâ in præsentia nostrâ aut hered. nostrorum, aut in præsentia alicujus sive aliquorum magnatum, dominorum spiritualium vel temporalium, aut aliquorum aliorum regni nostri quorumcunque; quibuscunque; temporibus futuris pilio sit coopertus capite, & non exuat aut deponat pilium suum à capite suo occasione vel causâ quacunque; contra voluntatem aut placitum suum. Et ideo vobis omnibus & singulis, aut quibuscunque Justic. Judicibus, Vicecomitibus, Escaetoribus, Coronatoribus, Majoribus, prepositis Balivis & aliis officariis & ministris nostris & hered. nostrorum firmiter injungendo mandamus, quod ipsum Franciscum contra hanc concessionem nostrâ & contra tenorem exeant. aut effect. præsent. non vexetis, perturb. molest. in aliquo seu gravetis. In cujus rei testimon. has literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste meipso apud Westm. sexto die Julii, anno regni nostri decimo octavo.

“Per ipsum Regem, & de dat. prædict. autoritate Parliamenti.”

Tolethorpe (the chief place of residence at this day of Christopher Browne Esquire, who hath born the office of Sheriff in this County, 1647,) was by deed conveyed unto John Browne, from Thomas Burton Knight, in the fiftieth year of King Edward the Third.

I meet with a Browne, Lord Mayor of London 1479; the son of John Browne of Okeham.

THE FAREWELL.

Let not the Inhabitants of Rutland complain, that they are pinned up within the confines of a narrow County; seeing the goodness thereof equals any Shire in England for fertility of ground: but rather let them thank God, who hath cast their lot into so pleasant a place, giving them a goodly heritage.

* * * Of this small County, a brief, but good, History was published in 1684, by James Wright; and some additions to it in 1687. Of this volume several copies are in existence, with large MS additions; some of which (lately Mr. Gough's) are now in the Bodleian Library. One copy of it is also in my possession, with very large additions to many of the parishes; the epitaphs, taken by the Rev. Robert Smyth; the charitable donations; drawings of the churches, &c. &c.—The "Magna Britannia," with the additions to Camden, contain much useful information.—All these, however, may soon be superseded by the labours of Mr. Blore, an intelligent Antiquary, now resident nearly on the spot; and actually engaged in the press with a new and ample History of the County, from his own very diligent survey, assisted by the masterly pencil of an ingenious Son. N.

SHROP - SHIRE.

SHROPSHIRE hath Cheshire on the North, Staffordshire on the East; Worcester, Hereford, and Radnor shires on the South; Montgomery and Denbigh shires on the West. The length thereof from North to South is 34 miles, and the generall breadth thereof about 26 miles. I behold it really (though not so reputed) the biggest *Land-lock-shire* in England: for although (according to Mr. Speed's measuring) it gathereth but *one hundred thirty-four miles* (short of *Wiltshire* by *five*) in circumference; yet, though less in *compasse*, it may be more in content, as less *angular* in my eye, and more approaching to a *Circle*, the form of greatest capacity. A large and lovely County, generally fair and fruitful, affording *Grasse*, *Grain*, and all things necessary for man's sustenance, but chiefly abounding with

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

IRON.

It is the most impure of all Metals, hardly *melttable* (but with *additaments*); yea *malleable* and *ductible* with difficulty. Not like that at Damascus, which they refine in such sort, that it will *melt* at a *Lamp*, and yet so tough that it will hardly break¹.

Some impute the *grossnesse* of our English Iron to our Water, not so proper for that purpose as in Spain and other parts; and the Poet telleth us of Turnus's sword:

*Ensem quem Dauno igni potens Deus ipse parenti
Fecerat, & Stygiâ candentem extinxerat undâ².*

"Sword which god Vulcan did for Daunus *fixe*,
And quenched it when fiery hot in Styx."

However, many Utensils are made of the *Iron* of this County, to the great *profit* of the *Owners*, and no *losse* (I hope) of the *Common-wealth*.

COALE.

One may observe a threefold difference in our English Coale.

1. *Sea-coale*, brought from Newcastle.
2. *Land-coale*, at Mendip, Bedworth, &c. and *carted* into other Counties.
3. What one may call *River* or *Fresh-water-coale*, digged out in this County, at such a distance from Severne, that they are easily ported by Boat into other Shires.

Oh if this COALE could be so *charcked* as to make Iron melt out of the *Stone*, as it maketh it in Smiths' Forges to be wrought in the *Bars*.

But "Rome was not built all in one day;" and a NEW WORLD of Experiments is left to the discovery of Posterity.

MANUFACTURES.

This County can boast of no one, her ORIGINAL, but may be glad of one to her DERIVATIVE: viz. the *Welsh-Freeses* brought to Oswastre, the *staple* of that commodity, as hereafter³ shall be observed.

¹ Bellovius.

² Virgil, *Æneid* xii.

³ See the Maiors of London in this County, p. 265. N.

THE BUILDINGS.

No County in England hath such a *heap* of Castles together, insomuch that Shropshire may seeme on the West, divided from Wales with a *Wall* of continued *Castles*. It is much that Mr. Speed, which alloweth but *one hundred eighty-six* in all England¹, accounteth *two and thirty* in this County². But as *great Guns*, so usefull in the *side* of a *Ship*, are uselesse in the *middle* thereof; so these *Castles*, formerly serviceable whilst Shropshire was the *verge* of *English Dominions*, are now neglected, this Shire being almost in the midst of *England*, since *Wales* was peaceably annexed thereunto. As for the Houses of the Gentry of this County, as many of them are fair and handsome, so none amount to an *extraordinary eminence*.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

There is a Spring at Pitch-ford, in this Shire, which hath an oily unctuous matter swimming upon the water thereof. Indeed it is not in such plenty as in a River neer to Solos in Cilicia³, so full of that liquid substance, that such as wash therein seem anointed with Oile: nor so abundant as in the Springs neer the Cape of St. Helen, wherewith (as Josephus Acosta reports) men use to pitch their Ropes and Tackling. I know not whether the sanative virtue thereof hath been experimented; but am sure that, if it be *Bitumen*, it is good to comfort the Nerves, supple the Joynts, dry up Rheumes, cure Palsies and Contractions. I have nothing more to say of *Bitumen*, but that great the affinity thereof is with *Sulphur*, save that Sulphur hath ingression into Mettal, and Bitumen none at all. Here I purposely passe by Okenyate in this County⁴, where are Allum springs, whereof the Dyers of Shrewsbury make use instead of Allum.

PROVERBS.

"He that *fetcheth* a Wife from *Shrewsbury* must carry her into *Staffordshire*, or else shall live in *Cumberland*."

The *Staple-wit* of this vulgar Proverb, consisting solely in similitude of sound, is scarce worth the inserting. Know then that (notwithstanding the literall allusion) *Shrewsbury* affordeth as many meeke Wives as any place of the same proportion. Besides, a *profitable* Shrew well may content a *reasonable* man, the Poets faining *Juno chaste* and *thrifty*, qualities which commonly attend a *shrewd* nature. One being demanded; "*How much Shrewishnesse may be allowed in a Wife?*" "*Even so much*," sayd he, "*as of Hops in Ale;*" whereof a small quantity maketh it both *last the longer in it selfe*, and *taste the better to the owner thereof*."

"The case is altered, quoth *Plowden*."

This Proverb referreth its originall to *Edmund Plowden*, an eminent Native and great Lawyer of this County, though very various the relations of the occasion thereof. Some relate it to *Plowden's* faint pleading at the first for his Client, till spurred on with a better *Fee*; which, some will say, beareth no proportion with the ensuing character of his integrity. Others refer it to his altering of his judgement upon the emergencie of new matter formerly undiscovered; it being not Constancie, but Obstinacie, to persist in an old error, when convinced to the contrary by cleer and new information. Some tell it thus, that *Plowden* being of the Romish perswasion, some Setters *trapped* him (pardon the *prolepsis*) to hear Masse. But afterwards *Plowden* understanding that the *pretender* to officiate was no Priest, but a meer Lay-man (on designe to make a discovering) "Oh! the case is altered," quoth *Plowden*: "No Priest, no Mass." As for other meaner origination of this Proverb, I have neither List nor Leasure to attend unto them.

PRINCES.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, second Son to Edward the Fourth and Elizabeth his Queen, was born at Shrewsbury 1472⁵. He was created by his Father Duke of York, and affianced to

¹ See his Map General of England.

² *Agricola de natura*, &c. lib. 1. cap. 7.

³ *Stow's Chronicle*, p. 703.

⁴ See his description of Shropshire.

⁵ *D. Jordan of Mineral Bathes*, p. 26.

Anne, Daughter and Heir to John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk. But, before the nuptials were solemnized, his cruel Uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, married him to a grave in the Tower of London. The obscurity of his burial gave the advantage to the report, that he lived in Perkin Warbeck, one of the Idols which put politick King Henry the Seventh to some danger, and more trouble, before he could finally suppress him.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET, youngest son to Edward the Fourth and Elizabeth his Queen, was born at Shrewsbury¹. He was like Plautus's Solstitial Flower, "qui repentino ortus, repentino occidit," dying in the *infancie* of his *infancie*. Some vainly conceive (such conjectures may be safely shot, when nobody can see whether they hit or misse the mark) that, had this George surviv'd, he would have secured the lives of his two elder Brethren, whose Uncle Duke Richard durst not cut thorow the *three-fold Cable* of Royal Issue; a vain surmise, seeing when Tyrants' hands are once wash'd in blood, *two or three* are all one with their cruelty.

SAINTS.

MILBURGH, daughter to Meroaldus Prince of Mercia, had the fair Mannor of Wenlock in this County given to her by her Father for her portion. She, quitting all worldly wealth, bestowed her inheritance on the Poor, and answered her name of *Milburgh*, which (as an Antiquary² interpreteth) is *Good*, or *Gracious*, to *Town and City*. Living a Virgin, she built a Monastery in the same place; and departed this life about the year 664.

Four hundred years after, in the Reign of William the Conqueror, her Corps (discovered by Miracles wrought thereby) were taken up *sound and uncorrupted*, to the admiration of the beholders (saith my Authour³); and surely, had I seen the same, I would have contributed my share of wondring thereunto. This I am sure of, that as good a Saint, *Lazarus* by name, by the confession of his own Sister, did stink⁴ when but four dayes buried. Her Relics, inshrined at Wenlock, remained there in great state, till routed in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth.

OSWALD was King of Northumberland, who, after many fortunate battels fought, was vanquished and slain at last by Penda, the Pagan King of the Mercians, at a place in this County, called after his name, *Oswaldstre* (now a famous Market-Town in the Marches) thereby procuring to his memory the reputation of Saint and Martyr.

Be pleased, Reader, to take notice, that all battels of this nature, though they were quarrels or *armed-suits*, commenced on a civil or temporal account, for the extending or defending their Dominions; yet were they conceived (in that age especially) to have a mixture of much Piety and Church-concernment therein, because fought against Infidels, and so conducing consequentially to the propagation of the Faith; the reason that all Kings kill'd in such service atchieved to themselves the veneration of Saints and Martyrs. Say not that King Saul⁵ might be *Sainted* on the same account, mortally wounded in a pitch field fought against the uncircumcised Philistines; both because in fine he slew himself, and his former life was known to be notoriously wicked; whereas our Oswald was alwayes pious, and exceedingly charitable to the Poor.

His Arm, cut off, it seems, from the rest of his body, remained, said Bede, whole and incorrupt, kept in a silver case in St. Peter's Church at Bamborough, whilst his Corps was first buried at Peterborough, and afterwards (in the Danish persecution) translated to Bergen in Flanders⁶, where it still remaineth.

The fifth of August was, in our Kalendar, consecrated to his memory, save that the Thanks-giving for the defeating of *Gowrie's Conspiracy* made bold to jostle him out all the Reign of King James. His death hapned anno Domini 635.

¹ Stow's Chronicle, p. 703.

⁵ Verstegan, p. 265.

² The English Martyrology, on the 13th day of February.

⁴ John xi. 39.

³ 1 Samuel xxxi. 3.

⁶ English Martyrology, p. 165.

CONFESSORS.

This County afforded *none*, as the word is re-confined in our Preface. But, if it be a little enlarged, it bringeth within the compasse thereof,

THOMAS GATAKER, younger son of William Gataker, was a branch of an ancient Family, so firmly planted by Divine Providence at Gatacre-Hall in this County, that they have flourished the owners thereof, by a noninterrupted succession, from the time of King Edward the Confessor¹. This Thomas, being designed a Student for the Law, was brought up in the Temple, where, in the Reign of Queen Mary, he was often present at the examination of persecuted people. Their hard usage made him pity their persons, and admirable patience to approve their opinions. This was no sooner perceived by his Parents (being of the *Old persuasion*) but instantly they sent him over to Lovain in the Low-Countries, to win him to a compliance to the Popish Religion; and, for his better encouragement, settled on him an estate of *one hundred pound per annum*, old rent. All would not do. Whereupon his Father recalled him home, and revoked his own grant; to which his Son did submit, as unwilling to oppose the pleasure of his Parents, though no such Revocation could take effect without his free consent. He afterwards diverted his mind from the most *profitable* to the most *necessary* Study: from *Law to Divinity*; and, finding Friends to breed him in *Oxford*, he became the profitable Pastor of St. Edmond's in Lombard-street, London, where he died anno 1593, leaving Thomas Gataker, his learned Son (of whom formerly²) heir to his Paynes and Piety.

PRELATES.

ROBERT of SHREWSBURY was, in the Reign of King John (but I dare not say by *him*), preferred Bishop of Bangor, 1197. Afterwards the King, waging war with Leoline Prince of Wales, took this Bishop prisoner in his own Cathedral Church, and enjoined him to pay *three hundred Hawkes*³ for his ransom. Say not that it was improper that a *Man of Peace* should be ransomed with *Birds of Prey*, seeing the Bishop had learnt the Rule, "*Redime te captum quam queas minimo*." Besides, 300 *Hawkes* will not seem so inconsiderable a matter, to him that hath read, how in the Reign of King Charles an English Nobleman (taken prisoner at the *Ile Ree*⁴) was ransomed for a *Brace of Grey-hounds*.

Such who admire where the Bishop on a sudden should furnish himself with a stock of such Fowl, will abate of their wonder, when they remember that about this time the Men of *Norway* (whence we have the best *Hawkes*), under Magnus their General, had possessed themselves of the neighbouring Island of Anglesea⁵. Besides, he might stock himself out of the Aryes of Pembroke-shire, where *Perigrines*⁶ did plentifully breed. However, this Bishop appeareth something numerous by one passage in his Will, wherein he gave order that his Body should be buried in the middle of the *Market-place*⁷ of Shrewsbury. Impute it not to his profaneness and contempt of *Consecrated ground*; but either to his humility, accounting himself unworthy thereof; or to his prudential foresight, that the fury of Soldiers (during the intestine War betwixt the English and Welsh) would fall fiercest on Churches, as the fairest Market; and men, preferring their *profit* before their *pity*, would preserve their Market-places, though their Churches were destroyed. He died anno 1215.

ROBERT BURNEL was son to Robert, and brother to Hugh Lord Burnel, whose prime Seat was at Acton-Burnel Castle in this County. He was, by King Edward the First, preferred Bishop of Bath and Wells; and first Treasurer, then Chancelour of England. He was well vers'd in the Welsh affairs, and much us'd in managing them; and, that he might the more effectually attend such employment, caused the Court of Chancery to be kept at Bristol⁸. He got great wealth, wherewith he enriched his kindred, and is supposed to

¹ Narrative of the Life of Thomas Gataker, junior, after the Sermon preached at his Funeral.

² Vide LEARNED WRITERS, in London.

³ H. L'Estrange, in the History of King Charles.

⁴ Idem, in Pembroke-shire.

⁵ Camden's Britannia, in Salop.

⁶ Bp. Godwin, in his Bishops of Bangor.

⁷ Camden's Britannia, in Anglesea.

⁸ Bp. Godwin, in Bishops of Bangor.

have re-built the decayed Castle of Acton-Burnel on his own expence. And, to decline envy for his secular structures left to his Heirs, he built for his Successors the beautifull Hall at Wells, the biggest room of any Bishop's Palace in England, pluck'd down by Sir John Gabos (afterwards executed for Treason) in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth.

English and Welsh affaires being settled to the King's contentment, he employed Bishop Burnel in some businesse about Scotland, in the Marches whereof he died, anno Domini 1292; and his body, solemnly brought many miles, was buried in his own Cathedral.

WALTER de WENLOCK, Abbot of Westminster, was, no doubt, so named from his Nativity in a Market-town in this County. I admire much that Matthew of Westminster writeth him *William de Wenlock*, and that a Monk of Westminster should (though not miscall) mis-name the Abbot thereof. He was Treasurer of England to King Edward the First, betwixt the twelfth and fourteenth year of his Reign; and enjoyed his Abbot's Office six and twenty years, lacking six dayes¹. He died on Christmas day, at his Mannor of Periford in Gloucester-shire, 1307; and was buried in his Church at Westminster, beside the High-Altar before the Presbutery, without the South dore of King Edward's Shrine, where "*Abbas Walterus non fuit Austerus*" is part of his Epitaph.

RALPH of SHREWSBURY, born therein, was, in the third of King Edward the Third, preferred Bishop of Bath and Wells. Being consecrated without the Pope's privity (a daring adventure in those dayes) he paid a large sum to expiate his presumption therein. He was a good Benefactor to his Cathedral, and bestowed on them a Chest, portcullis-like, barred with iron, able to hold out a siege in the view of such as beheld it. But, what is of proof against Sacrilege? Some Thieves (with what Engines unknown) in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, forced it open².

But this Bishop is most memorable for erecting and endowing a spacious structure for the Vicars-Choral of his Cathedral to inhabit together, which in an old Picture is thus presented.

The Vicars' humble petition on their knees.

*Per vicos positi villæ, Pater alme, rogamus,
Ut simul uniti, te dante domos, maneamus.*

"To us dispers'd i' th' streets, good Father, give
A place where we together all may live."

The gracious answer of the Bishop, sitting.

*Vestra petunt merita quod sint concessa petita,
Ut maneatis ita, loca fecimus hæc stabilita.*

"Your merits crave, that what you crave be yeilded,
That so you may remain, this place we've builded."

Having now made such a Palace (as I may term it) for his Vicars, he was (in observation of a proportionable distance) necessitated in some sort to enlarge the Bishop's Seat, which he beautified and fortified Castle-wise, with great expence. He much ingratiated himself with the Country people by disforasting Mendip, Beef better pleasing the Husbandman's palate than Venison. He sate Bishop thirty-four years; and, dying August 14, 1363, lieth buried in his Cathedral, where his Statue is done to the life; "*vivos viventes vultus vividissimè exprimens*," saith my Authour³.

ROBERT MASCAL was bred (saith Bale *in*) and born (saith Pits⁴ positively) at Ludlow in this County, where he became a Carmelite. Afterwards he studied in Oxford, and became so famous for his Learning and Piety, that he was made *Confessor* to Henry the Fourth, and *Counsellor* to Henry the Fifth; promoted by the former, Bishop of *Hereford*.

¹ Register of Westminster Abbey.

² Godwin, *ibidem*.

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³ Godwin, in the Bishops of Bath and Wells.

⁴ De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 591.

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He was one of the *three* English Prelates which went *to* (and one of the *two* which returned alive *from*) the Council of Constance. He died 1416, being buried in the Church of White-Friers in London, to which he had been an eminent Benefactor¹.

RICHARD TALBOTE was born of honourable *Parentage* in this County, as Brother unto John Talbote, the first Earl of Shrewsbury². Being bred in Learning, he was consecrated Arch-bishop of Dublin in Ireland 1417. He sate two and thirty years in that *See* (being all that time a Privy Counsellor to King Henry the Fifth and Sixth), twice Chief Justice, and once Chancellor of Ireland.

He deserved well of his Church (founding six Petty Canons, and as many Choristers, therein); yea, generally of all Ireland, writing a Book against James Earl of Ormond³, wherein he detected his abuses during his Lieutenancy in Ireland. He died August the 15th, 1449; and lieth buried in Saint Patrick's in Dublin under a marble stone, whereon an Epitaph is written, not worthy the inserting.

The said Richard was unanimously chosen Arch-bishop of Armagh, a higher place; but refused to remove, wisely preferring *Safety*, above either *Honor* or *Profit*.

GEORGE DAY was born in this County⁴; and successively Scholar, Fellow, and Provost, of King's Colledge in Cambridge; which he retained with the Bishoprick of Chichester, to which he was consecrated 1543. A most pertinacious Papist, who, though he had made some kind of Recantation in a Sermon (as I find it entred in King Edward the Sixth's own Diary); yet either the same was not satisfactory, or else he relapsed into his errors again, for which he was deprived under the said King, and restored again by Queen Mary. He died anno Domini 1536.

PRELATES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM DAY was Brother to the aforesaid George Day. I find no great difference betwixt their age; seeing

George Day was admitted in King's	} {	William Day was admitted in the same
Colledge, anno 1538.		Colledge, anno 1545 ⁵ .

Yet was there more than forty years betwixt the dates of their deaths.

George Day died very young, Bishop	} {	William Day died very old, Bishop of
of Chichester, anno Domini 1556.		Winchester, anno 1596.

But not so great was the difference betwixt their *vicinity*, as distance betwixt their *opinions*: the former being a *rigid Papist*, the latter a *zealous Protestant*; who, requesting of his Brother some Money to buy Books therewith, and other necessaries, was returned with this denial, "That he thought it not fit to spend the goods of the Church on him who was an enemy of the Church⁶."

However, this William found the words of Solomon true, "And there is a Friend who is nearer than a Brother⁷," not wanting those who supplied his necessities. He was Proctor of Cambridge 1558, and afterwards was made by Queen Elizabeth (who highly esteemed him for his Learning and Religion) Provost of Eton and Dean of Windsor, two fair preferments (parted with Thames, but) united in his person. The Bishoprick of Winchester he enjoyed scarcely a whole year; and dyed as aforesaid, 1596.

STATESMEN.

Sir THOMAS BROMLEY was borne at Bromley in this County, of a right ancient Family. I assure you; bred in the Inner Temple, and Generall Solicitor to Queen Elizabeth. He af-

¹ Godwin, in Bishops.

² Jacobus Wareus, de Prasulibus-Iræniæ, p. 28.

³ Idem, de Scripturis Hiberniæ, p. 131.

⁴ Parker, in his Skelitus Cantabrigiæ, in the Provosts of King's Colledge.

⁵ Mr. Hatcher, in his Manuscript Catalogue of Fellows of King's Colledge.

⁶ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Winchester.

⁷ Proverbs xviii, 24.

terwards succeeded Sir Nicholas Bacon, in the Dignity of Lord Chancellor, April 25, 1579.

Now although it was difficult to come after Sir Nicholas Bacon, and not *to come after him*; yet such was Sir Thomas's Learning and Integrity (being charactred by my Author, "*vir jurisprudentia insignis*"); that Court was not sensible of any considerable alteration. He possessed his place about nine years, dying anno 1587, not being *Sixty years old*². Hereby the pregnancie of his parts do appear, seeing by proportion of time he was made the Queen's Solicitor before he was 40, and Lord Chancellor before he was 50 years old. Learning in Law may seem to run in the veins of that name, which since had a Baron of the Exchequer of his Alliance.

Sir CLEMENT EDMONDS was born at Shrawardine in this County³; and bred Fellow in All-Souls Colledge in Oxford, being generally skilled in all Arts and Sciences; witness his faithful *Translations* of, and learned *Illustrations* on, Cæsar's Commentaries. Say not that *Comment on Commentary* was *false Heraldry*, seeing it is so worthy a work, that the Authour thereof may pass for an eminent instance to what perfection of *Theorie* they may attain in matter of War, who were not acquainted with the *Practick part* thereof, being only once employed by Queen Elizabeth, with a dispatch to Sir Francis Vere, which occasioned his presence at the Battail at Newport: for he doth so smartly discusse *pro* and *con*, and seriously decide many Martiall Controversies, that his judgement therein is praised by the best *Military Masters*.

King James, taking notice of his *abilities*, made him Clerke of the Council, and knighted him; and he was at last preferred Secretary of State, in the vacancy of that place, but, prevented by death, acted not therein. He died anno 16...⁴; and lies buried at Preston in Northamptonshire, where he purchased a fair estate, which his *Grandchilde* doth possess at this day [1660].

CAPITALL JUDGES AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

EDMUND PLOWDEN was borne at Plowden in this County; one who excellently deserved of our Municipall Law, in his learned Writings thereon: but consult his ensuing Epitaph, which will give a more perfect account of him:

"Conditur in hoc Tumulo corpus Edmundi Plowden Armigeri. Claris ortus Parentibus, apud Plowden in Comitatu Salop. natus est; à pueritiâ in literarum studio liberaliter est educatus, in provectiore verò ætate legibus & jurisprudentiæ operam dedit. Senex jam factus, & annum ætatis suæ agens 67, mundo valedicens, in Christo Jesu sanctè obdormivit, die sexto mensis Februar. anno Domini 1584."

I have rather inserted this Epitaph inscribed on his Monument on the North side of the East end of the Quire of Temple Church in London, because it hath escaped (but by what casualty I cannot conjecture) Master Stow, in his "Survey of London." We must add a few words out of the Character Mr. Camden gives of him⁵:

"Vitæ integritate inter homines suæ professionis nulli secundus."

And how excellent a *medly* is made, when *honesty* and *ability* meet in a man of his Profession! Nor must we forget how he was Treasurer for the Honourable Society of the *Middle-Temple*, anno 1572, when their magnificent Hall was builded; he being a great advancer thereof.

Sir JOHN WALTER, son to Edmund Walter, Chief Justice of South Wales, was born at Ludlow in this County; and bred a Student of our Common-Laws, wherein he attained to great Learning, so that he became, when a *Pleader*, eminent; when a *Judge*, more eminent; when no *Judge*, most eminent.

¹ Camden, in his Elizabeth, anno 1587.

² Idem, ibidem.

³ So his near Kinsman informed me. F.

⁴ He died Oct. 13, 1623. See his Epitaph in Brydges's Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 392. N.

⁵ His Elizabeth, anno 1584.

1. *Pleader.*] The Character that learned James Thuanus¹ gives of Christopher Thuanus his Father, being an Advocate of the Civil Law, and afterwards a Senator of Paris, is exactly agreeable to this worthy Knight:

Ut bonos à calumniatoribus, tenuiores à potentioribus, doctos ab ignorantibus, oppressi non pateretur. "That he suffered not good men to be born down by slanderers, poor men by more potent, learned men by the ignorant."

2. *Judge.*] Who (as when ascending the Bench, entering into a new temper) was most passionate as Sir John, most patient as Judge Walter; and great his gravity in that place. When Judge Denham, his most upright and worthy Associate in the Western Circuit, once said unto him, "My Lord, you are not merry!" "*Merry enough,*" return'd the other, "for a Judge!"

3. *No Judge.*] Being outed of his place, when Chief Baron of the Exchequer, about the Illegality of the *Loun*, as I take it.

He was a grand Benefactor (though I know not the just proportion) to Jesus Colledge in Oxford; and died anno 1630, in the Parish of the *Savoy*, bequeathing 20*l.* to the Poor thereof².

EDWARD LITTLETON, born at Mounslow in this County³, was the eldest son to Sir Edward Littleton, one of the Justices of the Marches, and Chief Justice of North Wales. He was bred in Christ-Church in Oxford, where he proceeded Bachelor of Arts, and afterward one of the Justices of North-Wales, Recorder of London, and Solicitor to King Charles. From these places he was preferred to be Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, when he was made Privy Counsellor; thence advanced to be Lord Keeper and Baron of Mounslow, the place of his Nativity. He died in Oxford, and was buried in Christ Church, anno 1645.

SOULDIERS.

SIR JOHN TALBOT was born (as all concurring indications do avouch) at Black Mere in this County, the then flourishing (now ruined) House, devolved to his Family by marrying the Heir of the Lord Strange of Black-Mere.

Many honourable Titles deservedly met in him; who was,

1. Lord Talbot and Strange, by his paternal extraction.

2. Lord Furnival and Verdon, by maryage with Joan, the daughter of Thomas de Nevil.

3. Earl of Shrewsbury in England, and Weisford in Ireland, by creation of King Henry the Sixth.

This is that terrible Talbot, so famous for his Sword, or rather whose Sword was so famous for his Arm that used it: a Sword with bad Latin⁴ upon it, but good Steel within it; which constantly conquered where it came, insomuch that the bare fame of his approach frightened the French from the Siege of Burdeaux. Being victorious for twenty-four years together, successe failed him at last, charging the Enemy near Castillon on unequal termes, where he, with his Son the Lord Lisle, were slain with a shot, July 17, 1453. Henceforward we may say, "Good night to the English in France," whose victories were buried with the body of this Earl, and his body entered at White-Church⁵ in this County.

SIR JOHN TALBOT, son to Sir John Talbot aforesaid, and Viscount Lisle in right of his Mother. Though he was slain with his Father, yet their ashes must not be so huddled together, but that he must have a distinct commemoration of his valour. The rather, because a Noble Pen⁶ hath hinted a parallel betwixt him and Paulus Æmilius the Roman General, which others may improve.

¹ Obituarium Doctorum Virovum, in anno 1565, in vita Joan. Grollierii.

² Stow's Survey of London, in the Reim. p. 910.

³ So am I informed by his two surviving Brothers, the one a Serjeant at Law, the other a Doctor in Divinity. F.

⁴ "Sum Talboti pro vincere inimicos meos."

⁵ Q. if not a mistake for *Whitchick* in Leicestershire, where the tomb of the *Grave Talbot* still remains?—See the History of that County, vol. III. p. 1120; and Burton, pp. 277. 305. N.

⁶ Sir Walter Raleigh, in History of the World, lib. v. p. 455.

1. *Æmilius* was overpowered by the forces of Hannibal and Asdrubal to the loss of the day.
2. *Cornelius Lentulus* intreated *Æmilius* (sitting all bloodied upon a stone) to rise and save himself, offering him his horse and other assistance.
3. *Æmilius* refused the proffer; adding withall, "That he would not again come under the judgement of the people of Rome."
1. The same sad success attended the two *Talbots*, in fight against the *French*.
2. The Father advised the Son, by escape to reserve himself for future fortune.
3. His Son crav'd to be excused, and would not on any termes be perswaded to forsake his Father.

In two considerables *Talbot* far surpass'd *Æmilius*; for *Æmilius* was old, grievously, if not mortally wounded: our Lord in the flower of his youth, unhurt, easily able to escape. *Æmilius* accountable for the overthrow received; the other no wayes answerable for that day's misfortune, being (as we have said) the 17th of July, 1453.

LEARNED WRITERS.

ROBERT OF SHREWSBURY. Take, Reader, a taste of the different Spirits of Writers concerning his Character:

Leland's Text,

Eddem operd, & Religionem celebrabat, & Literas.

"With the same endeavour he plied both Religion and Learning."

Bale's Comment¹,

Per Religionem fortassis Monachatum intelligit, per Literas Sophistica præstigia.

"It may be he meaneth Monkery by Religion, and by Learning Sophistical Fallacies."

I confess he might have employed his pains better. But Bale proceeds, *de Consultis Ruthenis*, consulting (not the *Russians*, as the word sounds to all *Criticks*) but the men of *Ruthin* in Wales. He wrote the Life and Miracles of St. Winfride; flourished anno 1140.

DAVID OF CHIRBURY, a Carmelite, was so named from his native place in the West of this County, bordering on Mountgomery-shire. A small Village, I confesse, yet which formerly denominated a whole Hundred, and at this day is the Barony of the Lord Herbert. He was, saith Leland (whom I take at the second hand on the trust of John Pitts²), "*Theologiæ cognitione clarus*;" and, going over into Ireland, was there made *Episcopus Dormorensis*, Bishop of Drummore, as I take it³. He is said to have wrote some Books⁴, though not mentioned in Bale, and (which is to me a wonder) no notice taken of him by that judicious Knight Sir James Ware⁵. So that it seems his Writings were either few, or obscure. Returning into England, he died, and was buried in his native County at Ludlow, in the Convent of the Carmelites, anno Domini 1420.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROBERT LANGE LAND. Forgive me, Reader, though placing him (who lived one hundred and fifty years before) since the Reformation: for I conceive that the *Morning-star* belongs rather to the *Day*, then to the *Night*. On which account this Robert (regulated in our Book not according to the Age he was in, but Judgement he was of) may by *Prolepsis* be termed a *Protestant*.

He was born at *Mortimers-Clibery* in this County⁶, eight miles from Malvern-Hills; was bred a Priest, and one of the first followers of John Wickliffe, wanting neither Wit nor Learning, as appears by his Book called "*The Vision of Pierce Plowgh-man*;" and hear what Character a most Learned Antiquary giveth thereof⁷:

¹ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 76.

² In Appendice Illustr. Angliæ Scriptor. p. 832.

³ David of Chirbury was bishop of Dromore from 1427 to 1429. N.

⁴ In Append. Illustr. Angl. Script. p. 832.

⁵ In his Book de Scriptoribus Hibernicis.

⁶ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vi. num. 37.

⁷ Mr. Selden, in his notes on Polyolbion, p. 109.

"It is written in a kind of English meeter, which for discovery of the infecting corruptions of those times, I preferre before many of the more seemingly serious Invectives, as well for Invention as Judgement.

There is a Book first set forth by Tindal, since exemplified by Mr. Fox¹, called "The Prayer and Complaint of the Plowghman," which, though differing in title and written in prose, yet be of the *same* subject, at the *same* time, in the *same* Language, I must refer it to the same Author; and let us observe a few of his strange words, with their significations.

1. Behotef	} for	1. Promiseth.	9. Lesew	} for	9. Pasture.
2. Binemen		2. Take away.	10. Leude-men		10. Lay-men.
3. Blive		3. Quickly.	11. Nele		11. Will not.
4. Fulledeu		4. Baptized.	12. Nemeth		12. Taketh.
5. Feile times		5. Off times.	13. Seggen		13. Do say.
6. Forward		6. Covenant.	14. Swevens		14. Dreams.
7. Heryeth		7. Worshipeth.	15. Syth		15. Afterwards.
8. Homelich		8. Household.	16. Thralles		16. Bondmen.

It is observable that Pits (generally a perfect *Plagiary* out of Bale) passeth this Langland over in silence. And why? Because he wrote in *oppositum* to the *Papal interest*. Thus the most *light-finger'd Thieves* will let that alone, which is too *hot* for them. He flourished under King Edward the Third, anno Domini 1369.

THOMAS CHURCHYARD was born in the town of Shrewesbury, as himself doth affirm in his Book made in Verse of "The Worthines of Wales," taking Shropshire within the compass, making (to use his own expression) *Wales the Park*, and the *Marches* to be the *Pale* thereof. Though some conceive him to be as much beneath a *Poet*, as above a *Rhimer*; in my opinion, his Verses may go abreast with any of that age, writing in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth. It seems, by this his Epitaph in Mr. Camden's "Remains," that he died not guilty of much wealth:

"Come, *Alecto*, lend me thy Torch,
To find a *Church-yard* in a *Church-porch*:
Poverty and *Poetry* his Tomb doth enclose;
Wherefore, good neighbours, be merry in Prose."

His death, according to the most probable conjecture, may be presumed about the eleventh year of the Queen's Reign, anno Domini 1570.

THOMAS HOLLAND, D. D. was born in this County², in *finibus & limitibus Cambriae*, in the Confines and Marches of Wales; bred in Exeter College in Oxford; and at last became Rector thereof. He did not, with some, only *sip* of Learning, or at the best but *drink* thereof; but was *mersus in Libris*, "drowned in his Books," so that the *Syllabus* in him almost devoured all other Relations. He was, saith the Author of his Funeral Sermon, so familiar with the *Fathers*, as if he himself had been a *Father*. This quality commended him to succeed Dr. Lawrence Humphrid in the place of *Regius Professor*, which place he discharged with good credit for twenty years together. When he went forth of his College on any journey for any long continuance, he alwayes took this solemn *valediction* of the Fellows:

"I commend you to the love of God, and to the hatred of Popery and Superstition³."

His *extemporaries* were often better than his *premeditations*; so that he might have been said "to have been *out*, if he had *not* been out." He died in March, anno Domini 1612, and was buried in Oxford with great solemnity and lamentation.

ABRAHAM WHELOCK was born in White-church Parish in this County; bred Fellow of Clare-Hall, Library-keeper, Arabick Professor, and Minister of St. Sepulcher's in Cambridge. Admirable his industry, and no lesse his knowledge in the Oriental tongues; so that he might serve for an Interpreter to the Queen of Sheba coming to Salomon, and the Wise Men of the East who came to Herod, such his skill in the Arabian and Persian Language.

¹ Acts and Monuments, p. 398.

² Herologia Anglica, p. 238.

³ Idem, ibidem.
guage.

guage. Amongst the Western Tongues, he was well vers'd in the Saxon, witness his fair and true Edition of Bede.

He translated the New Testament into Persian, and printed it, hoping in time it might tend to the conversion of that Country to Christianity. Such as laugh at his design as ridiculous, might well forbear their mirth; and, seeing they expended neither penny of cost nor hour of pains therein, might let another enjoy his own inclination. True it is he that sets an Acorn, sees it not a Timber-oak, which others may behold; and if such *Testaments* be conveyed into Persia, another age may admire what this doth deride. He died, as I take it, anno Domini 1654.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

Sir ROGER ACHLEY, born at Stanwardine in this County¹. He beheld the whole City of London as one Family, and himself the Major 1511 (for the time being) the Master thereof. He observed that poor people, who never *have* more than they *need*, will sometimes *need* more than they *have*. This Joseph collected from the present plenty, that a future famine would follow: as, in this kind, a *Lark* constantly attends the *Bank*. Wherefore he prepared *Leaden-Hall* (therefore called the *Common-Garner*), and stored up much Corn therein; for which he deserved the praise of the Rich, and the blessing of the Poor.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Sir ROWLAND HILL, son of Richard Hill, was born at Hodnet in this County²; bred a Mercer in London, whereof he was Lord Major 1549. Being sensible that God had given him a great estate, he expressed his gratitude unto him.

In { Giving maintenance to a fair School at Drayton in this County, which he built and endowed; besides six hundred pounds to Christ-Church-Hospital, and other benefactions.
Forgiving at his death all his Tenants in his Mannors of Aldersy and Sponely a year's Rent; also enjoyning his Heirs, to make them new Leases of one and twenty years, for two years Rent³.

As for the Cause-ways he caused to be made, and Bridges built (two of stone containing eighteen arches in them both⁴), seeing hitherto it hath not been my hap to go over them, I leave his piety to be praised by such passengers, who have received safety, ease, and cleanness, by such conveniences. He died anno Domini 1561.

¶ A Note to the Reader.

I have heard the Natives of this County confess and complain of a comparative dearth (in proportion to other Shires) of Benefactors to the Publick. But sure, Shropshire is like to the Mulberry, which putteth forth his leaves last of all trees, but then maketh such speed (as sensible of his slowness with an ingenuous shame) that it overtaketh those trees in *Fruit*, which in *Leaves* started long before it. As this Shire of late hath done affording two of the same surname still surviving, who have dipp'd their hands so deep in charitable mortar.

Sir THOMAS ADAMS, Knt.⁵ was born at Wem in this County; bred a Draper in London, where God so blessed his honest industry, that he became Lord Major thereof 1646. A man, who hath drunk of the *bitter waters of Meribah* without making a bad face thereat, cheerfully submitting himself to God's pleasure in all conditions.

He gave the house of his nativity to be a Free School (that others might have their *breeding* where he had his *birth*); and hath liberally endowed it. He liveth in due honor and esteem; and, I hope, will live to see many years, seeing there is no better *Collirium*, or *Eye-salve*, to quicken and continue one's *sight*, than in his-life time to behold a building erected for the publick profit.

¹ Survey of London, p. 577.

² Stow's Survey of London, p. 584.

³ Dr. Willet, in his Catalogue of Protestant Char.

⁴ Stow's Survey of London, p. 90.

⁵ Dubbed by King Charles II. at the Hague, when sent thither a Commissioner for the City of London. F.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Esq. was born at Newport in this County; bred by Trade a Haberdasher in London, where God so blessed his endeavours, that he fined for Alderman in that City. God had given him an heart and hand proportionable to his estate, having founded in the Town of his Nativity a School-house in the form following.

1. The building is of brick, with windowes of free stone, wherein the School is threescore and ten in length, and two and twenty foot in breadth and height.

2. Over it a fair Library, furnished with plenty and choise Books.

At the South end, the lodgings of the Schoolmaster, whose salary is *sixty*; on the North the Usher's, whose stipend is *thirty pounds* per annum.

3. Before the front of the School a stately *Crypto-porticus*, or fair walk, all the length of the School, with Pillars erected; and on the top thereof a leaden Tarras, with Railes and Barristers.

4. Two Alms-houses for poor people, at convenient distance from the School, with competent maintenance.

5. Two Gardens apiece, for School-master and Usher, with well nigh two acres of ground for a place for the Scholars to play in.

6. The Rent for the maintenance thereof deposed in the hands of Trustees a year before, that, in case of casualty, there may be no complaint.

7. More intended for the settlement of Exhibitions to Scholars chosen hence to the University, as God hereafter shall direct the Founder. But who for the present can hold from praising so pious a performance?

"Come, *Momus*, who delight do'st take,
Where none are *found*, there faults to make:
And count'st that cost, and care, and pain,
Not spent on thee, all spent in vain.
See this bright structure, till that smart
Blind thy blear eyes, and grieve thy heart.
Some *Cottage* Schools are built so low,
The *Muses* there must groveling go.
Here, whilst *Apollo's* harp doth sound,

The Sisters Nine may dance around;
And Architects may take from hence
The Pattern of magnificence.
Then grieve not, *Adams*, in thy mind,
'Cause you have left no Child behind:
Unbred! unborn, is better rather.
If so, you are a second Father
To all bred in this School so fair,
And each of them thy *Son* and *Heir*."

Long may this worthy person live to see his intentions finished and compleated, to his own contentment!

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THOMAS PARRE, son of John Parre, born at Alberbury in the Parish of Winnington in this County, lived to be above one hundred and fifty years of age; verifying his Anagram:

THOMAS PARRE.
MOST RARE HAP.

He was born in the Reign of King Edward the Fourth, one thousand four hundred eighty three; and, two months before his death, was brought up by Thomas Earle of Arundel (a great lover of *Antiquities* in all kinds) to Westminster. He slept away most of his time; and is thus characterized by an eye-witness of him:

"From head to heel his body had all over
A quick-set, thick-set, nat'ral hairy cover."

Change of Air and Diet (better in itself, but worse for him), with the trouble of many *Visitants*, or *Spectators* rather, are conceived to have accelerated his death; which happened at Westminster, November the 15th, 1634; and was buried in the Abbey-Church, all present at his burial doing homage to this our aged *Thomas de Temporibus*.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. Roger Acheley	- Thomas Acheley	Stanwardine - -	Draper - -	1511.
2. Rowland Hill	- Thomas Hill - -	Hodnet - - -	Mercer - -	1549.
				3 Thomas

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
3. Thomas Lee - -	Roger Lee - -	Wellington -	Mercer - - -	1558.
4. Thomas Lodge -	William Lodge -	Cresset - - -	Grocer - - -	1562.
5. Rowland Heyward	George Heyward -	Bridg North -	Clothworker -	1570.
6. Robert Lee - -	Humphry Lee -	Bridg North -	Merchant Tailor	1602.
7. John Swinnerton -	Tho. Swinnerton -	Oswestry - -	Merchant Tailor	1612.
8. Francis Jones - -	John Jones - -	Glaverley - -	Haberdasher -	1620.
9. Peter Probey - -	<i>Not recorded.</i>	White-church	Grocer - - -	1622.
10. Allen Cotton - -	Ralph Cotton - -	White-church	Draper - - -	1625.
11. George Whitmore	Will. Whitmore -	Charely - - -	Haberdasher -	1631.
12. Thomas Adams -	Thomas Adams -	Wem - - - -	Draper - - -	1646.

See we here a Jury of Lords Majors born in this (which I believe will hardly be paral-
lel'd in a greater) County. All [no doubt] *honest men, and true.*

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

A]	William, Bishop of Coven. and Leichf.	} Commissioners to take the Oaths.
B]	John de Talbot, Knight,	
C]	Richard Laken,	
	William Boerley,	
		} Knights for the Shire.

Willielmi Malory, Militis.	Hugonis Harnage.	Edwardi Leighton, de Mershe.
Johannis Fitz-Piers.	Leonardi Stepulton.	Edmundi Plowden.
Willielmi Lodelowe.	Hugonis Cresset.	Thomæ Mardford.
Thomæ Hopton, de Hopton.	Johannis Skryven.	Rogeri Bromley.
Richardi Archer.	Willielmi Poymour.	Richardi Lee.
Johannis Wynnesbury.	Richardi Newport.	Humfridi Cotes.
Thomæ Corbet, de Ley.	Richardi Horde.	Willielmi Leighton.
Thomæ Corbet, de Morton.	Nicholai Sandford.	Richardi Horton.
Johannis Bruyn, senioris.	Griffin Kynaston.	Willielmi Welascote.
Thomæ Charleton.	Johannis Bruyn, junioris.	Richardi Husee.
Richardi Peshale.	Hugonis Stepulton.	Johannis Wenlok.
Thomæ Newport.	Simonis Hadington.	Willielmi Mersheton.
Georgii Hankeston.	Alani Wetenhull.	Walteri Codour.
Johannis Brugge.	Richardi Sonford.	Richardi Gerii.
Thomæ Banastre.	Johannis Otley.	Willielmi Bourden.

A] This William was William Hieworth, Bishop of Coventry and Leichfield, of whom hereafter¹.

B] Sir John Talbot, (though here only additioned *Knight*) was the Lord Talbot, and eight years after created Earl of Shrewsbury, of whom before².

C] Richard Laken, the same family with Lacon, whose Seat was at Willil'y in this County, augmented both in Bloud and Estate by the Matches with the Heirs of

1. *Harley*³. 2. *Peshal*. 3. *Passilew*. 4. *Blunt of Kinet*.

My hopes are according to my desires, that this ancient Family is still extant in this County, though I suspect shrewdly shattered in estate.

The Commissioners of this Shire were neither altogether idle, nor very industrious; having made but a short and slender return, only of 45 principal persons therein.

¹ WILTSHIRE PRELATES.

³ Camden's Britannia, in Salop.

² Vide SOULDIERS in this County.

SHERIFFS OF SHROPSHIRE.

Anno HEN. II.

- 1
- 2 Will. *fil.* Alani, *for five years together.*
- 7 Guido Extraneus, *for five years together.*
- 12 Gaufrid. de Ver, *for four years together.*
- 16 Gaufrid. de Ver, & Will. Clericus.
- 17 Guido Extraneus, *for nine years together.*
- 26 Hugo Pantulfe, *for eight years together.*
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Ranul. Com. Cestriæ.
- 9 Johannes Bovet.
- 10 *Idem.*
- 11 Hen. de Aldithle.
- 12 *Idem.*
- 13 *Idem.*
- 14 Hen. de Aldithle, & Will. de Bromley.
- 15 *Idem.*
- 16 *Idem.*
- 17 Petr. Rival. & Rob. de Haye, *for four years together.*

Anno RICH. I.

- 1 Will. *filius* Alani, & Reginald. de Hesden.
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Will. *filius* Alani, & Will. de Hadlega.
- 4 Will. *filius* Alani, *for four years together.*
- 8 Will. *filius* Alani, & Reginald. de Hedinge.
- 9 Will. *filius* Alani, & Wido *filius* Roberti.
- 10 Will. *filius* Alani Masculum.
- 21 Johannes Extraneus, & Robertus de Acton.
- 22 Johannes Extraneus, *for eleven years together.*
- 33 Thomas Corbet.
- 34 *Idem.*
- 35 Robertus de Grendon, *for five years together.*
- 40 Hugo Acover.
- 41 *Idem.*
- 42 Willielmus Bagod.
- 43 *Idem.*
- 44 *Idem.*
- 45 Jacobus de Audeley, *for seven years together.*

Anno JOHANNES.

- 1 Will. *filius* Alani, & Warrus de Wililegh.
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Will. *filius* Alani, & Reiner de Lea.
- 4 G. *filius* Petri, & Richardus, de Ambresleg.
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 Thomas de Erolitto & Robertus de Alta Ripa.
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Thomas de Elington, *for nine years together.*
- 52 Walterus de Hopton.
- 53 *Idem.*

Anno EDW. I.

- 1 Roger. de Mortuo Mari.
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 Bago de Knovile.
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 *Idem.*
- 7 Roger. Sprengeluse, *for eight years together.*
- 15 Dominus de Ramesley.
- 16 *Idem.*
- 17 Robertus Corbet.
- 18 Will. de Tickley (*sive* Tittle), *for six years together.*
- 24 Radulphus de Schirle.
- 25 *Idem.*
- 26 *Idem.*
- 27 Tho. Corbet.
- 28 *Idem.*
- 29 Richardus de Harleigh.
- 30 *Idem.*
- 31 Walter de Beysin.
- 32 *Idem.*
- 33 Johannes de Acton.
- 34 Johannes de Dene.
- 35 *Idem.*

Anno EDW. II.

- 1 Rogerus Trumwine.
- 2 Johannes Extraneus, & Hugo de Crofts.
- 3 Hugo de Crofts.
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 Hugo de Audeley.
- 6 *Idem.*
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Will. de Mere.
- 9 Rogerus de Cheyney.
- 10 Rogerus Trumwine.
- 11 *Idem.*
- 12 Robertus de Grendon.
- 13 Nullus Titulus Vicecom. *in hoc Rotulo.*
- 14 *Nec in hoc.*
- 15 Johannes de Swinerton.
- 16 *Idem.*
- 17 Hen. de Bishburne.
- 18 *Idem.*
- 19 *Idem.*

Anno EDW. III.

- 1 Joh. de Hinckley, & Hen. de Bishburn.
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Johannes Hinckley.
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 Henricus de Bishburn.
- 6 *Idem.*
- 7 Richardus de Peshal.
- 8 *Idem.*
- 9 Johannes de Hinckley.
- 10 Simon de Ruggeley.
- 11 Richardus de Peshal.
- 12 *Idem.*
- 13 Simon de Ruggeley.
- 14 *Idem.*
- 15 Adam de Peshal.
- 16 Thomas de Swinerton.
- 17 *Idem.*
- 18 Johannes de Aston.
- 19 Richardus Com. Arundel, *for thirty-one years together.*
- 50 Richardus Peshal.
- 51 Petrus de Careswel.

	Name:	Place.	Armes.
Anno	RICH. II.		
1	Brian. de Cornwel	Burford	{ Arg. a lion rampant G. crowned O.; a border S. beazante.
2	Johannes Ludlow	Hodnet	
3	Joh. de Drayton	Drayton.	Arg. a lion rampant S.
4	Rogerus Hord	- - - - -	Arg. on a chief O. a raven proper.
5	Johannes Shery.	- - - - -	
6	Edw. de Acton	Aldenham	{ G. two lions passant Arg. betwixt nine cro- lets O.
7	Joh. de Stepulton	- - - - -	
8	Edw. de Acton	ut prius.	Arg. a lion rampant S.
9	Nich. de Sandford	Sandford	{ Parte per chevron, S. and Erm. two boars' heads coupée in chief O.
10	Robert. de Lee	Lee-hall	
11	Joh. Mowetho, alias Mowellio, quære.	- - - - -	{ G. a fess componée, O. and Az. betwixt eight billets Arg.
12	Rob. de Ludlow	ut prius.	
13	Edw. de Acton	ut prius.	
14	Joh. de Stepulton	ut prius.	
15	Will. Huggeford.	- - - - -	
16	Hen. de Winesbury	- - - - -	{ Az. on a bend, betwixt two cotises O. three lions G.
17	Joh. de Eyton	Eyton	
18	Thomas de Lee	ut prius.	O. a fret Az.
19	Will. Worthie.	- - - - -	
20	Will. Huggeford.	- - - - -	
21	Adamus de Peshal	- - - - -	{ Arg. a cross formée, fleury, S. on a canton G. a wolf's head erased of the field.
22	Idem	ut prius.	
Anno	HENR. IV.		
1	Jo. Cornwal, mil.	ut prius.	
2	Will. Huggeford, & Johan. Daras.	- - - - -	
3	Will. Banaster	Wem	Arg. a cross patée S.
4	Tho. Newport	Arcol	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three leopards'
5	Idem	- - - - -	ut prius. [heads S.
6	Joh. Cornwail, mil.	- - - - -	ut prius.
7	Tho. de Witton	Witton	O. on a chevron S. five plates.
8	Will. Brounshul.	- - - - -	
9	Joh. Boreley	Brooms-craft Castle	Arg. a fesse cheque O. and Az. upon a lion
10	Rog. Acton	- - - - -	ut prius. [rampant S. armed G.
11	Edw. Sprengeaux.	- - - - -	
12	Robertus Tiptot	- - - - -	Arg. a saltire ingrailed G.
Anno	HEN. V.		
1	Rob. Corbet, mil.	Morton	O. a raven proper.
2	Rob. Corbet, mil.	- - - - -	ut prius.
3	Rich. Laken, mil.	- - - - -	Quarterly, per fesse indented, Erm. and Az.
4	Geor. Hankeston.	- - - - -	
5	Will. Ludelowe	- - - - -	ut prius.
6	Adam Peshal, mil.	- - - - -	ut prius.
7	Rob. Corbet	- - - - -	ut prius.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
8	Johannes Bruyn -	- - - - -	Az. a cross moline O.
9	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno	HEN. VI.		
1	Johannes Bruyn -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Hugo Harnage -	- Cund - - - -	Arg. six torteauxes.
3	Tho. le Strange -	- - - - -	G. two lions passant Arg
4	Will. Boerley -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Tho. Corbet -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Will. Liechfeld.		
7	Joh. Wimblesbury -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Hugo Burgh, &	- - - - -	{ Az. a chevron betwixt three flower de lues Erm.
	Thomas Hopton -	- Hopton - - -	
9	Rich. Archer.		G. semé de cross crolets, a lion rampant O.
10	Johannes Bruyn -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Johannes Ludlow -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Th. Corbet, de Ley -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Hugo Cresset -	- Upton Cresset -	Az. a cross within a border ingrailed O.
14	Rob. Inglefeld -	- BERKSHIRE -	{ Barry of six G. and Arg. ; on a chief O. a lion passant Az.
15	Will. Ludlow -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Will. Liechfield.		
17	Hum. Low.		
18	Nicholaus Eyton -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
19	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Johannes Burgh -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Will. Ludlow -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Thomas Corbet -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Nicholaus Eyton -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Hugo Cresset -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
25	Fulcho Sprencheaux.		
26	Will. Ludlow -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
27	Joh. Burgh, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Rogerus Eyton -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Thomas Herbert -	- Chirbury - - -	Per pale Az. and G. three lions rampant
30	Will. Laken -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[Arg.]
31	Joh. Burgh, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
32	Robertus Corbet -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
33	Nicholaus Eyton -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Will. Mitton -	- - - - -	Per pale G. and Az. an eagle displayed with
35	Tho. Hord, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[two heads O.]
36	Fulco Sprencheaux.		
37	Tho. Cornwail, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Rob. Corbet, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno	EDWARD. VI.		
1	Hum. Blount, ar.	- Kinlet - - - -	Barry nebulée of six, O. and S.
2	Rog. Kinaston, ar.	- Hordley - - -	See our notes in this year.
3	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Joh. Burgh, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Rich. Lee, arm.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Rob. Eyton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
7 Hum. Blount, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Joh. Leighton, ar.	- Watlesbury	- - Quarterly per fesse indented O. and G.
9 Rob. Cresset, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Rog. Kinaston, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Rog. Kinaston, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Rob. Charleton, ar.	- - - - -	O. a lion rampant G.
13 Will. Newport	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Joh. Leighton	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Hum. Blount, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Johannes Heuui.		
17 Rich. Laken, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Rich. Ludlow, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Richardus Lee	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Tho. Blount, arm.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Joh. Harley, mil.	- - - - -	O. a bend cotised S.
22 Joh. Leighton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno RICH. III.

1 Thomas Mitton	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Thomas Hord	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Rob. Cresset, & Gilb. Talbot, mil.	- - - - -	G. a lion rampant, and a border ingrailed, O.

Anno HENR. VII.

1 Joh. Talbot, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Rich. Laken, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Thomas Hord	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Edward. Blount	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Rich. Ludlow, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Johan. Newport	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Will. Young, mil.	- Kenton	- - - O. three roses G.
8 Edw. Blount, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Tho. Blount, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Tho. Leighton, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
& Rich. Lee, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Rich. Lee, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Tho. Screvin, ar.	- Fradgly	- - - Arg. guttée G. a lion rampant S.
13 Rich. Laken, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Rich. Harley, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Will. Otteley, ar.	- Pichford	- - - Arg. on a bend Az. three garbes O.
16 Joh. Newport, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Tho. Blount, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Pet. Newton, ar.	- Heytley	- - - Arg. a cross S. fleury O.
19 <i>Idem</i>	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
20 Geo. Manwayring, a.	CHESHIRE	- - Arg. two barrs G.
21 Tho. Cornwail, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Rob. Corbet, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Tho. Kinaston, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno HENRY VIII.

1 Tho. Laken, arm.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
2 Joh. Newport, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
3 Tho. Scriven, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
4 Pet. Newton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>

Name.	Place.	Armes.
5 Will. Otteley, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Tho. Laken, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Tho. Cornwall, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Rob. Pigot, ar.	- - Chetwin - - -	Erm. three fusiles in fesse S.
9 Pet. Newton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Tho. Blount, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Tho. Cornwall, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Joh. Salter, ar.	- - Oswastrey - - -	G. ten billets O. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
13 Geo. Bromley, ar.	- - Bromley - - -	Quarterly, per fesse indented, Arg. and O.
14 Pet. Newton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Thomas Vernon-	- - Hodnet - - -	Arg. frettée, S.; a canton G.
16 Tho. Cornwall, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Jo. Corbet de Ley, a.		
18 Tho. Screvin, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Joh. Talbot, mil.	- Albrighton.	
20 Rob. Nedeham, ar.	- - Shenton - - -	Arg. a bend ingrailed Az. betwixt two bucks' heads S.
21 Reg. Corbet, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Tho. Cornwal, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Tho. Manwayring.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Tho. Laken, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
25 Tho. Talbot, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Tho. Vernon, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
27 Rob. Nedeham, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Joh. Corbet, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Joh. Talbot, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Rich. Manwayring	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Rich. Laken, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Rob. Nedeham, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Joh. Talbot, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Tho. Newport, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Rich. Mitton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Rich. Manwayring	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Tho. Vernon, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Tho. Lee, ar.	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno EDW. VI.

1 Will. Young, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
2 Rich. Cornwal, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
3 Tho. Newport, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
4 Andr. Corbet, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
5 Rich. Newport, a.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
6 Ric. Manwayring, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>

Anno PHIL. REX. & MARI. REG.

1 Adam Milton, mil.	
2 Nic. Cornwal, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
3 Andr. Corbet, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
4 Rich. Leveson, mil.	- Lilleshall - - -
5 Rich. Newport, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
6 Th. Farmour, ar.	- - - - -
	Az. three laurel-leaves slipped O.
	Arg. a fesse S. between three lions' heads [erased G.]

Anno ELIZ. REG.

1 Rich. Mitton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>
2 Rich. Corbet, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>

Name.	Place.	Armes.
3 Rich. Cornwal, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Arth. Manwayring -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Geor. Blount, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Rob. Nedeham, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Hum. Onslow, ar. -	Onslow - - -	Arg. a fess G. betwixt six merlins S. beaked [and legged O.
8 Th. Charlton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
& Th. Eaton, ar.		
9 Edw. Leighton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Rich. Newport, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 And. Corbet, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Rol. Laken, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Will. Gratewood, ar.		
14 Th. Powel, ar. - -	Worthen - - -	Arg. three boars' heads coupée S.
15 Roub. Pigot, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Joh. Hopton, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Walt. Leveson, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Art. Maynwaring, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Franc. Lawley, ar. -	Spoon-Hill - - -	Arg. a cross formée throughout, O. and S.
20 Will. Young, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Edw. Cornwal, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Will. Gratewood, ar.		
23 Tho. Williams, ar. -	Willaston - - -	S. three nags' heads erased Erm.
24 Carolus Fox, ar. -	Chainham - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three foxes' heads [erased G.
25 Rich. Cresset, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Roul. Barker, ar. -	Hagmond - - -	G. a fess checky O. and Az. betwixt six an- [nulets of the second.
27 Franc. Newport, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Rob. Nedeham, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Edw. Leighton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Th. Cornwall, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Andr. Charleton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Will. Hopton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Rob. Eyton, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Rich. Corbet, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Rob. Powel, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Frances Albany, ar.	Fern-Hill - - -	Arg. on a fess betwixt three cinquefoiles G. [a gray-hound currant O.
37 Rob. Nedeham, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Edw. Scriven, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
39 Carolus Fox, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
40 Edw. Kinaston, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
41 Hum. Lee, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
42 Franc. Newport, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
43 Franc. Newton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
44 Rog. Kinaston, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
45 Rog. Owen, mil. -	Condovery - - -	Arg. a lion rampant S. a canton of the second.
Anno JACOB. REX.		
1 Rog. Owen, mil. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Hum. Briggs, ar. -	Haughton - - -	{ G. two bars gemels O. on a canton S. a cres- sent of the first.
3 Hen. Walop, mil. -	Red-Castle - - -	Arg. a bend wavy S.
4 Rob. Nedeham, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Edw. Fox, mil. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Rob. Purslow, mil. -	Sidbury - - -	{ Arg. a cross ingrailed fleury S. a border of the same forme G. bezante.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
7 Rich. Mitton, arm.	Holston - -	{ Per pale G. and Az. an eagle displayed with two heads Arg.
8 Bonham. Norton, ar.	Stretton - -	{ O. two bars G.; on a chief Az. an ineschoucheon Erm.
9 Fran. Laken, mil.	Kinlet - - -	Quarterly per fess indented, Erm. and Az.
10 Tho. Gervis, mil.		
11 Joh. Cotes, ar.	Woodcoat - -	Quarterly Erm. and paly of six, O. and G.
12 Tho. Piggot, ar.	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
13 Th. Cornwal, mil.	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
14 Rolan. Cotton, mil.	Bella-Porte - -	Az. a chevron betwixt three cotton-skeans
15 Rob. Owen, arm.	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i> [Arg.]
16 Tho. Harris, ar.	Boreatton - -	O. three urchins Az.
17 Will. Whitmore, ar.	Appley - - -	Vert, fretty O.
18 Walter Barker, ar.	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
19 Th. Edwards, ar.	Creete - - -	G. a chevron ingrailed between three boars'
20 Will. Owen, mil.	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i> [heads erased O.]
21 Walt. Piggot, ar.	Chetwin - - -	Erm. three fusils in fesse S.
22 Tho. Jones, ar.		

Anno CAR. REX.

1 Fran. Charleton, ar.	Appley.	
2 Ric. Newport, mil.	High Arcol - -	{ Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three leopards' heads S.
3 Rich. Prince, ar.	Shrewsbury - -	G. a saltire O. over all a cross ingrailed Erm.
4 Joh. Corbet, barr.	Stoake - - -	{ O. two ravens in pale proper, a border ingrailed G.
5 Walt. Acton, ar.	Aldenham - -	{ G. two lions passant Arg. between nine crosses crozlets, fitched, O.
6 Hum. Walcot, ar.	Walcot - - -	Arg. a chevron inter three chess-rooks Erm.
7 Tho. Ireland, ar.	Abrington - -	G. six flower de luzes Arg.
8 Phil. Eyton, mil.	Eyton - - -	O. a fret Az.
9 Tho. Thynne, mil.	Caus Castle - -	Barry of ten, O. and S.
10 Joh. Newton, ar.	Heytleigh - -	Arg. a cross S. fleury O.
11 Rob. Corbet, ar.	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
12 Paulus Harris, mil.	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
13 Wil. Pierpoint, ar.	Tong-Castle - -	{ Arg. a lion rampant S. in an orbe of cinquefoils G.
14 Rich. Lee - - -	- - -	G. a fess componée, O. and Az. betwixt eight
15 Rog. Kinnaston, ar.	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i> [billets Arg.]
16 Th. Nicholas, ar.	Shrewsbury.	
17 Joh. Welde, ar.	Willye.	
18		
19	Bellum nobis	
20	hoc fecit	
21	inane.	
22 Rob. Powel, ar.	The Park. - -	Arg. three boars' heads coupée, S.

RICHARD II.

9. NICHOLAS de SANDFORD.]

This ancient name is still extant, at the same place in this County, in a worshipful equipage. Well fare a dear token thereof: for, in the List of such as compounded for their reputed delinquency in our late Civil Wars, I find Francis Sandford, of Sandford, Esq. paying *four hundred fifty-nine pounds* for his composition. Yet I believe the Gentleman begrudged not his

his money in preservation of his own integrity, acting according to the information of his conscience, and the practice of all his Ancestors. I understand that the said Francis Sandford was very well skill'd in making Warlike Fortifications.

HENRY IV.

1. JOHN CORNWALL, Miles.]

A Person remarkable on several accounts. 1. For his high Extraction, descended from Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Almains, as his Arms do evidence. 2. *Prosperous Valour* under King Henry the Fifth in France, there gaining so great Treasure, as that therewith he built his fair house at Amp-hill in Bedfordshire¹. 3. *Great Honour*, being created by King Henry the Sixth Baron Fanhop, and Knight of the Garter. 4. *Constant Loyalty*, sticking faster to King Henry the Sixth, than his own Crown did, faithfully following after the other forsook him. 5. *Vigorous Vivacity*, continuing till the Reign of King Edward the Fourth, who dispossessed him of his Lands in Bedfordshire. 6. *Chearful Disposition*, pleasantly saying, "That not He, but his fine House at Amp-hill, was² guilty of high Treason:" happy! that he could make *mirth* at his *misery*, and *smile* at the losing of that which all his *frowns* could keep no longer. Know, Reader, that if this J. Cornwall shall (which I suspect not) prove a distinct person from this his *Kinsman* and *Namesake*, none will blame me for taking here a just occasion of speaking of so eminent a Man, who elsewhere came not so conveniently under my pen.

EDWARD IV.

2. ROGER KINASTON, Ar.]

I cannot satisfie myself in the certain Arms of this ancient Family (much augmented by match with HORD), finding them giving sundry [all good and rich] *Coats* in several ages; but conceive they now fix on, Argent, a lion rampant Sable.

RICHARD III.

1. THOMAS MITTON.]

He, in obedience to King Richard's commands, apprehended the Duke of Buckingham (the Grand *Engener* to promote that *Usurper*) in the house of Humphry Banaster, who, for the avaricious desire of a *thousand pounds*, betrayed the Duke unto the Sherif.

3. GILBERT TALBOT, Mil.]

He was son to John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury of that name. In the time of his Sherivalty, Henry Earl of Richmond (afterwards King Henry the Seventh) marching with his men to bid battle to King Richard the Third, was met at Shrewsbury by the same Sir Gilbert, with two thousand men well appointed (most of them Tenants and Retainers to his Nephew George fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, then in minority); whenceforward, and not before, his Forces deserved the name of an Army. For this and his other good service in Bosworth-field, King Henry rewarded him with fair Lands at Grafton in Worcester-shire; made him Governour of Calis in France, and Knight of the Garter; and from him the present Earl of Shrewsbury is descended.

I conceive it was rather his Son than himself, to whom King Henry the Eighth (fearing a sudden surprise from the French) wrote briefly and peremptorily, "That he should instantly fortifie the Castle of Calis." To whom Governour Talbot, unprovided of necessaries, as briefly as bluntly replied, "That he could neither *fortifie* nor *fiftifie* without money."

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

45. ROGER OWEN, Miles.]

He was the son of Sir Thomas Owen, the learned and religious Justice of the Common Pleas, who lieth buried on the South side of the Quire of Westminster Abbey. This Sir

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Bedfordshire.

² Camden, *ut prius*.

Roger, most eminent in his generation, deserved the character given him by Mr. Camden¹.

“*Multipli dei doctrina tanto Patre dignissimus.*”

He was a Member of Parliament, “*underimo Jacobi*” (as I take it), when a great man therein (who shall be nameless) cast a grievous and general aspersion on the *English Clergy*². This Sir Roger appeared a *Zelot* in their defence, and not only removed the *Bastard* [*Calumny*] from their doores, at which it was laid, but also carried the *Falshood* home to the true *Father* thereof, and urged it shrewdly against the person who in that place first revived the aspersion.

KING JAMES.

14. ROWLAND COTTON, Miles.]

Incredible are the most true relations, which many eye-witnesses, still alive, do make of the valour and activity of this most accomplished Knight; so strong, as if he had been nothing but *bones*; so nimble, as if he had been nothing but *sineves*.

CHARLES I.

2. RICHARD NEWPORT, Miles.]

Signal his fidelity to the King, even in his lowest condition, by whom he was deservedly rewarded with the Title of Baron of High-Arcol in this County, being created at Oxford, the 14th of October, 1642. His Sonne Francis Lord Newport at this day, 1660, *honoureth* his *honour* with his Learning and other natural accomplishments.

THE FAREWELL.

May this Shire, by Divine Providence, be secured from the return of the *Sweating Sicknesse*, which first began and twice raged in the Town of Shrewsbury! The cure was discovered too late to save *many*, yet soon enough to preserve more *thousands* of men; viz. by keeping the Patient in the same posture wherein he was seized, without Food or Physick; and such who so weathered out the disease for twenty-four hours did certainly escape.

* * SHROPSHIRE is a County in which there is an open field for an industrious Topographer; and for which there are many copious materials in MS.; of which several volumes were given by Mr. Gough to the Bodleian Library.—Transcripts and Extracts from the Collections of Edward Lloyd, esq. and Mr. William Mytton are already before the publick. There is a small but excellent History of Shrewsbury, first published in 1779 by Phillips, and, with very great improvements, in 1810. Ludlow and its Castle have also been frequently illustrated. To these little more is to be added than the “*Magna Britannia*” and Mr. Gough’s Additions to Camden. N.

¹ In Shropshire.

² “*Das genere hominum nihil est putidius.*”

SOMERSET - SHIRE.

SOMERSET-SHIRE hath the Severn-sea on the North, Gloucestershire on the North-east, Wilts-shire on the East, Dorcet-shire on the South, and Devonshire on the West. Some will have it so called from the *Summerlinesse*, or temperate pleasantness thereof: with whom we *concur*, whilst they confine their Etimologies to the Air; *dissent*, if they extend it to the Earth, which in Winter is as *winterly*, deep, and dirty, as any in England. The truth is, it is so named from *Sommerton*, the most ancient Town in the County. It stretcheth from East to West 55 miles, and from North to South 42 miles.

No Shire can shew finer ware, which hath so large measure; being generally fruitfull, though little moistry be used thereon.

The Inhabitants will tell you that there be several single Acres in this Shire (believe them of the larger size, and *sesqui-jugera*, if measured) which may serve a good round Family with bread for a year, as affording a bushel of Wheat for every week therein, a proportion not easily to be parallel'd in other places.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

LEAD.

Plenty of the best (for the kind thereof) is digged out of Myndip-hills. Indeed it is not so soft, pliant, and equally fusile, as that in Derby-shire; not so proper for sheeting, because, when melted, it runs into knots, and therefore little known to, and less used by, our London-Plumbers; for, being of a harder nature, it is generally transported beyond the Seas, and employ'd to make Bullets and Shot, for which purpose it is excellent. May Forreigners enjoy *wild Lead*, to kill Men; whilst we make use of *tame Lead*, to cover Houses, and keep people warm and dry therein!

It is almost incredible what great summes were advanced to the Bishops of Bath and Welles by the benefit of Lead, since the latter end of Queen Elizabeth. Bishop Still is said to have had the *Harvest*, Bishop Montague the *Gleanings*, Bishop Lake the *Stubble* thereof; and yet considerable was the Profit of *Lead* to him and his Successors.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS.

Plenty hereof is also found in Myndip-Hills; and it is much used in Physick (being very good, as artificially ordered, for the clearing of the sight), and more by Mettalists; for Brass, no original, but a compound Mettal, is made of this Stone and Copper; and becometh more hard than Copper alone, and therefore the more serviceable for many other purposes.

And now the Riddle in Nature, which so long hath posed me, is at last explained; viz. how it can come to pass that Brass, being made of the best Copper with much Art and Industry, is notwithstanding afforded some Pence in the Pound cheaper than Copper itself. This cometh to pass, because the *Calaminary-stone*, being of itself not worth above sixpence in the pound, doth in the composition *metalefcere*, turn Metal, in the mixture thereof, whereby the mass and bulk of Brass is much advanced.

I have no more to observe of this Stone, save that it was first discovered in this County in that juncture of time when the Copper Mines were newly re-discovered in Cumberland, God doubling his gift by the seasonable giving thereof.

CHEESE.

The best and biggest in England are made at *Cheddar*, in this County. They may be called *Corporation Cheeses*, made by the *Join-Daryes* of the whole Parish, putting their Milk together; and each one, Poor and Rich, receive their share according to their proportion; so that some may think, that the Unity and Amity of those Female Neighbours, living so lovingly together; giveth the better *Runnet* and *Relish* to their handiwork.

If any aske, why a good *Cheese* may not be made in the *Vicenage*, where the soil is as rich, and the same *Huswifry*? it will be demanded of them, why (nailes must be driven out with nailes) the like *Cheese*, in colour, tast, and tenderness, may not be made at *Cremona* as at *Parma*, both lying in Lombardy near together, and sharing equally in all visible advantages of fatness and fruitfulness. The worst fault of *Cheddar Cheese* is, they are so few and dear, hardly to be met with, save at some great man's table.

WOAD.

In *Latine Glastum*, or *Glaustum*, was much used by the ancient Britains, for the painting of their faces; for I believe it will hardly be proved that they dye their whole bodies. Say not, painted terriblenesse is no terriblenesse, rather ridiculous than formidable, seeing vizards are more frightful than men's own faces. This *Woad* gave the Britains a deep black tincture, as if they would blow up their enemies with their sulphureous countenances.

Our *Dyers* make much use thereof, being *Color ad Colorem*, the *Stock* (as I may say) whereon other Colours are grafted. Yea, it giveth them truth and fruitfulness, who without it prove fading and hypocritical.

This Herb doth greatly impair the ground it groweth on; profitable to such to set, who have land to let without impeachment of waste, it being long before it will recover good grass therein. I have placed *Woad* (which groweth in all rich places) in this County, because (as I am informed) it groweth naturally therein (hardly to be destroyed), especially about *Glassebury*; insomuch that a learned Critick¹, and my worthy good Friend, had almost perswaded me, that from this *Glaustum* that Town taketh its denomination.

MASTIFFES.

Smile not, Reader, to see me return to coarse Creatures amongst the Commodities of this County. Know, they are not (like *Apes*) the Fooles and Jesters, but the useful Servants in a Family, viz. the *Porters* thereof. Pliny observes, that Britain breeds cowardy *Lions* and couragious *Mastiffes*, which to me seems no wonder; the former being whelp'd in prison, the later at liberty. An English *Mastiffe*, anno 1602, did in effect worst a *Lion*, on the same token that Prince Henry allow'd a kind of pension for his maintenance, and gave strict order, "That he that had fought with the King of Beasts should never after encounter any inferiour Creatures²."

Our English *Mastiffes* are in high reputation beyond the Seas; and the story is well known, that when an hundred *Molossi* were sent hence a present to the Pope, a *Lack-Latin Cardinal* standing by when the Letter was read, mistooke *Molossos* for so many *Mules*. Surely, had Britain been then known to the ancient Romans, when first (instead of manning) they dogged their Capitol, they would have furnished themselves with *Mastiffes* fetched hence for that purpose, being as vigilant as, more valiant than, any of their kind; for the City of St. Malow in France is garrisoned with a Regiment of Doggs, wherein many ranks are of English extraction.

Hence it is that an Authour tells me, that it passeth for the *Blazon* of this County,

"Set the Band-Dog on the Bull³."

¹ Mr. John Langley, late Schoolmaster of Paul's.

² Stow's Annals, p. 336.

³ Drayton, in his Polyolbion.

It seems that both the Gentry and Country-folk in this Shire are much affected with that pastime, though some scruple the lawfulness thereof. 1. Man must not be a Barrater, to set the Creatures at variance. 2. He can take no true delight in their Antipathie, which was the effect of his Sin. 3. Man's Charter of Dominion empowers him to be a Prince, but no *Tyrant*, over the Creatures. 4. Though Brute Beasts are made to be *destroyed*¹, they are not made to be *tormented*. Others rejoyne, that God gave us the Creatures as well for our pleasure as necessity; that some nice consciences, that scruple the baiting of *Bulls*, will worry *Men* with their vexatious cruelties. All that I dare interpose is this, that the tough flesh of *Bulls* is not onely made more tender by baiting, but also thereby it is discoloured from *Ox-beef*, that the Buyer be not deceived.

MANUFACTURES.

Taunton Serges are eminent in their kind, being a fashionable wearing, as lighter than Cloath, yet thicker than many other Stuffs. When Dionysius sacrilegiously plundered Jove's Statue of his Golden Coat (pretending it too cold for Winter, and too hot for Summer), he bestowed such a vestiment upon him to fit both Seasons. They were much sent into Spain, before our late War therewith, wherein Trading (long since complained of to be *dead*) is now lamented generally as *buried*, though hereafter it may have a *resurrection*.

THE BUILDINGS.

Of these the Churches of Bath and Wells are most eminent. *Twins* are said to make but *one Man*, as these two Churches constitute one Bishop's See. Yet, as a *Twin* oft-times proves as proper a person as those of single *Births*; so these severally equal *most*, and exceed *many*, Cathedrals in England.

We begin with *Bath*, considerable in its several conditions: viz. the *beginning*, *obstructing*, *decaying*, *repairing*, and *finishing* thereof.

1. It was *begun* by Oliver King, Bishop of this Diocess, in the Reign of Henry the Seventh, and the West end most curiously cut and carved with Angels climbing up a Ladder to Heaven. But this Bishop died before the finishing thereof.

2. His Death *obstructed* this structure, so that it stood a long time neglected, which gave occasion for one to write on the Church-wall with a char-coal:

“O Church, I wail thy woeful plight,
Whom King, nor Card'nal, Clark, or Knight,
Have yet restor'd to ancient right.”

Alluding herein to Bishop King, who began it; and his four Successors, in thirty-five years, viz. Cardinal Adrian, Cardinal Wolsey, Bishop Clark, and Bishop Knight, contributing nothing to the effectual finishing thereof.

3. The *decay* and almost *ruin* thereof followed, when it felt in part the Hammers which knocked down all Abbeys. True it is, the Commissioners profered to sell the Church to the Towns-men under 500 marks. But the Towns-men, fearing if they bought it so cheape to be thought to cozin the King, so that the purchase might come under the compasse of *Concealed Lands*, refused the profer. Hereupon the Glass, Iron, Bells, and Lead (which last alone amounted to 480 tun) provided for the finishing thereof were sold, and sent over beyond the Seas, if a ship-wrack (as some report) met them not by the way.

4. For the *repairing* thereof, collections were made all over the Land, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, though inconsiderable, either in themselves, or through the corruption of others. Onely honest Mr. Billet (whom I take to be the same with him who was designed Executor to the Will of William Cecil Lord Burghley) disbursed good sums to the repairing thereof; and a Stranger, under a fained name, took the confidence thus to play the Poet and Prophet on this Structure:

¹ 2 Peter ii. 13.

"Be blithe fair Kirck, when *Hempe* is past,
Thine *Olive*, that ill winds did blast,
Shall flourish green for age to last."

Subscribed Cassadore.

By *Hempe* understand *Henry* the Eighth, *Edward* the Sixth, *Queen Mary*, *King Philip*, and *Queen Elizabeth*. The Author, I suspect, had a *tang of the cask*; and, being *parcel-popish*, expected the finishing of this Church at the return of their Religion; but his prediction was verified in a better sense, when this Church

5. Was finished by James Montague, Bishop of this See, disbursing vast sums in the same, though the better enabled thereunto by his Mines at Mynedep; so that he did but remove the Lead from the bowels of the Earth to the roof of the Church, wherein he lies entered under a fair Monument.

This Church is both *spacious* and *specious*, the most lightsome as ever I beheld, proceeding from the greatness of the Windows, and whiteness of the Glass therein.

All I have more to add is only this, that the Parable of *Jotham*¹ is on this Church most curiously wrought (in allusion to the Christian Sirname of the first Founder thereof); how the Trees, going to choose them a King, profered the place to the *OLIVE*. Now when lately one *Oliver* was for a time *Commander in Chief* in this Land, some (from whom more gravity might have been expected) beheld this Picture as a Prophetical Prediction, so apt are English fancies to take fire at every spark of conceit. But seeing since that *Olive* hath been blasted Root and Branches, this pretended Prophecy with that observation is withered away.

As for the Cathedral of *Wells*, it is a *greater*, so *darker* than that of *Bath*; so that *Bath* may seem to draw Devotion with the *pleasantnesse*, *Wells* to drive it with the *solemnity* thereof; and ill tempered their minds who will be moved with neither. The West Front of *Wells* is a Master-piece of Art indeed, made of Imagery in just proportion, so that we may call it "vera & spirantia signa." England affordeth not the like: for the West end of *Excester* *beginneth* accordingly; it doth not like *Wells* persevere to the end thereof.

As for the Civil Habitations in this County (not to speak of *Dunstar* Castle, having an high ascent, and the effect thereof, a large prospect by Sea and Land) *Mountague* built by Sir Edward Philips, Master of the Roles, is a most magnificent Fabrick. Nor must *Hinton St. George*, the House of the Lord Poulet, be forgotten, having every stone in the Front shaped *double-wayes*, or in the form of a *cart-nail*. This I may call a *charitable curiosity*, if true what is traditioned; that, about the Reign of King Henry the Seventh, the Owner thereof built it in a dear year, on purpose to employ the more poor people thereupon.

THE WONDERS.

Wockey Hole, in Mendip-hills, some two miles from *Wells*. This is an underground Concavity, admirable for its spacious Vaults, stony Walls, creeping Labyrinths, the cause being un-imaginable, how and why the Earth was put in such a posture, save that the God of Nature is pleased to descant on a plain hollowness with such wonderful contrivances.

I have been *at*, but never *in* this *Hole*; and therefore must make use of the description of a learned eye-witness¹:

"Entering and passing through a good part of it with many lights, among other many strange Rarities, well worth the observing, we found that water which incessantly dropped down from the Vault of the Rock, though thereby it made some little dint in the Rock, yet was it turned into the Rock itself, as manifestly appeared even to the judgment of sense, by the shape, and colour, and hardnesse; it being at first of a more clear and glassie substance then the more ancient part of the Rock, to which no doubt but in time it hath been and will be assimilated: And this we found not in small pieces, but in a very great quantity, and that in sundry places, enough to load many Carts; from whence I inferre that as in this

¹ Judges ix. 8.

² Dr. Hakewil, in his Apology, lib. v. p. 69.

Cave, so no doubt in many other (where they searched) the Rocks, would be found to have increased immediately by the dropping of the Water: besides that increase they have from the Earth in the Bowels thereof; which still continuing as it doth, there can be no fear of their utter failing."

MEDICINAL WATERS.

BATH is well known all England and Europe over: far more *useful* and *wholesome*, though not so *stately*, as Dioclesian's Bath in Rome (the fairest amongst 856 in that City, made onely for pleasure and delicacy), beautified with an infinity of Marble Pillars (not for support, but ostentation), so that Salmuth saith, fourteen thousand men were employed for some years in building thereof. Our *Baths-waters* consist of

1. *Bitumen* (which hath the predominancy); sovereign to discuss, glutinate, dissolve, open obstructions, &c.

2. *Niter*; which dilateth the *Bitumen*, making the solution the better, and water the clearer. It clenseth and purgeth both by Stool and Urine, cutteth and dissolveth gross Humours.

3. *Sulphur*; in regard whereof, they dry, resolve, mollifie, attract, and are good for Uterine effects, proceeding from cold and windy Humours.

But how these Waters come by their great heat, is rather *controverted* than *concluded* amongst the Learned. Some impute it to Wind, or Airy Exhalations, included in the Bowels of the Earth, which by their agitation and attrition (upon Rocks and narrow passages) gather Heat, and impart it to the Waters.

Others ascribe it to the heat of the Sun, whose Beams, piercing through the Pores of the Earth, warm the Waters, and therefore anciently were called *Aquæ Solis*, both because dedicated *to*, and made *by*, the Sun.

Others attribute it to Quick-lime, which we see doth readily heat any water cast upon it, and kindleth any combustible substance put therein.

Others referre it to a Subterranean Fire, kindled in the bowels of the Earth, and actually burning upon *Sulphur* and *Bitumen*.

Others impute the heat (which is not *destructive*, but *generative*, joyned with moisture) to the fermentation of several Minerals.

It is the safer to relate all, than reject any of these Opinions, each having both their Opposers and Defenders.

They are used also inwardly, in Broths, Beere, Juleps, &c. with good effect. And although some mislike it because they will not mixe *Medicaments* with *Aliments*, yet such practice beginneth to prevail. The worst I wish these Waters is, that they were handsomly roofed over (as the most eminent Bathes in Christendome are) which (besides that it would procure great benefit to weak persons) would gain more respect hither in Winter Time, or more early in the Spring, or more late in the Fall.

The Right Honourable James Earle of Marleborough undertook to cover the *Crosse-Bath* at his own charge; and may others follow his resolution, it being but fit, that where God hath freely given the *Jewel*, Men bestow a *Case* upon it¹.

PROVERBS.

"Where should I be bore else then in *Tonton Deane*?"

This is a parcel of Ground, round about Tonton, very pleasant and populous (as containing many Parishes): and so fruitful, to use their phrase with the *Zun* and *Zoil* alone, that it needs no manuring at all. The Peasantry therein are as *rude* as *rich*; and so highly conceited of their good Country (God make them worthy thereof!) that they conceive it a disparagement to be born in any other place: as if it were eminently *all England*.

"The Beggars of *Bath*."

Many in that place, some Natives there, others repairing thither from all parts of the Land, the *Poor* for Alms, the *Pained* for ease. Whither should Fowl flock, in an hard

¹ Dr. Fuller's benevolent wish has since been amply fulfilled. N.

frost, but to the *Barn-door*? Here, all the two seasons, the general confluence of Gentry. Indeed Laws are daily made to restrain Beggars, and daily broke by the connivance of those who make them: it being impossible, when the hungry Belly barks, and Bowels sound, to keep the Tongue silent. And although *Oil of whip* be the proper plaister for the *cramp of laziness*, yet some pity is due to impotent persons. In a word, seeing there is the *Lazarus-Bath* in this City, I doubt not but many a good *Lazarus*, the true object of Charity, may beg therein.

SAINTS.

DUNSTAN was born in the Town of Glassenbury in this County. He afterwards was Abbot thereof, Bishop of London and Worcester, Archbishop of Canterbury, and at last, for his promoting of Monckery, reputed a Saint¹. I can add nothing to, but must subtract something from, what I have written of him in my "Church History." True it is, he was the first Abbot of England, not in time, but in honour, Glassenbury being the *Proto-Abbacy*, then, and many years after, till Pope *Adrian* advanced St. Alban's above it. But, whereas it followeth in my Book², "That the title of Abbot till his time was unknown in England," I admire by what casualty it crept in, confess it a foul mistake, and desire the Reader with his pen to delete it. More I have not to say of Dunstan, save that he died anno Domini 988; and his skill in *Smithery* was so great, that the Gold-smiths in *London* are incorporated by the Name of the *Company of St. Dunstan*.

MARTYRS.

JOHN HOOPER was born in this County³, bred first in Oxford, then beyond the Seas. A great Scholar and Linguist; but suffering under the notion of a proud man, only in their judgments; who were unacquainted with him. Returning in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, he was elected Bishop of Gloucester; but for a time scrupled the acceptance thereof, on a double account.

First, because he refused to take an Oath tendered unto him.

This Oath I conceived⁴ to have been the Oath of *Canonical obedience*; but since (owing my information to my worthy Friend the learned Dr. John Hacket) I confess it the Oath of *Supremacy*, which Hooper refused, not out of lack of Loyalty, but store of Conscience: for the Oath of *Supremacy*, as then modelled, was more than the Oath of *Supremacy* injoyning the receivers thereof conformity to the King's commands in what alterations soever he should afterwards make in Religion; which implicate and unlimited Obedience learned Casuists allow only due to God himself.

Besides, the Oath concluded with "So help me God, and all his Angels and Saints." So that Hooper had just cause to scruple the Oath; and was the occasion of the future reforming, whilst the King dispensed with his present taking thereof.

The second thing he boggled at was, the wearing of some Episcopal Habilliments; but at last, it seemeth, consented thereunto, and was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester.

His adversaries will say, that the refusing of *One* is the way to get *Two* Bishopricks, seeing afterward he held Worcester in *commendam* therewith. But be it known, that as our Hooper had *double dignity*, he had *treble diligence*, painfully preaching God's Word, piously living as he preach'd, and patiently dying as he liv'd, being martyred at Gloucester, anno 1555...

He was the only Native of this Shire suffering for the testimony of the Truth; and on this account we may honour the memory of Gilbert Bourn Bishop of Bath and Wells in the Reign of Queen Mary, who persecuted no Protestants in his Diocese to death, seeing it cannot be proved that one *Lush* was ever burnt, though by him condemned. I mention Bishop Bourn here the more willingly, because I can no where recover the certainty of his *Nativity*.

¹ Lives of the Saints.

² Century x. p. 129.

³ "Terre Somersetensis alumnus." Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 86.

⁴ In my "Ecclesiastical History."

PRELATES.

JOCELINE of WELLS¹. Bishop Godwin was convinced, by such evidences as he had seen, that he was both born and bred in Welles, becoming afterwards the Bishop thereof.

Now whereas his Predecessors stiled themselves Bishops of Glaston (especially for some few years after their first Consecration), he first fixed on the Title of *Bath and Wells*, and transmitted it to all his Successors. In his time the Monks of *Glassenbury*, being very desirous to be onely subjected to their own Abbot, purchased their Exemption, by parting with four fair Mannors to the See of Wells.

This Joceline, after his return from his five years Exile in France (banished with Archbishop Langton on the same account of obstinacy against King John), layed out himself wholly on the beautifying and enriching of his Cathedral. He erected some new Prebends; and, to the use of the Chapter, appropriated many Churches, increasing the Revenues of the *Dignities* (so fitter called than *Profits*, so mean then their maintenance); and to the Episcopal See he gave three Mannors of great value. He, with Hugo Bishop of Lincoln, was the joynt Founder of the Hospital of St. John's in Wells; and, on his own sole cost, built two very fair Chappels, one at Wokey, the other at Wells. But the Church of Wells was the Master-piece of his Works, not so much *repaired*, as *re-built* by him; and well might he therein have been afforded a quiet repose. And yet some have plundered his Tomb of his Effigies in Brasse, being so rudely rent off, it hath not onely defaced his Monument, but even hazarded the ruin thereof. He sat Bishop (which was very remarkable) more than thirty-seven years (God, to *square* his great undertakings, giving him a *long life* to his *large heart*); and died 1242.

FULKE of SAMFORD was born in this County; but in which of the *Samfords* (there being four of that name therein, and none elsewhere in England) is hard (and not necessary) to decide. He was first preferred Treasurer of St. Paul's in London, and then by Papal Bull declared Archbishop of Dublin², 1256. Matthew Paris calleth him *Fulk Basset* by mistake. He died in his Mannor of Finglas 1271, and was buried in the Church of St. Patrick, in the Chappel of St. Maries, which likely was erected by him.

JOHN of SAMFORD. It is pity to part Brethren. He was first Dean of St. Patrick in Dublin (preferred probably by his Brother), and for a time Escheator of all Ireland³. Indeed the *Office* doth *male audire*, *sound ill* to ignorant eares; partly because the *vicinity* thereof to a worse word⁴ (*Esquire* and *Squire* are known to be the same); partly because some, by abusing that *Office*, have rendred it odious to people, which in it self was necessary and honourable. For the name *Escheator* cometh from the French word *Escheoir*, which signifieth to *happen*, or *fall out*; and he by his place is to search into any *Profit* accrewing to the Crown by casualty, by the condemnation of *Malefactors*, *Persons* dying without an *Heir*, or leaving him in *minority*, &c. And whereas every County in *England* hath an *Escheator*; this *John of Samford* being *Escheator General* of *Ireland*, his place must be presumed of great *Trust* from the King, and *Profit* to himself.

He was canonically *chosen*, and by King Edward the First *confirmed*, Archbishop of Dublin, 1284, mediately succeeding (John de Derlington interposed) his Brother Fulke therein; and I cannot readily remember the like instance in any other See. For a time he was Chief Justice of Ireland, and thence was sent (with Anthony Bishop of Durham) Embassadour to the Emperour; whence returning, he died at London, 1294; and had his body carried over into Ireland (an argument that he was well respected), and buried in the Tomb of his Brother in the Church of St. Patrick's.

THOMAS BECKINTON was born at Beckinton in this County; bred in New-Colledge⁵, Doctor in the Laws, and Dean of the Arches, till by King Henry the Sixth he was advanced Bishop of Bath and Welles.

¹ Taken generally out of Bishop Godwin.

² Sir James Ware, *ut supra*.

³ New College Register, in anno 1408.

⁴ Sir James Ware, in the Archbishops of Dublin.

⁵ viz. Cheater.

A good¹

1. *Statesman*: having written a judicious Book to prove [the right of] the Kings of England to the Crown of France, notwithstanding the pretended *Salique law*.
2. *Church-man* (in the then notion of the word); professing in his Will, that he had spent six thousand marks in the repairing and adorning of his Palaces.
3. *Towns-man*; besides a *Legacy* given to the Town where he was born, he built at Wells, where he lived, a fair Conduit in the Market-place.
4. *Subject*: always loyal to King Henry the Sixth, even in the lowest condition.
5. *Kinsman*: plentifully providing for his alliance with Leases, without the least prejudice to the Church.
6. *Master*: bequeathing five pounds apiece to his chief, five marks apiece to his meaner Servants, and forty shillings apiece to his boys.
7. *Man*: He gave for his *Rebus* (in allusion to his Name) a *burning Beacon*, to which he answered in his Nature, being "a burning and a shining light:"

Witnesse his many benefactions to *Wells Church*, and the *Vicars* therein; *Winchester, New, Merton*, but chiefly *Lincoln Colledg*, in *Oxford*, being little less than a second Founder thereof.

A *Beacon* (we know) is so called from *beckoning*, that is, making signs, or giving notice to the next *Beacon*. This bright *Beacon* doth nod, and give hints of bounty to future ages; but, it is to be feared, it will be long before his signs will be observed, understood, imitated. Nor was it the least part of his prudence, that (being obnoxious to King Edward the Fourth) in his life-time he procured the confirmation of his Will under the Broad Seal of England; and died January the 14, 1464.

RICHARD FITZ-JAMES, Doctor at Law, was born at Redlinch in this County, of right ancient and worshipful extraction; bred at Merton Colledge in Oxford, whereof he became Warden; much meriting of that place, wherein he built most beautiful Lodgings, expending also much on the repair of St. Maries in Oxford. He was preferred Bishop, first of Rochester, next of Chichester, last of London.

He was esteemed an excellent Scholar, and wrote some Books², which, if they ever appeared in publick, never descended to posterity. He cannot be excused for being over busie with *fire and faggot* in persecuting the poor Servants of God in his Diocess. He deceased anno 1512; lyeth buried in his Cathedral (having contributed much to the adorning thereof) in a Chappel-like Tomb, built (it seems) of Timber³, which was burnt down when the Steeple of St. Paul's was set on fire, anno 1561. This Bishop was Brother to Judg Fitz-James, Lord Chief Justice, who, with their mutual support, much strengthened one another in *Church and State*.

TO THE READER.

I cannot recover any Native of this County who was a Bishop since the Reformation, save only John Hooper, of whom formerly in the Catalogue of *Martyrs*.

STATES-MEN.

SIR AMIAS POULETT, Son to Sir Hugh, Grand-child to Sir Amias Poulett¹ (who put Cardinal Wolsey, then but a *Schoolmaster*, in the *Stocks*², was born at Hinton Saint George in this County. He was Chancellor of the Garter, Governour of the Isles of Jersey and Gernsey, and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, who chiefly committed the keeping of Mary Queen of Scots to his fidelity, who faithfully discharged his trust therein.

I know the Romanists rail on him, as over-strickt in his Charge; but indeed without cause, for he is no *unjust Steward*, who to those under him *alloweth* all his Master's *allowance*, though the same be but of the *scantest proportion*. Besides, it is no news for *Prisoners* (especially if accounting their restraint unjust) to find fault with their *Keepers* meereley for

¹ All extracted and contracted out of Bishop Godwin's Bishops of Bath and Wells.

² This, in Appendice.

³ Bishop Godwin's words are, & *matrice*.

⁴ Of Sir Amias Poulett, and his numerous descendants, to the present noble Earl who bears the name, there is a series of Portraits, in good preservation, at their fine seat of Hinton St. George, N.

⁵ Godwin, in the Life of King Henry the Eighth.

keeping them. And such who complain of him, if in his place, ought to have done the same themselves.

When Secretary Walsingham moved this Knight to suffer one of his Servants to be bribed by the Agents of the Queen of Scots, so to compass the better intelligence, he would in no terms yield thereunto. Such *conniving at*, was *consenting to*; and such *consenting to*, in effect, was *commanding* of such falshood. Whereupon the Secretary was fain to go *further about*, and make use of an Instrument at a greater distance, who was no *menial servant* to Sir *Amias*.

He died anno Domini 15... and was buried in London, in St. Martin's in the Fields, where his Epitaph is all an allusion to the *three Swords* in his Arms, and three words in his Motto, *Gardez la Foy*, "Keep the Faith." Which *harping on that one string* of his fidelity, (though perchance *harsh musick* to the ears of others) was *harmonious* to Queen Elizabeth.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

JOHN FITZ-JAMES, Knight, was born at Redlinch in this County, of right ancient and worthy Parentage; bred in the Study of our Municipal Laws, wherein he proved so great a Proficient, that, by King Henry the Eighth, he was advanced Chief Justice of the King's Bench. There needs no more be said of his merit, save that King Henry the Eighth preferred him, who never used either *Dunce* or *Drone* in Church or State, but Men of Ability and Activity. He sate above thirteen years in his place, demeaning himself so that he lived and died in the King's favour.

He sate one of the Assistants when Sir Thomas More was arraigned for refusing the Oath of Supremacy, and was shrewdly put to it to save his own Conscience, and not incur the King's displeasure: for Chancellor Audley, Supream Judge in that place (being loath that the whole burthen of More's condemnation should lye on his shoulders alone), openly in Court asked the advice of the Lord Chief Justice Fitz-James, "whether the Indictment were sufficient or no?" To whom our Judge warily returned.

"My Lords all, by St. Gillian," which was ever his Oath, "I must needs confesse, that, if the Act of Parliament be not unlawful, then the Indictment is not in my conscience insufficient!"

He died in the thirtieth year of King Henry the Eighth; and although now there be none left at Redlinch of his Name and Family, they flourish still at Lewson in Dorsetshire, descended from Alured Fitz-James (Brother to this Judge, and to Richard Bishop of London), whose Heir in a direct line, Sir John Fitz-James Knight, I must acknowledge a strong encourager of my weak endeavours.

JOHN PORTMAN, Knight, was born of wealthy and worshipful extraction at Portman's Orchard in this County; a fair Mannor, which descended to him by inheritance, the Heir of the Orchards being matcht into his Family. He was bred in the Study of the Common Law, attaining to such eminency therein, that, June 11, the second of Queen Mary, he was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench, continuing two years in the place, and dying therein for ought I find to the contrary; and a Baronet² of his name and lineage flourisheth at this day with a great and plentiful estate.

DAVID BROOKE, Knight, born at Glassenbury, son to John Brook, Esquire, who (as I read in Clarentiaux³) was Serjeant at Law to King Henry the Eighth. Our David was also bred in the study of our Laws; and, in the first of Queen Mary, was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer; but whether dying in, or quitting the place, in the first of Queen Elizabeth, I am not informed. He married Katharine daughter of John Lord Shandois; but died without issue.

JAMES DYER, Knight, younger son to Richard Dyer, Esquire, was born at Roundhill in this County, as may appear to any by the Heralds' Visitation thereof, and doth also to me by particular information from his relations.

¹ Mr. More, in the printed Life of his Grand-father Sir Thomas More, p. 334.

² The Baronetcy is extinct. But a Family of the same name "flourishes, with a great and plentiful estate," in the adjoining County of Dorset. N.

³ In the Original of his last Visitation of Somersetshire.

He was bred in the study of our Municipal Law; and was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, primo Eliz. continuing therein 24 years¹, longer (if my eye or arithmetick fail me not) than any in that place before or after him. When Thomas Duke of Northfolk was, anno 1572, arraigned for Treason, this Judge was present thereat, on the same token, that, when the Duke desired Council to be assigned him, pleading "that it was granted to Humphry Stafford in the reign of King Henry the Seventh," our Judge returned unto him, "that Stafford had it allowed him only as to point of Law, then in dispute², viz. Whether he was legally taken out of the Sanctuary; but as for matter of Fact, neither he nor any ever had, or could have, any Council allowed him;" a course observed in such Cases unto this day.

But let "his own Works praise him in the Gates³," is known for the place of publick Justice amongst the Jews. Let his Learned Writings, called his "Commentaries," or "Reports," evidence his Abilities in his Profession.

He died in 25 Eliz. (though married) without any Issue; and there is a House of a Baronet of his name (descended from an elder son of Richard, Father to our Judge) at Great Stoughton in Huntingdon-shire, well improved, I believe, with the addition of the Judge's Estate.

Sir JOHN POPHAM, of most ancient descent, was born at Huntworth in this County⁴. In his youthful dayes he was as stout and skilful a man at *Sword and Buckler*, as any in that age, and wild enough in his recreations. But, oh! if *Quick-silver* could be really *fixed*, to what a treasure would it amount! Such is *wild Youth* seriously *reduced to Gravity*, as by this young man did appear. He applied himself to a more *profitable Fencing*, the study of the Laws, therein attaining to such eminency, that he became the *Queen's Attourney*, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of England.

Being sent, anno 1600, by the Queen, with some others, to the Earl of Essex, to know the cause of the confluence of so many Military Men unto his House, the Souldiers therein *detained* him for a time, which some did make tantamount to an *imprisonment*. This his *violent detention* Sir John deposed upon his Oath at the Earl's Trial⁵, which I note the rather for the rarity thereof, that a Lord Chief Justice should be produced as witness in open Court.

In the beginning of the Reign of King James, his Justice was exemplary on Theeves and Robbers. The Land then swarmed with people which had been Souldiers, who had *never gotten* (or else *quite forgotten*) any other vocation. Hard it was for *Peace* to *feed* all the idle mouths which a former *War* did *breed*; being too *proud to begge*, too *lazy to labour*. Those infected the Highways with their Felonies; some presuming on their multitudes, as the Robbers on the Northern Rode, whose knot (otherwise not to be *untied*) Sir John cut asunder with the Sword of Justice.

He *possessed* King James how the frequent granting of *Pardons* was prejudicial to Justice, rendring the Judges to the contempt of insolent Malefactors; which made his Majesty more sparing afterward in that kind. In a word, the *deserved death of some scores*, preserved the *lives and livelihoods of more thousands*; Travellers owing their *safety* to this Judge's *severity* many years after his death, which happened anno Domini 16 . . .

SOULDIERS.

JOHN COURCY, Baron of Stoke-Courcy in this County, was the first Englishman who invaded and subdued Ulster in Ireland: therefore deservedly created Earl thereof⁶. He was afterward surprised by Hugh Lacy (Corrival for his Title), sent over into England, and imprisoned by King John in the Tower of *London*.

A French-Castle, being in controversy, was to have the Title thereof tried by Combate, the Kings of England and France beholding it. Courcy being a lean lank body, with staring

¹ Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary.

² Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1570.

³ Proverbs xxxi. 31.

⁴ So it appears to me, on my best examination.

⁵ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1600.

⁶ The effect of what follows is taken out of the Irish Annals, at the end of Camden's Britannia. F.

eyes (Prisoners, with the wildnesse of their looks, revenge the closenesse of their bodies) is sent for out of the Tower, to undertake the Frenchman; and, because enfeebled with long durance, a large bill of fare was allowed him, to recruit his strength. The *Monsieur*, hearing how much he had eat and drank, and guessing his *courage* by his *stomack*, or rather *stomack* by his *appetite*, took him for a *Canibal*, who would devour him at the last course; and so he declined the Combate.

Afterwards the two Kings, desirous to see some proof of Courcy's strength, caused a steel Helmet to be laid on a block before him. Courcy, looking about him with a grimme countenance (as if he intended to cut with his *eyes* as well as with his *arms*), sundered the Helmet at one blow into two pieces, striking the Sword so deep into the wood, that none but himself could pull it out again.

Being demanded the cause why he look'd so sternly, "Had I," said he, "failed of my design, I would have killed the Kings and all in the place;" words well *spoken* because well *taken*, all persons present being then highly in good humour. Hence it is, that the Lord Courcy, Baron of Kingrone, second *Baron* in Ireland, claim'd a privilege (whether by Patent or Prescription, Charter, or Custome, I know not) after their first obeisance, to be covered in the King's presence, if processe of time hath not antiquated the practice¹.

His devotion was equal to his valour, being a great Founder and Endower of Religious Houses. In one thing he foully failed, turning the Church of the Holy Trinity in Down into the Church of St. Patrick, for which (as the Story saith) he was condemned, never to return into Ireland, though attempting it fifteen several times, but repell'd with foul weather. He afterwards went over, and died in France, about the year 1210.

MATTHEW GOURNAY was born at Stoke-under-Hamden in this County, where his Family had long flourished since the Conquest, and there built both a Castle and a Colledge. But our Matthew was the honour of the House, renowned under the Reign of King Edward the Third, having fought in seven several signal set Battails²: viz.

1. At the siege of *d'Algizer*, against the *Sarazens*.
2. At the Battail of *Benemazin*, against the same.
3. *Sluce*, a Sea-fight against the *French*.
4. *Cressy*, a Land-fight against the same.
5. *Ingen*,
6. *Poictiers*, } Pitch'd fights against the *French*.
7. *Nazaran*, under the Black Prince, in *Spain*.

His Armour was beheld by martial Men with much civil veneration, with whom his faithful Buckler was a relique of esteem.

But it added to the wonder, that our Matthew, who did lie and watch so long on the Bed of Honour, should die in the Bed of Peace, aged ninety and six years³, about the beginning of King Richard the Second. He lieth buried under a fair Monument in the Church of Stoke aforesaid, whose Epitaph, legible in the last age, is since (I suspect) defaced.

SEA-MEN.

Sir AMIAS PRESTON, Knight, was descended of an ancient Family, who have an habitation at Cricket, nigh Creukern in this County. He was a *valiant Souldier*, and *active Seaman*; witness in '88, when he seized on the Admiral of the Galiasses, wherein Hugh de Moncada the Governour, making resistance, with most of his men, were burnt or killed, and Mr. Preston (as yet not knighted) shared in a vast Treasure of Gold taken therein⁴.

Afterwards, anno 1595, he performed a victorious Voyage to the West-Indies⁵, wherein he took, by assault, the Ile of Puerto Santo, invaded the Ile of Coche, surpris'd the Fort and Town of Coro, sacked the stately City of St. Jago, put the Town of Cumana to ran-

¹ Process of time, far from antiquating, has confirmed the privilege; John de Courcy, the 25th baron of Kinsale, having had the honour, on being presented to his present Majesty in 1762, of asserting this antient privilege of his family, of wearing his hat in his Majesty's presence. N.

² Camden's Britannia, in this County.

³ Camden's Elizabeth, in 88.

⁴ Camden, *ut prius*.

⁵ Hackluyt's Travels, part III. page 578.

some, entred Jamaica with little *loss*, some *profit*, and more *honour*; safely returned, within the space of six months, to Milford Haven in Wales.

I have been informed, from excellent hands, that, on some dis-tast, he sent a Challenge to Sir Walter Raleigh; which Sir Walter declined, without any abatement to his *Valour* (wherein he had abundantly satisfied all possibility of suspicion), and great advancement of his *Judgement*; for, having a *fair* and *fixed* estate, with Wife and Children, being a Privy Counsellor, and Lord Warden of the Stannereys, he thought it an *uneven lay* to stake himself against Sir Amias, a *private*, and (as I take it) a *single* person; though of *good birth* and *courage*, yet of no *considerable Estate*. This also is consonant to what he hath written so judiciously about Duels, condemning those for ill Honours, "where the Hangman gives the Garland¹." However, these two Knights were afterwards reconciled, and Sir Amias (as I collect) died about the beginning of the Reign of King James.

LEARNED WRITERS.

GILDAS, surnamed the WISE, was born in the City of Bath; and therefore it is that he is called *Badonicus*². He was eight years *junior* to another *Gildas*, called *Albanicus*, whose Nativity I cannot clear to belong to our Britain. He was also otherwise sur-named *Querulus*, because the little we have of his Writing is only "a Complaint." Yet was he none of those whom the Apostle³ condemneth. These are, "Murmurers, Complainers," &c. (taxing only such who either were *impious* against God, or *uncharitable* against men; complaining of them either without cause or without *measure*); whilst our *Gildas* only inveigheth against the *sins*, and bemoaneth the *sufferings*, of that *wicked* and *woful* age wherein he lived; calling the Clergy *Montes Malitiae*; the Brittons generally, *Atramentum Seculi*.

He wrote many Books, though we have none of them extant at this day (some few fragments excepted, inserted amongst the Manuscript Canons); but his aforesaid History. This makes me more to wonder that so learned a Critick as Dr. Gerrard Vossius⁴ should attribute the Comedy of "Aulularia" in Plautus to this our Gildas, merely because that Comedy is otherwise commonly called "*Querulus*;" whereas indeed their language is different: that in "Aulularia" tolerably pure (though perchance *courser* than the rest in Plautus); whilst the style of Gildas is hardly with sense to be climbed over, it is so *harsh* and *barbarous*. Besides, I do not believe that Gildas had a *drop* of *Comical blood* in his *veins*, or any *inclination* to *mirth* and *festivity*; and if he had prepared any thing *Scenical* to be acted on the *Theater*, certainly it would have been a *Tragœdy* relating to the *ruin* and *destruction* of his *Nation*. Some variety there is about the date of his death, which most probably is assigned anno 570.

MAURICE SOMERSET carried this *County of his Nativity* about with him in his Name; and was bred first a Cistercian Monk in Ford-Abbey; then studied in Oxford, and became a good Writer both in Prose and Verse. His deserts preferred him Abbot of Wells, which in his old age he resigned, loving *Ease* above *Honour*. Some Books he dedicated to his Diocesan, Reginald Bishop of Bath; and flourished Anno 1193⁵.

ALEXANDER of ESSEBY is (saith my Authour⁶) by some accounted a *Somerset*, by others a *Staffordshire* man; and therefore by our fundamental Laws (laid down in our Preface, to decide differences about Nativities) falls to the share of this County. He was the Prince of English Poets in his age; and, in imitation of *Ovid de Fastis*, put our Christian Festivals into Verse, setting a copy therein to Baptista Mantuanus.

Then, leaving Ovid, he aspired to Virgil, and wrote the History of the Bible (with the Lives of some Saints) in an Heroical Poem; and, though falling far short of Virgil, went beyond himself therein. He afterward became Prior of Esseby Abbey⁷, belonging to the Augustins; and flourished under King Henry the Third, anno Domini 1220.

¹ History of the World, lib. V. page 546.

² Usher, De Britannicæ Ecclesiæ Primordio, in his Chronologies.

³ Jude 18.

⁴ In his second Book de Historicis Latinis, in the end of the 25th chapter.

⁵ Pits, ætat. 12, num. 271.

⁶ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 9.

⁷ Quære, Where is this? F.—Answer: Canons Ashby, or Esseby, was a small priory of Black Canons in Northamptonshire. N.

ADAMUS de MARISCO, or ADAM of MARSH, was born in this County¹, where there be plenty of *Marshes* in the *Fenny part* thereof. But I take *Brent-marsh*, as the principal, the most probable place for his Nativity. It seemeth that a *foggie Air* is no hinderance to a refined Wit, whose Infancy and Youth in this place was so full of pregnancy. He afterwards went to Oxford, and there became D. D. It is argument enough to perswade any *indifferent man* into a belief of his abilities, because that Robert Grossthead, that learned and pious Bishop of Lincoln, made use of his paines, that they might jointly peruse and compare the Scripture. He became afterwards a Franciscan Frier in Worcester, and furnished the Library thereof with most excellent Manuscripts; for then began the Emulation in England betwixt Monasteries, which should outvie other for *most* and *best* Books. He flourished anno Domini 1257. I cannot grieve heartily for this Adam's losse of the Bishoprick of Ely, because Hugo de Balsham his Corival got it from him, the Founder of Peterhouse in Cambridge.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

HENRY CUFFE was born at St. George Hinton in this County, as the late Lord Powlett, Baron thereof, did inform me, though none of that name left there at this day. He was afterwards Fellow of Merton Colledge in Oxford, and Secretary to Robert Earl of Essex, with whom he engaged in his rising, anno 1600, being arraigned at Westminster for his life. Sir Edward Cook (then but the Queen's Attourney) disputed syllogistically against him; whom Cuffe, an admirable Logician, could, *ceteris paribus*, well have encountered. But *power* will easily make a *solecisme* to be a *silogisme*. The most pregnant proof brought against him was a verse out of Lucan alledged by him; for, when the Earl, sitting in consultation with his *Complices*, demanded their advice, whether he should proceed in their design, or desist, Mr. Cuffe returned,

"Viribus utendum est quas fecimus, arma ferenti
Omnia dat, qui justa negat²."

This, I may say, proved his *Neck-verse*, being attested against him; for which he suffered. He wrote an excellent Book "of the Difference of the Ages of Man;" a rare piece indeed, though not altogether so hard to be *procured*, as worthy to be *perused*.

[S. N.] Sir JOHN HARRINGTON, Knight; where born I know not: sure I am he had a fair Estate at Kelston neer Bath in this County; and is eminent for his *Confessor Extrac-tion*³.

His Father, only for carrying a Letter to the *Lady* (afterwards *Queen*) *Elizabeth*, by Bishop Gardiner kept twelve monthes in the Tower, and made to spend 1000 pounds ere he could get free of that trouble.

His Mother, servant to the *Lady Elizabeth*, was, by Gardiner's command, sequestered from her as an Heretick, and her husband enjoyed not to keep company with her.

Queen Elizabeth was Godmother to this Sir John; and he was bred in Cambridge, where Doctor Still was his Tutor; but whether whilst he was Fellow of Christ's, or Master of St. John's, is to me unknown. He afterward proved one of the most ingenious Poets of our English Nation: witness his Translation of Orlando Furioso out of the Italian, dedicated to the Lady Elizabeth, since Queen of Bohemia, and the several pieces of his own invention.

It happened that, while the said Sir John repaired often to an Ordinary in Bath, a Female Attendress at the Table, neglecting other Gentlemen which sat higher, and were of greater Estates, applyed herself wholly to him, accommodating him with all necessaries, and preventing his asking any thing with her officiousnesse. She being demanded by him the reason of her so careful waiting on him? "I understand," said she, "you are a very witty man; and if I should displease you in any thing, I fear you would make an Epigram of me."

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 12; and Pits, in anno 1657.

² The words of the Poet are somewhat different. F.

³ In his continuance of Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of Winchester.

A *posthume Book* of his is come forth, as an *Addition* to Bishop Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops; wherein (beside mistakes) some tart reflections in *Uxoratus Episcopus* might well have been spared. In a word, he was a Poet in all things save in his wealth, leaving a fair Estate to a learned and religious Son, and died about the middle of the Reign of King James.

SAMUEL DANIEL was born not far from Taunton in this County¹; whose Faculty was a *Master of Musick*; and his harmonious Mind made an impression on his Son's *Genius*, who proved an exquisite Poet. He carried in his *Christian* and *Surname* two *Holy Prophets*, his Monitors so to qualify his Raptures, that he abhorred all Propheaneess.

He was also a judicious Historian; witness his "Lives of our English Kings, since the Conquest, until King Edward the Third;" wherein he hath the happiness to reconcile *breveity* with *clearnesse*, qualities of great distance in other Authours; a work since commendably continued (but not with equal *quickness* and *judgment*) by Mr. Trussell.

He was a Servant in Ordinary to Queen Anne, who allowed him a fair Salary. As the *Tortoise* burieth himself all the Winter in the ground, so Mr. Daniel would lye hid at his Garden-house in Old-street, nigh London, for some months together (the more retiredly to enjoy the Company of the Muses); and then would appear in publick, to converse with his Friends, whereof Dr. Cowel and Mr. Camden were principal.

Some tax him to smack of the *Old Cask*, as resenting of the *Romish Religion*; but they have a quicker Palate than I, who can make any such discovery. In his old age he turn'd *Husbandman*, and rented a Farm in Wiltshire nigh the Devises. I can give no account how he thrived thereupon; for, though he was well vers'd in Virgil, his Fellow Husbandman-Poet, yet there is more required to make a rich Farmer, than only to say his Georgicks by heart; and I question whether his *Italian* will fit our *English Husbandry*. Besides, I suspect that Mr. Daniel's fancy was too fine and sublimated, to be wrought down to his private profit.

However, he had neither a *bank of wealth*, or *lank of want*; living in a competent condition. By Justina his wife he had no child; and I am unsatisfied both in the place and time of death; but collect the latter to be about the end of the Reign of King James.

HUMPHRY SIDENHAM was born at Dalverton in this County, of a most ancient and worshipful family; bred Fellow of Wadham Colledge; so *eloquent* a Preacher that he was commonly called *Silver-tongued Sidenham*. But let his own printed Sermons (and especially that called "The Athenian Babler") set forth his deserved praise, who died since our Civil distempers, about the year 1650.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

JOHN GIBBON was undoubtedly born in this County, though herein Pits presents us with an untoward and left-handed direction, "Patriciæ Somersetensis, Diocesis Wintoniensis 2." Now either *Winchester* is imprinted for *Wells*, or he was born in this County in some *Peculiar* belonging to *Winchester*, which See hath large revenues about Taunton. Leaving the Land for his Religion, Pope Gregory XIII. collated on him a Canon's place in the Church of Bonn. This he soon quitted, and became Rector of the Jesuits Colledge in Triers. He wrote a Book against G. Schon, Professor at Heydelberge, in vindication that the Pope was not Antichrist. Being indisposed in health, his hearing of the *defeat* of the Spanish Armado was no cordial unto him, and died anno 1589.

ROBERT PERSON was born in this County³; bred in Baliol-Colledge in Oxford, till for his viciousness he was expelled thence with disgrace. Running to Rome, and there finishing the *course of his studies*, he with Campian were the first brace of English Jesuits, who returned hither 1589 to preserve this Nation⁴. Two years after he escaped hence, and got beyond the Seas.

¹ So am I certified by some of his [late surviving] acquaintance. F.

² Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 788.

³ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1610.

⁴ Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1580.

One of a troublesome spirit, wherewith some moderate Romanists were so offended, that (during his abode here) they once resolved to resign him up to the Queen's Officers¹. He had an ill-natured Wit, biassed to Satyricalnesse. A great States-man, and it was not the least part of his policy to provide for his own safety; who would look on, direct, give ground, abet on other men's hands, but never plaid so as to adventure himself into England.

He wrote a shrewd Book "of the Succession to the English-Crown;" setting it forth under the false name of *Dolman*² (a dull secular Priest, guilty of little Learning, and less Policy); dedicating the same to the Earl of Essex. He had an authoritative influence on all English Catholics; nothing of importance being agitated by them, but Person had a finger, hand, arm, therein. He was for 23 years Rector of the Colledge at Rome, where he died anno Domini 1610.

JOHN FEN was born at Montacute in this County³; bred in New-Colledge in Oxford, where he proceeded Bachelour in Laws, continuing there till (anno Domini 1562) for his Popish activity he was ejected by the Queen's Commissioners. Then for a time he lived Schoolmaster at St. Edmunds-bury, till outed there on the same account. Hence he fled over into Flanders, thence into Italy; whence returning, at last he was fixed at Lymington. He wrote many, and translated more Books; living to finish his *Jubilee*, or Fiftieth year of exile, beyond the Seas, where he died about the year of our Lord 1613. Let me add, that this John Fen mindeth me of another of the same surname, and as violent on contrary principles; viz. Humphrey Fen, a Non-conformist Minister, living about Coventry, who, in the preface to his last Will, "made such a Protestation against the Hierarchy and Ceremonies, that, when his Will was brought to be proved⁴, the Preface would not be suffered to be put amongst the Records of the Court;" as which indeed was no *Limb*, but a *Wen* of his *Testament*.

JOHN COLLINGTON was born in this County⁵, bred in Lincoln-Colledge in Oxford. Going beyond the Seas, and there made Priest, he returned into England, and with Campian was taken, cast into the Tower of London, and condemned, but afterwards reprieved, enlarged, and sent beyond the Seas. Hence he returned, and for thirty years together zealously advanced his own Religion, being Assistant to the two *Arch-Priests*, and he himself supplied the place in the *vacancy* betwixt them. He could not but be a very aged man; who, though in restraint, was alive 1611.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

The Lady MOHUN. Reader, know, I can surround the *Christian Names* of her nearest Relations. Her Husband was John, the last Lord Mohun of Dunstoir. Her eldest daughter, Philip, married to Edward Duke of York; her second, Elizabeth, to William Montacute Earl of Salisbury; her youngest, Maud, matcht to the Lord Strange of Knockyn, but her own *Christian Name* I cannot recover.

However, she hath left a worthy memory behind her, chiefly on this account, that she obtained from her Husband so much good ground for the *Commons* of the Town of Dunstoir as she could in one day (believe it a Summer one for her ease and advantage) compass about going on her naked feet⁶. Surely no ingenious Scholar beheld her in that her charitable perambulation, but in effect vented his wishes in the Poet's expression,

"Ah! tibi ne teneras tellus secat aspera plantas!"

The certain date of her death is unknown, which by proportion is conjectured in the Reign of King Henry the Fifth.

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, 1580.

² New-College Register, anno 1555.

³ Pitts, Angliæ Scriptores, p. 507.

⁴ Virgil, Eclog. decimâ.

⁵ Idem, anno 1594.

⁶ See Master Clark, in the Life of Judiane Harring, p. 462. F.

⁶ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

NICHOLAS WADHAM, of *Merrifield*, in this County, Esquire, had great *length* in his Extraction, *breadth* in his Estate, and *depth* in his Liberality. His hospital House was an *Inn at all times*, a *Court at Christmas*. He married Dorothy, daughter to the Secretary, sister to the first Lord Petre.

Absalom, having no children, reared up for himself a *Pillar* to perpetuate his name¹. This worthy pair, being issueless, erected that which *hath*, *doth*, and *will*, afford many *Pillars* to Church and State, the uniform and regular (nothing defective or superfluous therein) Colledge of *Wadham* in Oxford. Had this worthy Esquire (being a great Patron of Church-Livings) annexed some Benefices thereunto (which may be presumed rather *forgotten* than *neglected* by him) it had, for compleatnesse of Fabrick and Endowment, equalled any English Foundation.

If he was (which some suggest) a Romanist in his judgement, his charity is the more commendable, to build a place for persons of a different perswasion. Whilst we leave the invisible root to the *Searcher of hearts*, let us thankfully gather the good fruit, which grew from it. He died before his Colledge was finished, his Estate by Co-heirs descending to *Strangways*, *Windham*, *White*, &c.; and he lyeth buried, with his Wife, under a stately Monument in the fair Church of Illminster.

PHILIP BISS was extracted from a worshipful Family in this County, who have had their habitation in Spargrave for some descents. Being bred Fellow and Doctor in Divinity in Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford, he was afterwards preferred Arch-deacon of Taunton. A learned Man, and great lover of Learning. Now though it be most true what Reverend Bishop Hall was wont to say, "Of Friends and Books, good and few are best;" yet this Doctor had *good* and *many* of both kinds; and at his death bequeathed his Library (consisting of so many Folios as were valued at one thousand pounds) to Wadham Colledge, then newly founded.

This Epitaph was made upon him, wherein nothing of Wit, save the *verbal allusion*, which made itself without any pains of the Author thereof:

Bis fuit hic natus, puer & *Bis*, *Bis* juvenisque.

Bis vir, *Bisque* senex, *Bis* Doctor, *Bisque* Sacerdos².

I collect, by probable proportion, that his death happened about the year 1614.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

Sir JOHN CHAMPNEIS, son of Robert Champneis, was born at Chew in this County; but bred a Skinner in London, and Lord Mayor thereof, 1535. Memorable he is on this account, that, whereas before his time there were no *Turrets* in London (save what in Churches and publick structures) he was the first private man, who in his house, next Cloth-workers' Hall, built one, to oversee his neighbours in the City³, which delight of his eye was punished with blindness some years before his death. But seeing "prying into God's secrets is a worse sin than over-looking men's houses," I dare not concur with so censorious an Author⁴, because every consequent of a fact is not the punishment of a fault therein.

THOMAS CORIAT. Though some will censure him, as a person rather *ridiculous* than *remarkable*, he must not be omitted; for, first, few would be found to call him *Fool*, might none do it save such who had as much Learning as himself. Secondly, if others have more *Wisdom* than he, *thankfulness* and *humility* is the way to preserve and increase it.

He was born at Odcombe, nigh *Evil*, in this County: bred at Oxford, where he attained to admirable fluency in the Greek tongue. He carried *Folly* (which the charitable called *Merriment*) in his very face. The shape of his head had no promising form, being like a *Sugar-loaf* inverted, with the little end before, as composed of *fancy* and *memory*, without any *common-sense*.

¹ 2 Samuel xviii. 19.

² Stow's Survey of London, p. 137.

³ Camden's Remains, p. 389.

⁴ Idem, *ibidem*.

Such as conceived him fool *ad duo*, and something else *ad decem*, were utterly mistaken; for he drave on no design, carrying for Coin and Counters alike: so contented with what was present, that he accounted those men guilty of superfluity, who had more suits and shirts than bodies, seldom putting off either till they were ready to go away from him.

Prince Henry allowed him a pension, and kept him for his Servant. *Sweet-meats* and *Coriat* made up the *last course* at all *Court-entertainments*. Indeed he was the Courtiers' *Anvil* to trie their Wits upon; and sometimes this *Anvil* returned the *Hammers* as hard knocks as it received, his bluntnesse repaying their abusiveness.

His Book, known by the name of "*Coriat's Crudities*," *nauccous* to nice Readers, for the *rawnesse* thereof, is not altogether useless; though the *porch* be more worth than the *Pa-lace*, I mean, the Preface, of other men's *mock-commending verses* thereon.

At last he undertook to travail into the East Indies by land, mounted on an horse with ten toes, being excellently qualified for such a journey; for rare his dexterity (so properly as consisting most in manual signs) in interpreting and answering the dumb tokens of Nations, whose language he did not understand. Besides, such his patience in all distresses, that in some sort he might seem, *cool'd* with *heat*, *fed* with *fasting*, and *refresh'd* with *weari-ness*. All expecting his return with more *knowledge* (though not more *wisdom*), he ended his earthly pilgrimage in the midst of his Indian travail, about (as I collect) the year of our Lord 1616.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. John Champneis	- Robert Champneis	- Chew	- Skinner	- 1535.
2. George Bond	- Robert Bond	- Trull	- Haberdasher	- 1588.

Know, Reader, this is one of the Ten pretermitted Counties, the Names of whose Gentry were not, by the Commissioners, returned into the Tower, in the twelfth of King Henry the Sixth.

SHERIFFS.

This County had the same with *Dorsetshire* until the ninth year of Queen Elizabeth; since which time, these following have borne the Office in this County alone.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	ELIZAB. REG.		
9	Maur. Berkley, mil.	Bruiton - - -	G. a chevron between ten crosses formée Arg.
10	Geo. Norton, mil.		
11	Hen. Portman, ar. -	Orchard - - -	O. a flower de luce Az.
12	Th. Lutterel, ar. -	Dunster Ca. - -	O. a bend betwixt six martlets S.
13	Geo. Rogers, ar. -	Cannington - -	{ Arg. a chevron betwixt three bucks currant S. attired O.
14	Joh. Horner, ar. -	Melles - - -	S. three talbots passant Arg.
15	Jo. Sydenham, ar. -	Brompton - -	Arg. three rams S.
16	Joh. Stowel, mil. -	Stawel - - -	G. a cross lozengée Arg.
17	Christop. Kenne, ar.	Courtwick - -	Erm. three half moons G.
18	Tho. Mallet, arm.	Eunmore - - -	Az. three escallops O.
19	Geo. Sydenham, ar. -	ut prius.	
20	Joh. Colles, ar.		
21	Joh. Brett.		
22	Maur. Rodney, ar. -	Rodney Stoke -	O. three eaglets displayed, Purple.
23	Hen. Newton, ar. -	- - - - -	Arg. on a chevron Az. three garbs O.
24	Joh. Buller, ar. -	- - - - -	{ S. on a plain cross Arg. quarter pierced, four eaglets of the field.
25	Ar. Hopton, ar. -	Witham - - -	{ Arg. two bars S. each with three mullets of six points O.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
26 Gabr. Hawley, ar.	- - - - -	Vert, a saltire ingrailed O.
27 Nic. Sidenham, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Joh. Clifton, mil.	Barrington - -	S. semée de cinquefoils, a lion rampant Arg.
29 Hen. Berkley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Edw. Sainthorp, ar.		
31 Sam. Norton, ar.		
32 Hugo Portman, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Joh. Harington, ar.	- - - - -	S. a fret Arg.
34 Geo. Speke, ar.	Whitlackington -	Arg. two bars Az.; over all an eagle dis-
35 Geo. Lutterel, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[played G.
36 [AMP.] Hen. Walrond.		
37 Joh. Francis, ar.	Combe Flourée -	{ Arg. a chevron betwixt three mullets G. pierced.
38 Joh. Stowel, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
39 Joh. Colles, ar.		
40 Joh. Gennings, ar.	Burton - - -	Az. a chevron O. betwixt three bezants; on a
41 Geo. Rodney, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[chief Erm. three cinquefoils G.
42 Hugo Portman, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
43 Joh. Mallet, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
44 Joh. May, ar.	{ Charterhouse Heyden -	{ S. a chevron O. betwixt three roses Arg.; a chief of the second.
45 Edw. Rogers, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno 1544. JACO. REG.

1 Edw. Rogers, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Joh. Windham, mil.	Orchard - - -	Az. a chevron betwixt three lions' heads erased O.
3 Tho. Horner, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Joh. Portman, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Edw. Hext, mil.	Ham - - -	O. a castle betwixt three pole-axes S.
6 Edw. Gorges, mil.	Wraxal - - -	Masculy, O. and Az.
7 Geo. Lutterel, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Francis Baber, ar.	Chew Mag. - -	Arg. on a fess G. three falcons' heads erased [of the first.
9 { Jo. Rodney, mil. & Hugo Smith, mil.	{ <i>ut prius.</i> Ashton - - -	{ G. on a chevron betwixt three cinquefoils O, pierced, as many leopards' heads S.
10 Rob. Hendley, ar.	Leigh - - -	Az. a lion rampant Arg. crowned O.; within a border of the second, entoyre of eight tor- teauxes.
11 Nat. Still, ar.		
12 Joh. Horner, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 { Barth. Michel, m. & Joh. Colles, ar.	- - - - -	Partée per fess G. and S. a chevron Arg. be- twixt three swans proper.
14 Joh. Paulet, ar.	HintonSt.George.	S. three swords in pyle Arg.
15 Rob. Hopton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Theod. Newton, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Jo. Trevilian, arm.	Netlecombe - -	G. a demi-horse Arg. issuing out of the waves [of the sea.
18 Hen. Hendley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Marmad Gennings, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Edw. Popham, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. on a chief G. two bucks' heads O.
21 Will. Francis, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Th. Windham, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno 1547. CAR. REG.

1 Rob. Philips, mil.	Montacute - -	Arg. a chevron between three roses G.
2 Joh. Symmes, ar.	Pounsford - -	Az. three scallops in base O.
3 Joh. Latch, ar.	Langford - -	Arg. on a fess wavy three lozenges O. be- [tween as many ineschocheons G.
4 Joh. Stowel, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	5 Tho.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
5	Tho. Thynne, mil.	- WILTSHIRE - -	Barrée of ten, O. and S.
6	Fr. Dodington, m.	- Loxton - - -	S. three hunters' horns Arg.
7	Th. Lutterel, ar.	- <i>ut prius</i> .	
8	Will. Walrond, ar.	- <i>ut prius</i> .	
9	Joh. Carew, mil.	- - - - -	O. three lions passant S. armed and langued G.
10	Hen. Hodges, ar.	- Hasilbere - - -	O. three cressants; and in a canton S. a ducal
11	[AMP.] Joh. Bassett, ar.		[crown of the first,
12			
13			
14	Will. Evvens, ar.	- - - - -	S. a fess between two flower de luces Or.
15			
16			
17	Bellum nobis		
18	hæc Otia		
19	fecit.		
20			
21			
22	Rich. Cole, arm.	- - Nailsle - - -	{ Partée per pale Arg. and G. a bull passant counterchanged.

KING JAMES.

14. JOHN PAULET, Armiger.] He was son to Sir Anthony Paulet (Governour of Jersey) by the sole Daughter of Henry Lord Norrice, being the sole Sister to the Brood of many Martial Brethren. A very accomplisht Gentleman, of quick and clear parts; a bountiful housekeeper, so that King Charles consigned Monsieur Soubize unto him, who gave him and his Retinue many months liberal entertainment. The said King afterwards created him Baron Paulet of Hinton St. George, in this County, descended to him from the *Denbaudes*, the ancient owners thereof. He married Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heir of Christopher Ken of Ken-Castle in the same Shire, Esquire, whose right honourable son and heir John Lord Paulet now succeedeth in that Barony.

MODERN BATTLES.

None have been fought in this County, which come properly under this *Notion*. Indeed the Skirmish at Martial's Elm (something military and ominous in the name thereof) fought 1642, made much *Noise* in men's eares (a *Musket* gave then a greater *Report*, than a *Canon* since); and is remembred the more, because conceived first to *break the Peace* of this Nation, long restive and rusty in ease and quiet.

As for the encounter at Lang-port, where the King's forces under the Lord Goring were defeated by the Parliament's, July 12, 1645, it was rather a *Flight* than a *Fight*; like the Battle of *Spurres* (fought many years since); the *Horse*, by their speed, well saving themselves, whilst the poor *Foot* (pawnd in the place) paid dearly for it. And henceforward the *Sun* of the *King's cause declined*, verging more and more *Westward*, till at last it *set* in *Cornwall*, and since (after a *long* and *dark night*) rose again by God's goodness in the *East*, when our Gracious Sovereign arrived at *Dover*.

THE FAREWELL.

May He, who bindeth the Sea in a *girdle of sand*, confine it within the proper limits thereof, that *Somerset-shire* may never see that sad accident return, which hap'ned here 1607; when, by the irruption of the *Severn-Sea*, much mischief was, more *had been done*, in the *West-wind* had continued longer with the like violence. The *Country* was overflowed almost twenty miles in length, and four in breadth, and yet but eighty persons drowned therein. It was then observable that creatures of contrary natures, *Dogs, Hares, Foxes, Conies; Cats, Mice*; getting up to the tops of some hills, dispensed at that time with their antipathies, remaining peaceably together, without sign of fear or violence one towards another, to lesson men in publick dangers, to depose private differences, and prefer their safety before their revenge.

B R I S T O L.

BRISTOL, more truly *Bright-Stow*, that is, *Illustrious* or *Bright Dwelling*, answers its name in many respects: *Bright* in the *Situation* thereof, conspicuous on the rising of a *Hill*; *Bright* in the *Buildings*, fair and firm; *Bright* in the *Streets*, so cleanly kept, as if scoured (where no Carts, but Sledges, are used); but chiefly *Bright* for the *Inhabitants* thereof, having bred so many eminent Persons.

It standeth both in *Somerset* and *Gloicester-shires* (and yet in neither, it being a Liberty of itself); divided into two parts by the River Avon, conjoynd with a *Bridge*, which, being built on both sides, counterfeiteth a continued Street, for which Strangers at the first sight do mistake it. The Houses of the Merchants herein are generally very fair; and their *Entries*, though little and narrow, lead into high and spacious *Halls*, which *Form* may mind the Inhabitants thereof of their passage to a *better place*.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

DIAMONDS.

These are the *Stars of the Earth*, though such but *dimme ones*, which St. Vincent's Rock near to this City doth produce. Their Price is abated by their *paleness* and *softnesse*, to which we may add their *number* and *nearness*; for, were they but few and far-fetched, their *value* would be advanced. They are not those *Unions*, *Pearles* so called, because thrifty Nature only affordeth them by *one* and *one*¹; seeing that not only *Twins*, but *Bunches* and *Clusters* of these are found together.

Were this Rock of raw Diamonds removed into the East-Indies, and placed where the Beams of the Sun might sufficiently concoct them; probably in some hundreds of years they would be ripened into an *Orient* perfection. All I will add is this; a Lady in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth would have as patiently digested the *Lye*, as the wearing of False Stones or Pendants of counterfeit Pearl, so common in our Age; and I could wish it were the worst piece of hypocrisy in *fashion*.

MANUFACTURES.

GRAY-SOPE.

I behold Bristol as the staple-place thereof, where alone it was anciently made: for though there be a place in London, nigh Cheapside, called *Sopers-lane*, it was never so named from that Commodity made therein (as some have supposed), but from *Alen le Soper*, the long-since owner thereof. Yea, it is not above an hundred and fifty years, by the confession of the Chronicler of that City, since the first Sope was boyled in London²; before which time the Land was generally supplied with *Castile* from Spain, and *Gray-sope* from Bristol. Yea; after that London meddled with the making thereof, Bristol-Sope (notwithstanding the portage) was found much the cheaper³.

Great is the necessity thereof; seeing, without *Sope*, our bodies would be no better than *dirt*, before they are turned into *dust*; men, whilst living, become noisome to themselves and others. Nor lesse its antiquity: for although our modern *Sope*, made of Pot-ashes and other ingredients, was unknown to the Ancients, yet had they *τὴ ἀνάλογον*, something which effectually supplied the place thereof, making their Woollen clear, their Linnen-Cloth cleanly.

¹ "*Uniones, quia nulli duo simul reperientur.*" Pliny's Natural History, lib. ix. cap. 35.

² Stow's Survey, p. 265.

³ Idem, in his first Table, verbo *Sope*.

Christ is compared by the Prophet ¹ to *Fuller's sope*, in Hebrew *Borith*, which word Arias Montanus, in his Interlineary Bible retaineth untranslated; but, in his Comment (following the example of St. Hierom) on the place, rendreth it *Herba Fullonum*, expounding it to be *Saponaria*, in English *Sopeworth*. Indeed, both Dodoneus and Gerardus write thereof, "This Plant hath no use in Physick." Yet, seeing *Nature made nothing in vain*, Sopeworth cannot justly be charged as useless, because purging (though not the body) the Clothes of a man, and conducing much to the neatnesse thereof.

THE BUILDINGS.

Ratcliffe Church in this City clearly carrieth away the credit from all Parish-Churches in England. It was founded by *Cummings* (first a Merchant, who afterwards became a Priest); and most stately the ascent thereunto by many stairs, which at last plentifully recompenceth their pains who climb them up, with the magnificent Structure both without and within.

If any demand the cause why this Church was not rather made the See of a Bishop then St. Augustin's in this City, much inferior thereunto; such may receive this reason thereof: That this (though an intire stately structure) was not conveniently accommodated like St. Augustin's (formerly a great Monastery) with publick Buildings about it, for the Palace of a Bishop, and the Reception of the Dean and Chapter. However, as the Town of Hague in Holland would never be *walled* about, as accounting it more credit to be the *biggest of Villages* in Europe, than but a *lesser City*; so Ratcliffe-Church esteemeth it a greater grace to lead the *Van* of all *Parochial* ², than to follow in the *Rear* after many Cathedral Churches in England.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

St. Vincent's Well, lying West of the City, under St. Vincent's Rock, and hard by the River, is sovereign for *Sores* and *Sicknesses*, to be *washt in*, or *drunk of*, to be either *outwardly* or *inwardly* applied. Undoubtedly the Water thereof runneth through some Mineral of Iron, as appeareth by the *rusty ferruginous* taste thereof, which it retaineth, though boiled never so much. Experience proveth that Beer brewed thereof is wholesome against the *Spleen*; and Dr. Samuel Ward, afflicted with that malady, and living in Sidney-Colledge, was prescribed the constant drinking thereof, though it was costly to bring it thorough the Severn and Narrow Seas to Lynn, and thence by the River to Cambridge. But men in pain must not grudge to send far to purchase their ease, and thank God if they can so procure it.

PROVERBS.

"*Bristol Milk.*"³]

Though as many *Elephants* are fed as *Cows* grased within the Walls of this City, yet great plenty of this *metaphorical Milk*, whereby *Xeres* or *Sherry Sack* is intended. Some will have it called *Milk*, because (whereas *Nurses* give *new-born Babes* in some places *Pap*, in others *Water* and *Sugar*) such Wine is the first moisture given Infants in this City. It is also the *Entertainment of course*, which the *courteous Bristolians* present to all Strangers, when first visiting their City.

MARTYRS.

The moderation of John Holyman, Bishop of this City, is much to be commended; who, in the Reign of Queen Mary, did not persecute any in his Diocess. And yet we find Richard Sharpe, Thomas Benion, and Thomas Hale, martyred in this City, whose *Bloud* the *Inquisitor thereof* will visit on the account of Dalbye³, the cruel Chancellour of this Diocess.

¹ Malachi iii. 2.

² Yet some have informed me that it only is a Chappel of Ease to the Mother Church of Bedminster. F.

³ Fox's Martirology, p. 2052.

PRELATES.

RALPH of BRISTOL, born in this City, was bred (as I have cause to conceive) in the neighbouring Covent of Glassenbury. Going over into Ireland, first he became Treasurer of St. Patrick's in Dublin; then *Episcopus Darenensis*, Bishop of Kildare. He wrote the Life of Lawrence Archbishop of Dublin; and granted (saith my Author¹) certain *Indulgences* to the Abbey of Glassenbury in England, probably in testimony of his gratitude for his *Education* therein. He died anno Domini 1232.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

TOBIAS MATTHEW, D.D. was born in this City²; bred first in St. John's, then in Christ-Church in Oxford; and, by many mediate Preferments, became Bishop of Durham, and at last York. But it will be safest for my Pen now to *fast* (for fear for a *Surfeit*) which formerly *feasted* so freely on the Character of this Worthy Prelate³, who died 1628.

SEA-MEN.

No City in England (*London* alone excepted) hath, in so short a time, bred more brave and bold Sea-men, advantaged for *Western Voyages* by its situation. They have not only been *Merchants*, but *Adventurers*, possessed with a *publick Spirit* for the *general good*; aiming not so much to return *wealthier*, as *wiser*; not alwayes to *enrich themselves*, as *inform Posterity* by their *Discoveries*. Of these, some have been but merely *casual*, when going to *fish* for *Cod*, they have *found a Country*, or some eminent *Bay*, *River*, or *Haven* of importance, unknown before. Others were *intentional*, wherein they have sown *experiments*, with great pains, cost, and danger, that ensuing Ages may freely reap benefit thereof. Amongst these *Sea-men*, we must not forget,

HUGH ELIOT, a Merchant of this City, who was in his Age the prime Pilot of our Nation. He first (with the assistance of Mr. Thorn his Fellow-Citizen) found out *Newfound-land*, anno 1527⁴. This may be called *Old-found-land*, as *senior*, in the cognizance of the English, to Virginia and all our other Plantations.

Had this discovery been as fortunate in publick *Encouragement* as private *Industry*, probably before this time we had enjoyed the *Kernel* of those *Countries* whose *Shell* only we now possess. It is to me unknown when Eliot deceased.

WRITERS.

THOMAS NORTON was born in this City; and, if any doubt thereof, let them but consult the *initial syllables* in the *six first*, and the *first line* in the *seventh* chapter of his *Ordinal*, which put together compose,

Thomas Norton of Briseto
A perfect Master you may him trow.

Thus his modesty embraced a middle way betwixt *concealing* and *revealing* his name; proper for so great a Professor in *Chymistry* as he was, that his very name must from his Book be *mysteriously extracted*.

He was scarce twenty-eight years of age⁵, when in *fourty dayes* (believe him, for he saith so of himself⁶) he learn'd the perfection of *Chymistry*, taught, as it seems, by Mr. George Ripley. But what saith the Poet?

“Non minor est virtus, quam quærere, parta tueri.”

The spight is, he complaineth, that a Merchant's Wife of Bristol stole from him the *Elixir of Life*⁷. Some suspect her to have been the wife of *William Cunnings* (of whom before),

¹ Sir James Ware, in *Episcopis Darensisibus*.

² Sir John Harrington, in his *Continuation* of Bishop Godwin.

³ Haenit's *English Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 10.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 33.

⁵ In my “*Church History*,” book xi. p. 133.

⁶ In his *Ordinal*, p. 88.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 34. linea 23.

contemporary with *Norton*, who started up to so great and sudden Wealth, the clearest evidence of their conjecture¹.

The admirers of this Art are justly impatient, to hear this their great Patron traduced by the Pen of *J. Pits*² and others, by whom he is termed *Nugarum opifex in frivolid scientiis*; and that he undid himself, and all his friends who trusted him with their money, living and dying very poor about the year 1477.

JOHN SPINE. I had concluded him born at Spine in Bark-shire nigh Newbury but for these disswaves. 1. He lived lately under Richard the Third, when the Clergy began to leave off their Local Surnames, and, in conformity to the Laity, to be called from their Fathers. 2. My Author³ peremptorily saith he was born in this City. I suspect the name to be Latinized *Spineus* by Pits, and that in plain English he was called *Thorn*, an ancient Name, I assure you, in this City. However, he was a Carmelite, and a Doctor of Divinity in Oxford, leaving some Books of his making to Posterity. He died and was buried in Oxford, anno Domini 1484.

JOHN of MILVERTON. Having lost the *Fore*, I must play an *After-game* rather than wholly omit such a Man of Remark. The matter is not much, if he, who was *lost* in *Somerset-shire* (where indeed he was born, at *Milverton*) be *found* in *Bristol*, where he first fixed himself a Frier Carmelite⁴. Hence he went to Oxford, Paris, and at last had his abode in London.

He was Provincial General of his Order thorough England, Scotland, and Ireland, so that his Jurisdiction was larger than King Edward the Fourth's, under whom he flourished. He was a great *Anti-Wicliffist*, and Champion of his Order both by his writing and preaching. He laboured to make all believe that Christ himself was a Carmelite (Professor of wilful Poverty); and his high commending of the *Poverty* of *Friers* tacitly condemned the *Pomp* of the *Prelates*. Hereupon the Bishop of London (being his Diocesan) cast him into the Jaile, from whom he appealed to Paul the Second; and, coming to Rome, he was for three years kept close in the Prison of St. Angelo. It made his durance the more easie, having the company of Platina the famous *Papal Biographist*⁵, the *Neb* of whose *Pen* had been too long in writing *dangerous* Truth. At last he procured his Cause to be referred to seven Cardinals, who ordered his enlargement.

Returning home into England, he lived in London in good repute. I find him nominated Bishop of St. David's⁶; but how he came to miss it, is to me unknown. Perchance he would not bite at the bait; but whether because *too fat* to *cloy* the stomach of his *mortified Soul*, or *too lean* to *please* the *appetite* of his *concealed Covetousness*, no man can decide. He died and was buried in London, 1486.

WILLIAM GROCINE was born in this City⁷, and bred in Winchester-School; where he, when a Youth, became a most excellent Poet. Take one instance of many. A pleasant Maid (probably his Mistris, however she must be so understood) in a *Love-Frolick* pelted him with a *Snow-ball*, whereon he *extempore*⁸ made this Latin Tetrastick:

Me nive candenti petiit mea Julia: rebar

Ignem carere nivem, nix tamen ignis erat.

Sola potes nostras extinguere Julia flammam,

Non nive, non glacie, sed potes igne pariri.

"A snow-ball white at me did *Julia* throw,
Who would suppose it? *Fire* was in that Snow.

Julia alone can quench my hot desire,
But not with *Snow*, or *Ice*, but equal *Fire*."

¹ "Theatrum Chemicum," made by Elias Ashmole, Esq. p. 441.

² De Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 666.

³ Pits, Ætat. 14. num. 885.

⁴ Bale and Pits, ut prius.

⁵ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 5. and Pits, in anno 1520.

⁶ Ibid. p. 673.

⁷ Bale, Cent. viii. num. 44.

⁸ New College Register, anno 1467.

⁹ These Verses are printed among Petronius's Fragments, being a Farrago of many Verses later than that ancient Author. F.

He afterwards went over into Italy, where he had Demetrius Calchondiles and Politian for his Masters; and, returning into England, was Publick Professor of the Greek Tongue in Oxford. There needs no more to be added to his Honour, save that Erasmus in his Epistles often owns him *pro Patrono suo*, & *Præceptore*. He died anno 1520.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

JOHN FOWLER was born in Bristol¹; bred a Printer by his occupation, but so learned a Man, that (if the Character given him by one of his own persuasion² be true) he may pass for our English *Robert* or *Henry Stephens*, being skilful in Latin and Greek, and a good Poet, Oratour, and Divine. He wrote an abridgment of "*Thomas's Summes*," the Translation of Osorius into English, &c. Being a zealous Papist, he could not comport with the Reformation; but conveyed himself and his Presse over to Antwerp, where he was signally serviceable to the Catholick Cause, in printing their Pamphlets, which were sent over, and sold in England. He died at Namurch 1579; and lies there buried in the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

ROBERT THORN was born in this City, as his ensuing Epitaph doth evidence. I see it matters not what the *Name* be, so the *Nature* be good. I confesse, *Thorns* came in by "man's curse³;" and our *Saviour* saith, "Do men gather Grapes of Thorns⁴?" But this our *Thorn* (God send us many *Copices* of them) was a *Blessing* to our Nation, and *Wine* and *Oil* may be said freely to flow from him. Being bred a Merchant-Tailor in London he gave more than four thousand four hundred forty five pounds to pious uses⁵; a sum sufficient therewith to build and endow a Colledge, the time being well considered, being towards the beginning of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth.

I have observed some at the *Church-dore* cast in *six-pence* with such ostentation, that it rebounded from the *bottom*, and *rung* against *both the sides* of the *Bason* (so that the *same piece of Silver* was the *Alms* and the *Giver's Trumpet*); whilst others have dropt down *silent five shillings* without any noise. Our *Thorn* was of the second sort, doing his Charity effectually, but with a possible privacy. Nor was this good *Christian* abroad worse (in the Apostle-phrase) than an *Infidel* at home in *not providing for his Family*, who gave to his poor Kindred (besides Debt forgiven unto them) the sum of five thousand one hundred forty-two pounds⁶.

Grudge not, Reader, to peruse his *Epitaph*; which, though not so good as he deserved, is better than most in that age:

"Robertus cubat hic Thornus, Mercator honestus,
Qui sibi legitimas Arte paravit opes.
Huic vitam dederat parvo Bristolia quondam,
Londinum hoc tumultu clauserat ante diem.
Ornavit studiis patriam, virtutibus auxit,
Gymnasium erexit sumptibus ipse suis.
Lector, quisquis ades, requiem cineri, precor, ora
Supplex, & precibus numina flecte tuis⁷."

He died a Bachelor, in the fortieth year of his age, anno Domini 1532; and lieth buried in Saint Christopher's, London.

¹ Pitts, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1579.

³ Genesis iii. 18.

⁶ Idem, ibid.

⁴ Matthew vii. 16.

² Idem, ibidem.

⁵ Stow's Survey of London, p. 90.

⁷ Idem, p. 193.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

MARY DALE, better known by the name of *Mary Ramsey*, daughter of William Dale, Merchant, was born in this City. She became afterward second Wife to Sir Thomas Ramsey, Grocer and Lord Major of London, anno 1577; and surviving him, was thereby possessed of a great Estate, and made good use thereof¹. She founded two Fellowships and Scholarships in Peter-House in Cambridge; and profered much more, if on her terms it might have been accepted. For most certain it is, that she would have settled on that House Lands to the value of five hundred pounds *per annum* and upwards, on condition that it should be called "*The Colledge of Peter and Mary*." This Doctor Soams, then Master of the House, refused, affirming "that *Peter*, who so long lived single, was now too old to have a Feminine Partner²," a dear jest, to lose so good a *Benefactress*.

This not succeeding, the *stream* of her Charity was not peevishly *dried up* (with those who in matters of this nature *will do nothing*, when they cannot do *what they would do*); but found other *channels* therein to *derive* it self³. She died anno Domini 1596, and lieth buried in Christ's Church⁴ in London.

THOMAS WHITE, D. D. was born in this City, and bred in Oxford. He was afterwards related to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, whose Funeral Sermon he made, being accounted a good Preacher in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Indeed he was accused for being a great Pluralist, though I cannot learn that at once he had more than one *Cure of Soules*, the rest being *Dignities*. As false is the aspersion of his being a great *Usurer*; but one Bond being found by his Executors amongst his Writings of one thousand pounds, which he lent *gratis* for many years to the Company of Merchant-Tailors, whereof he was free, the rest of his Estate being in Land and ready money. Besides other Benefactions to Christ-Church, and a Lecture in St. Paul's, London, he left *three thousand pounds* for the building of Sion Colledge to be a *Ramah* for the Sons of the Prophets in London. He built there also a fair Alms-house for *twenty poor folk*, allowing them yearly six pounds a-piece; and another at Bristol, which, as I am informed, is better endowed.

Now, as *Camillus* was counted a second *Romulus*, for enlarging and beautifying the City of Rome; so Mr. John Simpson, Minister of St. Olave's, Hart-street, London,⁵ may be said a second *White*, for perfecting the aforesaid Colledge of Sion⁶, building the *Gate-house* with a fair Case for the Library, and endowing it with threescore pounds per annum.

Dr. Thomas White died anno Domini 1623.

LORD MAIORS.

Name.	Father.	Company.	Time.
John Aderley - -	John Aderly - - -	Ironmonger - - -	1442.
Thomas Canning - -	John Canning - - -	Grocer - - - -	1456.
John Young - - -	Thomas Young - - -	Grocer - - - -	1466.

THE FAREWELL.

I am credibly informed that one Mr. Richard Grigson, Citizen, hath expended a great sum of money in new casting of the Bells of Christ Church, adding tunable *Chymes* unto them. Surely he is the same person, whom I find in the printed List of Compounders to have paid one hundred and five pounds for his reputed Delinquency in our Civil Wars; and am glad to see one of his perswasion (so lately purified in Goldsmiths-Hall) able to go to the Cost of so chargeable a Work.

¹ Stow's Survey of London, p. 124.

² So was I informed by Dr. Seaman, late Master of that Colledge. F.

³ Stow's Survey, in his description of Christ Church.

⁴ Lady Ramsey was a liberal Benefactress to Christ's Hospital. N.

⁵ A good History of Sion College is given in Malcolm's "*Londinium Redivivum*." N.

I wish BRISTOL may have many more to follow his example; though perchance, in this our suspicious age, it will be conceived a more discreet and seasonable desire, not to wish the increase, but the continuance, of our Bells; and that (though not taught the *descant* of *Chymes*) they may retain their plain song for that publick use to which they were piously intended.

*** A work under the title of "A complete History of Somersetshire" was published in 1742, in one volume folio. And "The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset, collected from authentic Records, and an actual Survey made by the late Mr. Edmund Rack," was published in 1791, by the Rev. John Collinson, in three volumes quarto; so very satisfactorily in some of the Parishes, that it is to be lamented the whole work is not equally copious; and the rather, as so much is already done, that a new Topographical Historian will not readily be found. A copy of the Domesday for Somersetshire is prefixed.

The separate Histories of Bath, Bristol, and Taunton, form material features in this County; to which may be added the "Magna Britannia," and Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden. N.

STAFFORD - SHIRE.

STAFFORD-SHIRE hath Cheshire on the North-West; Darby-shire on the East and North-East; Warwick, and Worcester-shires on the South; and Shrop-shire on the West. It lieth from North to South in form of a Lozenge, bearing fourty in the length from the points thereof, whilst the breadth in the middle exceeds not twenty-six miles.

A most pleasant County: for, though there be a place therein still called *Sinai-park* (about a mile from Burton), at first so named by the Abbot of Burton, because a vast, rough hillie ground, like the Wilderness of Sinai in Arabia¹, yet this, as a small *Mole*, serves for a foil to set off the *fair face* of the County the better.

Yea, this County hath much beauty in the very *solitude* thereof; witness *Beau-Desert*, or the *Fair Wildernesse*, being the beautiful Barony of the Lord Paget:

“ And if their *Deserts* have so rare *Devises*:
Pray then, how pleasant are their *Paradises*!”

Indeed most fruitful are the Parts of this Shire above the Banks of Dove; Butchers being necessitated presently to kill the Cattle fattened thereupon, as certainly knowing that they will *fall in their flesh*, if removed to any other Pasture, because they cannot but *change to their loss*.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

The best ALABASTER in England (know, Reader, I have consulted with curious *Artists* in this kind) is found about Castle-Hay in this County. It is but one degree beneath *White Marble*, only more *soft* and *brittle*. However, if it lye dry fenced from weather, and may be let alone, long the during thereof. Witness the late Statue of John of Gaunt in Paul's, and many Monuments made thereof in Westminster, remaining without breck or blemish to this day. I confess, Italy affords finer *Alabaster* (whereof those *Imagilets* wrought at Lignorn are made), which indeed *apes* Ivory in the whiteness and smoothness thereof. But such *Alabaster* is found in small *bunches* and little proportions: it riseth not (to use the language of Work-men) in great *Blocks*, as our English doth. What use there is of *Alabaster calcined* in Physick, belongs not to me to dispute. Only I will observe, that it is very cool, the main reason why “ Mary put her ointment so precious into an Alabaster Box²;” because it preserved the same from being dried up, to which such Liquors in hot Countries were very subject.

MANUFACTURES.

NAILES.

These are the *Accommodators general* to unite *Solid Bodies*, and to make them to be *continuous*: Yea, coin of *gold* and *silver* may be better spared in a *Common-wealth* than *Nailes*; for *Commerce* may be managed without *Money* by exchange of *Commodities*, whereas *hard bodies* cannot be joyned together so fast, and fast so *soon* and *soundly* without the *mediation* of *Nailes*.

¹ Burton's Description of Leicestershire, p. 119.

² Matthew xxvi. 7. Mark xiv. 3. Luke vii. 37.

Such their service for *firmness* and *expedition*, that *Iron Nails* will fasten more in an hour than *Wooden Pins* in a day, because the latter must have their way made, whilst the former make way for themselves.

Indeed there is a fair House on London Bridge, commonly called *None-such*, which is reported to be made without either *Nails* or *Pins*, with crooked Tonnons fastened with *Wedges* and other (as I may term them) *circumferential* devices. This, though it was no *labour in vain*, because at last attaining the intended end, yet was it no better than a *vain labour* according to the Rule in Logic, "*Frustra fit per plura quod fieri potest per pauciora.*" But seeing the owner of that House had his harmless humour therein, and paid dear, no doubt, to his Workmen for the same; there is no cause that I or any other should find fault therewith.

THE BUILDINGS.

I have presented the Portraiture of the Church of Lichfield in my "*Church-History*," with the due praise of the neatness thereof. But now, alas! the Body thereof is become a very *Carcass*, ruined in our late Civil Wars¹. The like fate is likely to fall on the rest of our Cathedrals, if care be not taken for their reparations.

I have read of Duke d'Alva, that he promised *Life* to some Prisoners; but, when they petitioned him for food, he returned, "he would grant them *Life*, but no *Meat*;" by which Criticism of *counteous cruelty* the poor people were starved. If our Cathedrals have only a *bare being*, and be not supplied with seasonable repairs (the daily food of a Fabrick) soon will they be *famished* to nothing².

As for the *Close* at Lichfield, I have been credibly informed, that the *Plague* (which long had raged therein), at the first shooting of Cannon at the Siege thereof, did abate, imputed by *Naturalists* to the violent purging of the Air by the Bullets; but by *Divines* to God's goodness, who graciously would not have two Miseries of *War* and *Plague* afflict one small place at the same Time.

Pass we now to *Civil Buildings* in this Shire.

TUTBURY CASTLE is a stately place; and I dare take it on the credit of an excellent Witness³, that it hath a brave and large Prospect (*to it, in it, and from it*), *Northward* it looks on pleasant Pastures; *Eastward* on sweet *Rivers* and rich *Meadowes*; *Southward* on a goodly *Forest*, and many *Parks* (lately no fewer than Twelve) belonging thereto or holden thereof. It was formerly the Seat of the Lord Ferrars Earl of Derby; and how it was forfeited to the Crown is worth our observing.

Robert de Ferrars Earl of Derby, siding with Simon Montford against King Henry the Third, was fined at fifty thousand pounds, to be paid, pridie Johannis Baptistæ⁴ next following. I know not whether more to admire at the suddenness of payment, or vastness of the Sum: seeing an *hundred thousand pounds* was the Ransom set by the *Emperour* on our King Richard the First; and it shaked all the *Coffers* of England in that age (without the help of *Church plate* to make it up). Well, these Lords following were the security bound for the Earl's true payment at the time appointed:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <i>Henry</i> , son to <i>Richard</i> King of the <i>Romans</i> . | 7 <i>Sir Robert Walronde</i> . |
| 2 <i>William Valence</i> Earl of <i>Pembroke</i> . | 8 <i>Sir Roger Clifford</i> . |
| 3 <i>John de Warren</i> Earl of <i>Surrey</i> . | 9 <i>Sir Hamond le Strange</i> . |
| 4 <i>William Beauchampe</i> Earl of <i>Warwick</i> . | 10 <i>Sir Bartholomew de Sudelcy</i> . |
| 5 <i>Sir Roger de Somery</i> . | 11 <i>Sir Robert Bruce</i> ; all being then Barons |
| 6 <i>Sir Thomas de Clare</i> . | of the Land. |

¹ This fine Cathedral has since been completely repaired, and is still one of the finest specimens of early English Architecture. See a fine view of the West Front of it in the Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1810. N.

² This Note, written in Bad Times, seven years since, I thought not fit to put out. F.

³ Simpson Erdeswicke, in his Manuscript Survey of this Shire.

⁴ Idem, ibidem.

But Earl Robert, unable to advance the money at the time appointed, and unwilling to leave the Lords, his Bail, under the King's lash, surrendered his Lands (and *Tutbury Castle* amongst the rest) to the clear yearly value of *three thousand pounds* into the King's hands : redeemable, when he or his Heirs should pay down on one day *fifty thousand pounds* ; which was never performed.

The English Clergie much pittied John the son of this Earl Robert, who presented a petition to the Pope, informing his Holiness, that the *English Clergie* were willing to give him money by way of contribution to redeem his Estate, but durst not, because commanded to the contrary under the pain of the *Pope's Curse* ; and therefore he craved his Apostolical Indulgence therein.

Something I find was restored unto him ; but *Tutbury* was too sweet a morsel to return, being annexed to the Dutchy of Lancaster. John of Gaunt built a fair Castle there, walled on three sides by Art, and the fourth by its natural steepness.

DUDLEY CASTLE must not be forgotten, highly and pleasantly seated ; and in the reign of King Edward the Sixth well built, and adorned by John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, whereon a story worth the reporting doth depend.

The aforesaid Duke, deriving himself (how truly not yet decided) from a younger Branch of the Lord Dudley, thirsted after this Castle, in regard of the name and the honourableness of the House, some having avouched that the Barony is annexed to the laival possession thereof, whether by purchase or descent¹. Now finding John Sutton the Lord Dudley (Grand-father to the last Baron) a weak man, exposed to some wants and intangled with many debts, he, by the help of those *Money-Merchants*, wrought him out of his *Castle*. So that the *poor Lord*, turned out of doores, and left to the charity of his Friends for subsistence, was commonly called the *Lord Quondam*. But, after the execution of that Duke, Queen Mary, sympathizing with Edward the Son of this poor Lord (which Edward had married Katharine Bruges her Maid of Honour and Sister to the Lord Shandois), restored him to the Lands and Honour which justly belonged to his Father.

PROVERBS.

" In *Aprill*², *Dove's* flood
Is worth a King's good."]

DOVE, a River parting this and Derby-shire, when it overfloweth its Banks in *April*, is the *Nilus* of Staffordshire, much *battling* the Meadows thereof.

But this River of *Dove*, as overflowing in *April*, teeds the Meadows with fruitfulness ; so in *May* and *June* choakes the sand grain'd with *grit* and *gravel*, to the great detriment of the owners thereof.

" *Wotton* under *Weaver*,
Where God came never³.]

It is time that this old prophane Proverb should die in men's mouths for ever. I confess, in common discourse, God is said to *come* to what he doth approve ; to *send*, to what he only permits ; and neither to *go* nor *send* to what he doth dislike and forbid. But this distinction, if granted, will help nothing to the defending of this prophane Proverb, which it seems took it's wicked original from the situation of *Wotton*, so covered with Hills from the light of the Sun, a dismal place, as report representeth it. But, were there a place indeed *where God came never*, how many years purchase would guilty consciences give for a small abode therein, thereby to escape Divine Justice for their offences !

SAINTS.

Authors do as generally agree about a grand Massacre committed by the Pagans under Dioclesian on the Brittish Christians in the place where Litchfield now standeth : I say, they

¹ Mr. Dugdale, in his Illustration of Warwick-shire, in the Catalogue of the Earls of Warwick. F.

² Camden's Britannia, in this County.

³ Idem, ibidem.

as generally agree in the fact, as they disagree in the number: some making them *two hundred*, others *five*, others *seven*. And one Author (certainly he was no *Millenary* in his judgement) mounts them to just 999. Indeed many were martyred in those dayes, both in Brittain and elsewhere, whose *names* and *numbers* are utterly unknown; so true is the expression of Gregory the Great¹, “*Ipsæ sancti Martyres Deo numerabiles, nobis arcam multiplicati sunt, quia quot sint, à nobis comprehendere non possunt: novit enim eos tantum ille, qui (ut habet Psalmus cxxvi.) numerat multitudinem Stellarum, & omnibus eis nomina vocat.*”

ST. BERTELIN was a Britton of a noble Birth; and led an eremitical life in the Woods near Stafford², anciently called *Bethiney* (contracted, it seems, for *Bertilney*); something of *solitariness* still remaining in his Memory, as being *so alone*, it hath no memorable particulars of his accounts to accompany it.

WOLFADUS. }

RUFFINUS. }

It was pity to part them, seeing they were “*loving in their lives, and in their death they were not divided*.” They were sons to Wolfaras, the Pagan King of Mercia and a Tyrant to boot, who, hating *Christianity*, and finding these twins to profess privately to practice it, was so enraged, that nothing but their blood would quench his anger. Wolfadus was taken, and martyred at Stone in this County; whilst his *younger* (if not *twin* brother) Ruffinus came little more behind him at his death, then he started before him at his birth; seeking to hide himself in a woody place (where since the Chappel of *Burnveston* hath been built⁴) was there by his *Herod-father* found out and murdered. They were by succeeding ages rewarded with reputation of Saintship. This Massacre happened anno Domini⁵

CARDINALS.

REGINALD POLE was born at Stoverton Castle in this County, anno 1500⁶. He was second son unto Sir Richard Pole, Knight of the Garter, and *Frater consobrinus*⁷ (a relation which I cannot make out in reference to him) to Henry the Seventh. His mother Margaret Countess of Salisbury was Neice to King Edward the Fourth, and Daughter to George Duke of Clarence.

This Reginald was bred in Corpus-Christi-Colledge in Oxford; preferred afterward Dean of Exeter. King Henry the Eighth highly favoured and sent him beyond the Seas, allowing him a large Pension, to live in an equipage suitable to his birth and alliance. He studied at Padua, conversing there so much with the Patricians of Venice, that at last he degenerated into a perfect Italian; so that neither love to his Country, nor gratitude to the King, nor sharp Letters of his Friends, nor fear to lose his present, nor hopes to get future preferments, could persuade him to return into England, but that his pensions were withdrawn from him.

This made him apply his studies the more privately in a Venetian Monastery, where he attained great credit, for his Eloquence, Learning, and good life. Such esteem Foreign Grandees had of his great judgment, that Cardinal Sadolet, having written a large Book in the praise of Philosophy, submitted it wholly to his censure. Pole as highly commended the Work, as he much admired that a Cardinal of the Church of Rome would conclude his old age with writing on such a subject⁸, applying unto him the Verses of Virgil,

*Est in conspectu Tenedos notissima fama
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,
Nunc tantum sinus, & statio malefida carinis*

¹ In his 27th Homily in Evang.

² Camden and Speed, their descriptions of this County.

³ 2 Sam. i. 23.

⁴ Sampson Eideswicke, MS.

⁵ Wolfere was King of Mercia from 659 to 675. N.

⁶ Camden's Britannia, in English, in Staffordshire.

⁷ Antiquit. Britan. in vita Poli, p. 344.

⁸ Idem, p. 345.

“ From Troy may the Ile of Tenedos be spied,
Much fam'd when Priam's kingdom was in pride,
Now but a Bay where ships in danger ride.”

These far-fetch'd lines he thus brought home to the Cardinal, that though *Philosophy* had been in high esteem, whilst *Paganisme* was in the prime thereof, yet was it but a bad Harbour for an aged *Christian* to cast his Anchor therein.

It was not long before he was made *Deacon-Cardinal*, by the Title of *St. Mary in Cosmedin*, by Pope Paul the Third, who sent him on many fruitless and dangerous Embassies to the Emperour and the French King, to incite them to War against King Henry the Eighth. Afterwards he retired himself to Viterbo in Italy, where his House was observed the Sanctuary of *Lutherans*, and he himself became a *racking*, but no *thorough-paced* Protestant; in so much that, being appointed one of three Presidents of the Council of Trent, he endeavoured (but in vain) to have *Justification* determined by *Faith alone*.

During his living at Viterbo, he carried not himself so cautiously, but that he was taxed for begetting a base child, which *Pasquil*¹ published in Latine and Italian Verses, affixed in the season of liberty on his lawless pillar.

This *Pasquil* is an Author eminent on many accounts. First, for his self-concealment, being *noscens omnia, & notus nemini*. Secondly, for his intelligence, who can display the deeds of midnight at high noon, as if he hid himself in the holes of their bed-staves, knowing who were Cardinals' Children better than they knew their Fathers. Thirdly, for his impartial boldness. He was made all of tongue and teeth, biting whate'er he touch'd, and it bled whate'er he bit; yea, as if a General Council and *Pasquil* were only above the Pope, he would not stick to tell where he trod his holy sandals *awry*. Fourthly, for his longevity, having lived (or rather lasted) in Rome some hundreds of years, whereby he appears no particular person, but a *successive Corporation of Satyrists*. Lastly, for his impunity, escaping the Inquisition; whereof some assign this reason, because hereby the Court of Rome comes to know her faults, or rather to know that their faults are known; which makes *Pasquil's* Converts (if not more honest) more wary in their behaviour.

This defamation made not such an impression on Pole's credit, but that, after the death of Paul the Third, he was at midnight, in the Conclave, chosen to succeed him. Pole refused it, because he would not have his choice a *deed of darkness*, appearing therein not perfectly *Italianated*, in not taking preferment when tendred; and the Cardinals beheld his refusal as a *deed of dulness*. Next day, expecting a re-election, he found *new morning new minds*; and, Pole being reprobated, Julius the Third, his professed enemy, was chosen in his place.

Yet afterwards he became *Alterius Orbis Papa*, when made Arch-bishop of Canterbury by Queen Mary. He was a person free from passion, whom none could anger out of his ordinary temper. His youthful Books were full of the Flowers of Rhetorick; whilst the withered stalks are only found in the Writings of his old Age, so dry their style, and dull their conceit. He died a few hours after Queen Mary, November the 17th, anno 1558.

PRELATES.

EDMUND STAFFORD was Brother to Ralph, first Earl of Stafford, and consequentially must be son to Edmund Baron Stafford². His Nativity is rationally with most probability placed in this County, wherein his Father (though *landed* every where) had his prime Seat, and largest Revenues.

He was by King Richard the Second preferred Bishop of Exeter; and under King Henry the Fourth, for a time, was Chancellor of England. I meet with an Author who doth make him Bishop first of *Rochester*, then of *Exeter*, and lastly of *Fork*³. But of the first and last *altum silentium* in Bishop Godwin, whom I rather believe. He was a Benefactor to Stapelton's-Inn in Oxford, on a three-fold account, viz.

¹ Antiquit. Britan. in Vita Poli, p. 348.

² Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Exeter.

³ Mr. Philpot, in his Catalogue of Lord Chancellors, p. 53.

- Of { 1 *Credit* ; first calling it *Exeter College*, whereby he put an obligation on the Bishop of that See, favourably to reflect thereon.
 2 *Profit* ; adding two *Fellowships* unto it, and setting Lands to maintain them.
 3 *Safety* ; which consisteth in good *Statutes*, which here he wisely altered and amended.

He sat in his See 24 years ; and, dying 1419, was buried under an Alabaster Tomb in his own Cathedral.

WILLIAM DUDLEY, son of John Dudley, the Eighth Baron Dudley, of Dudley-Castle in this County, was by his Parents designed for a Scholar, and bred in University College in Oxford, whence he was preferred to be Dean of Windsor, and afterwards was for six years Bishop of Durham¹. He died anno 1483 at London, and lies buried in Westminster on the South side of St. Nicholas Chappel.

EDMUND AUDLEY, Son to the Lord Audley of Heyley in this County, whose surname was *Touchet*. I am informed by my worthy Friend that skilful Antiquary Mr. Thomas Barlow of Oxford, that this Edmund in one and the same Instrument writeth himself both *Audley* and *Touchet*. He was bred in the University of Oxford ; and, in proceſſe of time, he built the *Quire* of Saint Maries therein anew on his own charge, adorning it *Organis Hydraulicis*, which, I think, imports no more than a *Musical Organ*.

He was preferred Bishop, first of Rochester, then of Hereford, and at last of Salisbury². He died at Ramsbury, August 23, 1624 ; and is buried in his own Cathedral, on the South side of the Altar in a Chappel of excellent Artifice of his own erection.

Not meeting with any Bishops born in this County *ſince the Reformation*, let us proceed.

LAWYERS.

Sir THOMAS LITTLETON, Knight. Reader, I have seriously and often perused his Life, as written by Sir Edward Coke ; yet, not being satisfied of the certainty of his Nativity, am resolved to divide his Character betwixt this County and Worcester-shire. He was son to Thomas Westcote, Esq. and Elizabeth Littleton his Wife ; whose mother being daughter and heir of Thomas Littleton, Esq. and bringing to her Husband a great Inheritance, indentured with him before marriage, that her Virgin-surname should be assumed and continued in his posterity³.

He was bred Student of the Laws in the Inward Temple ; and became afterwards Serjeant and Steward of the Court of the Marshalsea of the King's Houshold to Henry the Sixth. By King Edward the Fourth, in the sixth of his Reign, he was made one of the Judges of the Common Pleas ; and in the fifteenth of his Reign by him created Knight of the Bath.

He is said by our learned Antiquary⁴ to have deserved as well of our *Common*, as Justinian of the *Civil-Law* ; whose " Book of Tenures " (dedicated by him to Richard his second Son, who also studied the Laws) is counted oraculous in that kind, which since hath been commented on by the learned endeavours of Sir Edward Coke.

He married Joan one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Boerley, of Broms-craft Castle in Salop, by whom he had three sons, Founders of three fair Families still flourishing :

1. *William*,
Fixed at Frankley, in this
County, where his Posterity
is eminently extant.

2. *Richard*,
Whose Issue, by Alice daugh-
ter and heir of William Wins-
bury, remain at Pillerton-
Hall in Shropshire.

3. *Thomas*,
Who, by Anne, daughter
and heir of John Botreaux,
bath his lineage still continu-
ing in Worcester-shire.

¹ Godwin, in the Bishops of Durham.

² Lord Coke, in his Preface to Littleton's Tenures.

³ Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Sarum.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Staffordshire.

This Reverend Judge died the 23d of August, in the one and twentieth of King Edward the Fourth; and lieth buried under a very fair Monument in the Cathedral of Worcester.

EDMUND DUDLEY, Esq. was son to John Dudley, Esq. second son to John Sutton, first Baron of Dudley, as a learned Antiquary¹ hath beheld his Pedegree derived. But his descent is controverted by many, condemned by some, who have raised a report, that John, father to this Edmund, was but a *Carpenter*, born in Dudley Town (and therefore called *John Dudley*), who, travelling Southward to find work for his Trade, lived at Lewes in Sussex, where they will have this Edmund born, and for the pregnancy of his parts brought up by the Abbot of Lewes in Learning. But probably some who afterwards were *pinched* in their purses by this Edmund, did in revenge give him this *Bite* in his reputation, inventing this Tale to his disparagement. I must believe him of noble Extraction, because qualified to marry the daughter and heir of the Viscount Lisle, and that before this Edmund grew so great with King Henry the Seventh, as by the age of John his son (afterwards Duke of Northumberland) may probably be collected.

He was bred in the study of the Laws, wherein he profited so well, that he was made one of the *Puisné* Judges, and wrote an excellent Book compounded of Law and Policy (which hitherto I have not seen) intituled "The Tree of the Common-wealth²."

But what saith Columella? *Agricolam arbor ad fructum perducta delectat*. "A Husbandman is delighted with the Tree of his own planting when brought to bear fruit." Judge Dudley knew well how to turn a Land into the greatest profit of his *Prince*, which made him employed by King Henry the Seventh to put his Penal Statutes in execution; which he did, with severity, cruelty, and extortion; so that, with Sir Richard Empson, *viis & modis (vitiis & modis)* rather) they advanced a mighty Mass of Money to the King, and no mean one to themselves.

King Henry the Eighth coming to his Crown, could not pass in his progress for complaints of people in all places, against these two wicked Instruments, who, with the two "daughters of the Horse-leach³," were always crying, *give, give*; and therefore he resolved to discharge their protection, and to resign them to Justice, so that they were made a *peace-offering* to popular anger, 1510, and were executed at Tower-hill.

Sir THOMAS BROMLEY, Knight. Reader, I request thee that this *short note* may keep possession for his *name* and *memory*, until he may be fixed elsewhere with more assurance. He was, in the first of Queen Mary, October 8, made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, holding his place hardly a year; but, whether quitting his Office, or dying therein, is to me unknown⁴.

SOULDIER.

JOHN BROMLEY, Esq. branched from the Bromleys in Shrop-shire, but born and living in this County at Bromley, followed the fortunate Arms of King Henry the Fifth in France⁵. It happened that, in a battle near Corby, the French (according to their fashion, *furious at first*) fell so fiercely on the English, that they got away the King's *Standard of Guien*, to the great dismay of our Army. But Bromley's heart had no room for *fear* or *grief*; *anger* had so wholly possessed it: insomuch that valiantly he recovered the *captive Standard*, and by his exemplary prowess largely contributed to that day's victory. Hereupon Hugh Stafford Lord Bouchier conferred on him a yearly pension of forty pounds during his life⁶. Afterwards, in the sixth of King Henry the Fifth, anno 1418, he was not onely knighted by the King for his venturous activity, but also made Captain of Dampfront, and Great Constable of Bosseville le Ross in France: yea, and rewarded by the King with forty pounds in land a year to him and his heirs, the Patent whereof is extant in the Tower, and exemplified in my Author⁷. He appears to me no more than a *plain Knight*, or a *Knight*

¹ Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

² J. Bale, and J. Stow.

³ Proverbs xxx. 15.

⁴ Spelman's Glossary, verbo *Justiciarius*.

⁵ Holinshed, page 551.

⁶ Idem, ibidem.

⁷ Holinshed, p. 563.

Batchelour: But were it in the power of my Pen to create a *Banneret*, he should, for the *reason* premised, have that Honour affixed to his Memory, who, as we conjecture, died about the middle of the Reign of King Henry the Sixth.

JOHN DUDLEY, Duke of Northumberland (where born uncertain) was Son to Edward Dudley, Esq. (of whom before¹), and would willingly be reputed of this County; a Descendant from the Lord Dudley therein, whose memory we will gratifie so far as to believe it.

He lived long under King Henry the Eighth, who much favoured him; and the Servant much resembled his Master, in the equal contemperament of Virtue and Vices, so evenly matched, that it is hard to say which got the Mastery in either of them. This John was proper in person, comely in carriage, wise in advising, valiant in adventuring, and generally (till his last project) prosperous in success. But he was also notoriously wanton, intollerably ambitious, a constant dissembler, prodigiously profuse, so that he had sunk his Estate, had it not met with a seasonable support of *Abbey Land*, he being one of those who well warmed himself with the *chippys*, which fell from the *felling* of *Monasteries*.

King Henry the Eighth first knighted, then created him Viscount Lisle, Earle of Warwick², and Duke of Northumberland. And under Queen Mary he made himself almost King of England, though not in Title, in Power, by contriving the settling of the Crown on Queen Jane his Daughter-in-law, till successe failed him therein. And no wonder if that design missed the mark, which, besides many *rubbs* it met with *at hand*, was thrown against the general *bias* of *English* affection. For this his treasonable practice he was executed in the first of Queen Mary, much bemoaned by some martial men, whom he had formerly indured in his good service in the French and Scottish Wars. He left two Sons, who survived to great honour; Ambrose Earl of Warwick, heir to all that was good, and Robert Earl of Leicester, heir to all that was *great*, in their Father.

The BAGNOLS. Something must be premised of their name and extraction. The *Bagen-halts* (commonly called *Bagnols*) were formerly a Family of such remark in this County, that before the Reign of King Henry the Eighth there scarce passed an ancient piece of evidence which is not attested by one of that Name³. But (see the uncertainty of all humane things) it afterwards sunck down (to use my Author's language) into a *Plebeian Condition*⁴. But the sparks of their gentle Bloud (though covered for a time under a mean estate) have since blazed again with their own worth and valour, when Ralph and Nicholas, sons to John Bagnol of Newcastle in this County, were both knighted for their good service, the one in Mustle-borough fight, the other in Ireland. Yea, as if their courage had been hereditary, their sons Samuel and Henry were for their martial merit advanced to the same degree.

SEA-MEN.

WILLIAM MINORS. Reader, I remember how, in the *Case* of the *Ship-money*, the *Judges* delivered it for *Law*, that, *England* being an *Island*, the very *Middle-land Shires* therein are all to be accounted as *Maritime*. Sure I am, the *Genius* even of *Land-lock-Counties* acteth the *Natives* with a *Maritime* dexterity. The *English* generally may be resembled to *Ducklings*, which, though hatched under a Hen, yet naturally delight to dabble in the Water. I mean, though born and bred in *In-land* places (where neither their Infancy nor Childhood ever beheld *Ship* or *Boat*) yet have they a great *inclination* and *aptnesse* to Sea-service. And the present subject of our Pen is a pregnant proof thereof.

This William, son to Richard Minors, Gent. of Hallenbury-Hall, was born at Uttoxeter in this County; who afterwards coming to London, became so prosperous a *Mariner*, that he hath safely returned *eleven* times from the East-Indies: whereas, in the days of our Grand-fathers, such as came thence *twice* were beheld as *Rarities*; *thrice*, as *Wonders*; *four times*, as *Miracles*.

¹ In the *LAWYERS* of this County. p. 307.

² Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

³ Dr. Fuller afterwards *corrects* this passage. See p. 322. N.

⁴ Idem, in his description of the Town of Bagenhalt.

Much herein (under Divine Providence) is to be attributed to the *Make* of our English Ships, now built more advantageous for sailing than in former Ages. Besides, the oftner they go, the nearer they shape their course, Use being the mother of Perfectnesse.

Yet, whilst others wonder at his happyness in returning so often, I as much commend his moderation in going no oftner to the East-Indies. More men know how to *get enough*, than when they have *gotten enough*, which causeth their Covetousness to increase with their Wealth. Mr. Minors, having advanced a competent Estate, quitted the *Water*, to live on the *Land*; and now peaceably enjoyeth what he painfully hath gotten, and is living in or near Hartford at this present year 1660.

WRITERS.

JOHN STAFFORD, born in the Shire-Town of this County, was bred a Franciscan. No contemptible Philosopher and Divine; but considerable Historian, who wrote a Latin History of England's Affairs. Authors are at an absolute loss when he lived, and are fain by degrees to screw themselves into a general notice thereof.

He must be since the year 1226, when the Franciscans first fixed themselves in our Land.

He must be before John Ross, who flourished anno 1480, under Edward the Fourth, and maketh honourable mention of him.

Therefore with proportion and probability he is collected to have written about 1380.

WILLIAM de LICHFIELD, so termed from the place of his Nativity¹, applied himself to a study of Divinity, whereof he became Doctor, and afterwards Rector of All-hallows the Great, in Thames-street, London. He was generally beloved, for his great Learning and godly life. He wrote many books, both moral and divine, in Prose and Verse; one intituled "The Complaint of God unto sinful Men." There were found in his Study after his death *Three thousand four score and three Sermons* of his own writing². He died anno Domini 1447, being buried under a defaced Monument in the Quire of his own Church.

ROBERT WHITTINGTON, born at Lichfield³, was no mean Grammarian. Indeed, he might have been *greater*, if he would have been *less*; Pride prompting him to cope with his *Conquerors*, whom he mistook for his *Match*. The first of these was *Will. Lillie*, though there was as great difference betwixt these *two Grammarians* as betwixt a *Verb defective* and one *perfect* in all the *Requisites* thereof. The two other were *William Horman* and *Alderedge*, both eminent in the Latin Tongue: but some will carp at the *best*, who cannot mend the *worst line* in a Picture; the humour of our *Whittington*, who flourished 1530.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

HENRY STAFFORD, Baron of Stafford in this County, was Son unto Edward Duke of Buckingham, attainted and beheaded under King Henry the Eighth. This our Henry, though losing his *Top* and *Top-Gallant* (his *Earledom* and *Dukedome*) in the tempest of the King's displeasure, yet still he kept his *Keel*, his *Barony* of *Stafford*. The less he possessed of his Father's Lands, the more he enjoyed of himself. It was not *sullenesse* or *revenge*, but *free choice*, which made him betake himself to his studies, wherein he became eminent.

I place him confidently not a *Trans*, but *Cis-reformation-man*, for translating the Book of Dr. Fox Bishop of Hereford (a favourer of Luther) into English, "Of the Difference of the Power Ecclesiastical and Secular."

A Subject *profitable* in all, *seasonable* (not to say *necessary*) in our times: for, as the Water and Earth, making but one Globe, take their mutual advantages to enlarge themselves; so these two powers, united under one King in our Land, wait their opportunities to advance their respective Jurisdictions, the right stating whereof would conduce much to the pub-

¹ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, in appendice, p. 854.

² Stow's Survey of London, p. 251.

³ Bale, Cent. ix. numb. 43; and Pits, ætat. xvi. numb. 940.

lick Peace. This Lord died (I dare not say *the more the pity*) some moneths before the beginning of Queen Elizabeth, anno 1558¹.

SAMPSON ERDESWICKE, Esq. was born at Sandon near Stafford in this County, of a right worshipful and ancient extraction. He was a Gentleman accomplished with all noble qualities, Affability, Devotion, and Learning. 'Tis hard to say whether his Judgement or Industry was more in matters of Antiquity.

Bearing a tender respect to his native County, and desiring the honour thereof: he began a Description (intituled "A View of Stafford-shire;") anno Domini 1593, continuing the same till the day of his death. A short, clear, true, impartial work, taken out of ancient Evidences and Records, the copies whereof in Manuscripts are deservedly valued for great Rarities. This is he, who, when I often groped in the dark, yea feared to fall in matters concerning this County, took me by the hand (Oh! for the like Conductors in other Counties!) and hath led me safe by his direction. He was much delighted with the decency of God's House, which made him on his own cost to repaire and new glaze the Church of Sandon, wherein (to prevent neglect of Executors) he erected for himself a goodly Monument of Free-stone with his proportion cut out to the life, and now lieth therein interred. He died April the 11, 1603; and let his Elogie of Mr. Camden serve for his Epitaph, "*Venerandæ Antiquitatis fuit Cultor maximus*"².

THOMAS ALLEN was born in this County, deriving his original from Alanus de Buckenhole³, Lord of Buckenhole, in the Reign of King Edward the Second. He was bred in Gloucester-Hall in Oxford; a most excellent Mathematician, where he succeeded to the *skill* and *scandal* of Frier Bacon (taken at *both*, but given I beleve by *neither*); accounted a *Conjurer*. Indeed vulgar eyes, ignorant in Opticks, conceit that *raised* which is but *reflected*, fancy every shadow a spirit, every spirit a Devil. And when once the repute of a *Conjurer* is *raised* in vulgar esteem, it is not in the power of the greatest Innocence and Learning to *allay* it. He was much in favour with Robert Earl of Leicester; and his admirable writings of Mathematicks are latent with some private possessors, which envy the publick profit thereof. He died, a very aged man, towards the end of the Reign of King James.

WILLIAM and ROBERT BURTON, Brethren, and *eminent Authors* in their several kinds, were, as some say, born at Falde in this County. But *Leicester-shire*, pretending some probability to their Nativities, hath by the *Alphabetical advantage* prevented this *Shire*, and carried away their *Characters* therein⁴.

Besides these deceased WRITERS, Reader, I have *three in my eye*, who are (and long may they be) alive, as *different* as *eminent* in their liberal inclinations:

EDWARD LEIGH⁵, of *Rushwel-Hall*, Esq. whose "*Critica Sacra*," with many other worthy works, will make his judicious Industry known to posterity.

ELIAS ASHMOLE⁶, Esq. born in Litchfield, critically skilled in *Ancient Coins*, *Chymistry*, *Heraldry*, *Mathematicks*, what not?

JOHN LIGHTFOOT⁷, D. D. who, for his exact insight in *Hebrew* and *Rabbinical Learning*, hath deserved well of the Church of England.

But forgive me, Reader, I have forgot myself, and trespassed on my *Fundamental Rules*.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

WILLIAM GIFFORD. Though this ancient and worshipful Name be diffused in several Counties; I have satisfied myself in fixing him here, as an *Extract* of the Family of Chillington. He was a man of much Motion; and my Pen is resolved to follow him, as able to travel with more speed, less pain, and cost:

¹ Pits, anno 1558.

² Britannia, in this County.

³ Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

⁴ See, in Leicester-shire, "WRITERS since the Reformation."

⁵ Sir Edward Leigh (of whom see the "History of Leicestershire," vol. iv. p. 341) died in 1671. N.

⁶ The well-known Founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. He died May 26, 1692. N.

⁷ He died in 1675. N.

1. From his Father's house he went to, and lived four years in, Oxford.
2. Thence (with his School-master) he went over to Lovain, where he got *Lauream Doctoralem in Artibus*¹, was made *Master of Arts*.
3. Then, studying Divinity there under Bellarmin, was made Batchelour in that Profession.
4. Frighted hence with War, went to Paris.
5. Removed to Rheims, where he *eleven* years professed Divinity.
6. Doctorated at Pont-Muss in Lorain.
7. Highly prized by Henry Duke of Guise, and Cardinal Lewis his Brother, who gave him a Pension of two hundred Crowns a year.
8. After their death, he went to Rome, where he became Dean of St. Peter's in the Isle for ten years.
9. Returning to Rheims, he was made Rector of the University therein.
10. At fifty years of age, bidding farewell to the World, he became a Benedictine at De-laware in Lorain.

Thus far Pitseus (acquainting us that he was alive, 1611); on whose *Stock* give me leave to *graft* what followeth.

This Dr. Gifford was afterwards advanced Arch-bishop of Rheims by the favour of the Duke of Guise, who is shrewdly suspected to have quartered too heavily on the profit of that place.

However, our Gifford gained so much, as therewith to found not only a Covent for English Monks at St. Mallows in France, but also at Paris for those of the same profession. Remarkable Charity, that an Exile (who properly had no *home of his own*) should erect *Houses* for others.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

This County, I confess, is exceeded by her Neighbours in this particular; and I meet with few either ancient or eminent Benefactions therein. Yet, besides a fair School at Wolver-Hampton built by Sir Stephen Jennings, Lord Major of London, and another erected by Mr. Thomas Allen at Uteter, I am credibly informed, that

MARTEN NOEL, Esq. born in the County-Town of Stafford, bred Scrivener in London, hath fairly built and largely endowed an Hospital in Stafford aforesaid.

The *Crown-Mural* amongst the Romans was not given to every Souldier who scaled the Walls, but onely to him who *footed* them *first*: on which account a *Garland of Glory* is due to this Gentleman, whose Foundation (as I am certified) is the first [considerable] Fabrick of that kind in this County. It is to be hoped that, as "the zeal of Achaia provoked many²," so this good *Leader* will invite many *Followers* to succeed him, living in London this present 1660.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

[REM.] THOMAS TARLTON. My intelligence of the certainty of his birth-place coming too late (*confessed by the marginal mark*), I fix him here, who indeed was born at *Condover* in the neighbouring County of Shrop-shire, where still some of his Name and Relations remain. Here he was in the field, keeping his Father's Swine, when a Servant of Robert Earl of Leicester (passing this way to his Lord's lands in his Barony of Denbighe) was so highly pleased with his *happy unhappy* answers, that he brought him to Court, where he became the most famous *Jester* to Queen Elizabeth.

MANY condemn his (*vocation* I cannot term it, for it is a *coming* without a *calling*) *Employment* as unwarrantable. Such maintain, that it is better to be a *Fool of God's making*, born so into the World, or a *Fool of Man's making* jeered into it by *general Derision*, than a *Fool of one's own making*, by his voluntary affecting thereof. Such say also, he had better continued in his Trade of *Swine-keeping*, which (though more painful, and less profit-

¹ Pits, de illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 809.

² 2 Corinthians ix. 2.

able) his *conscience* changed to *loss*, for a *Jester's* place in the Court, who, of all men, have the *hardest account* to make for every *idle word* that they abundantly utter.

Others alledge in excuse of their *practises*, that Princes in all Ages were allowed their *ἀρσιόλογοι*, whose *virtue* consisted in speaking any thing *without control*: That *Jesters* often *heal* what *Flatterers* hurt, so that Princes by them arrive at the notice of their Errors, seeing *Jesters* carry about with them an *Act of Indemnity* for whatsoever they say or do: That Princes, over-burdened with *States-business*, must have their *Diversions*; and that those words are not censurable for *absolutely idle*, which lead to *lucful delight*.

Our Tarlton was master of his *Faculty*. When Queen Elizabeth was *serious* (I dare not say *sullen*) and out of *good humour*, he could *un-dumpish* her at his pleasure. Her highest *Favorites* would, in some cases, go to *Tarlton* before they would go to the *Queen*, and he was their *Usher* to prepare their advantagious access unto Her. In a word, *He told the Queen more of her faults* than most of her *Chaplains*, and *cured her Melancholy* better than all of her *Physicians*.

Much of his merriment lay in his very looks and actions, according to the Epitaph written upon him :

" *Hic situs est cujus poterat vox, actio, vultus,
Ex Heraclito reddere Democritum.*"

Indeed the self-same words, spoken by another, would hardly move a merry man to smile; which, uttered by him, would force a sad soul to laughter.

This is to be reported to his praise, that his *Jests* never were *prophane*, *scurrilous*, nor *satyrical*; neither trespassing on *Piety*, *Modesty*, or *Charity*, as in which *plurimum inerat salis, multum aceti, aliquid sinapis, nihil veneni*. His death may proportionably be assigned about the end of Queen Elizabeth.

JAMES SANDS, of Horborn¹, (nigh *Bremingham*, but) in this County, is most remarkable for his *Vivacity*, for he lived 140 and his wife 120 years. He out-lived five Leases of *twenty-one years* apiece, which were made unto him after his marriage. Thus is not the age of Man so *universally* contracted, but that Divine Providence sometimes draweth it out to an extraordinary length; as for other reasons, so to render the *longevity* of the primitive Patriarchs more credible. He died about the year 1625.

WALTER PARSONS, born in this County, was first Apprentice to a Smith, when he grew so tall in stature, that a hole was made for him in the ground, to stand therein up to the knees, so to make him adequate with his Fellow-work-men. He afterwards was Porter to King James; seeing as Gates generally are higher than the rest of the Building, so it was sightly that the Porter should be taller than other persons. He was proportionable in all parts, and had strength equal to height, valour to his strength, temper to his valour; so that he disdained to do an injury to any single person. He would make nothing to take two of the tallest *Yeomen* of the Guard (like the *Gizard* and *Liver*) under his Arms at once, and order them as he pleased.

Yet were his Parents (for ought I do understand to the contrary) but of an ordinary stature, whereat none will wonder who have read what St. Augustine reports of a Woman which came to Rome (a little before the sacking thereof by the Goths) of so Giantlike a height, that she was far above all who saw her, though infinite *Troopes* came to behold the spectacle². And yet he addeth *Et hoc erat maxime admirationis, quod ambo parentes ejus, &c.* This made men most admire that both her parents were but of ordinary stature.

This Parsons is produced for proof that all ages afford some of extraordinary height, and that there is no general decay of Mankind in their *Dimensions*; which if there were, we had ere this time shrunk to be lower than *Pigmyes*, not to instance in a lesse proportion. This Parsons died anno Domini 162..

¹ Doctor Haewill in his Apology, p. 283.

² De Civitate Dei, lib. xv. cap. 23.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. William Taylor -	John Taylor -	Ecclestone -	Grocer -	1468.
2. Stephen Jennings	Will. Jennings -	Wolverhampton	Merchant-Tailor	1508.
3. Richard Pipe -	Richard Pipe -	Wolverhampton	Draper -	1578.
4. James Harvey -	Will. Harvey -	Cottwalton -	Iron-monger -	1581.
5. Stephen Slany -	John Slany -	Mitton -	Skinner -	1595.
6. William Rider -	Thomas Rider -	Muclestone -	Haberdasher -	1600.
7. Hugh Hamersley	Hugh Hamersley -	Stafford -	Haberdasher -	1627.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

William Bishop of Coventrie and Lichfield,
 Humphry Earl of Stafford,
 Hugh Ardeswyk,
 Thomas Arblastier. } Knights for the Shire, } Commissioners to take the Oathes.

Johannis Sutton, chiv.	Jacobi Leveson, arm.	Radulphi Frebody, arm.
Johannis Bagot, chiv.	Rogeri Wirley, armig.	Will. Bradshaw, arm.
Rogeri Aston, chival.	Cornelii Wirly, armig.	Joh. Bonghay, gen.
Johannis Gruffith, chiv.	Johannis Whatecroft, ar.	Joh. Burton, gen.
Johannis Gresley, chiv.	Gerardi de Ringeley, ar.	Roberti Stokes, armig.
Thomæ Stanley, arm.	Richardi Pety, armig.	Joh. Cumberford, armig.
Radulphi Egerton, ar.	Willielmi Hexstall, ar.	Nicolai Thiknes, armig.
Radulphi Basset, arm.	Edwardi Doyle, arm.	Ægidii Swinerton, arm.
Roberti Harecourt, ar.	Richardi Selman, arm.	Thomæ Wolaston, gen.
Philippi Chetwynd, ar.	Davidis Cawardyn, arm.	Hugonis Holyns, gen.
Richardi Bagot, arm.	Thome Swynfen, arm.	Thomæ Lokewood, gen.
Roberti Whitgrave, ar.	Richardi Rugeley, ar.	Thomæ Stafford, gen.
Thomæ Barbour, arm.	Johannis Broghton, arm.	Nicolai Norman, gen.
Willielmi Grevel, arm.	Johannis Atwell, arm.	Richardi Snede, gen.
Thomæ Detheck, arm.	Thomæ Cotton, armig.	Willielmi Orme, gen.
Thomæ Goyme, armig.	Johannis Cotton, arm.	Hugonis Greneway, gen.
Johannis Miners, ar.	Aymeri Cotton, armig.	Humfridi Clerkeson.
Tho. Oker, arm. <i>senioris</i> .	Thomæ Wolseley, ar.	Rogeri Bealchier.
Tho. Oker, arm. <i>junioris</i> .	Johannis Colwich, ar.	Willielmi Sondbache.
Johannis Minere, arm.	Roberti Swinerton, ar.	Johannis Bernere.
Richardi Peshale, arm.	Rogeri Swineshede, ar.	Richardi Vicarus.
Hugonis Wrotesley, arm.	Th. Whittington, ar.	Johannis Wylot.
Richardi Harecourt, ar.	Joh. More, armig.	Thomæ Bowyer.
Sampsonis Ardiswick, ar.	Thome More, arm.	Johannis Rugegeley.
Johannis Winesbury, ar.	Joh. Askeby, arm.	Petri Goldsone.
Thomæ Swinerton, arm.	Joh. Mollesley, arm.	Nicholai Flaxale.
Willielmi Newport, arm.	Joh. Horewold, ar.	Thomæ Brette.
Johannis Hampton, arm.	Will. Saltford, ar.	Thomæ Neweno.
Humphry Low, armig.	Wil. Leventhorp, ar.	Richardi Banastre.
Richardi Lone, armig.	Will. Corbyn, gen.	Willielmi Fouke.
Willielmi Lee, armig.	Joh. Corbyn, gen.	Rogeri Milnes.
Willielmi Everdon, ar.	Thomæ Walton, ar.	Richardi Bisheton.
Willielmi Leveson, arm.	Reg. Bro de Oake, ar.	Roberti Onowyne.
Nicolai Warings, arm.	Johannis Sheldon, ar.	Roberti Berdusmore.

Humfridi Walker, of Kestren.
 Willielmi Bowdel, of the Me

Willielmi Sherred.
 Willielmi Broke.
 Henrici Monyfold.
 Stephani Bagonnal.

Thomæ Glyfe.
 Hugonis Bertam.

SHERIFFS.

Anno HENR. II.

- 1 Milo de Gloucester.
- 2 Robertus de Stafford, for five years together.
- 7 Alex. Clericus, for six years together.
- 13 Hen. Stratton, for eighteen years.
- 31 Thomas Noel, for three years.

Anno RICHARD. I.

- 1 Thomas Noel.
- 2 Tho. de Cressewel.
- 3 Hugo Coventriensis Epis. & Robertus filius Wal-leram.
- 4 Hugo Coventr. Episcopus & Rober. de Humant, frater ejus.
- 5 Hugo Episcop. Coventr. & Richardus Maresse.
- 6 Hugo Bardulfe.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Hugo de Caucombe, for three years together.

Anno JOH. REG.

- 1 Galfr. filius Petri & Tho. de Erdington, for five years together.
- 6 Tho. Erdington, & Robertus de alta Ripa.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Tho. de Erdington, for nine years together.

Anno HENR. III.

- 1 Ranul. Com. Cestr. & Hen. de Aldicheleia, for four years together.
- 5 Ranul. Comes Cest. & Phil. de Kinton, for three years together.
- 8 Ranul. Com. Cestr.
- 9 Joh. Bonet, for three years together.
- 12 Hen. de Aldich & Rober. de Leia.
- 13 Hen. de Aldich & Will.

- de Bromley, for four years together.
- 17 Robertus de Haga, for four years together.
- 21 Joh. Estraneus, & Robertus de Acton.
- 22 Joh. Estraneus, for ten years together.
- 32 Thomas Corbet.
- 33 Idem.
- 34 Rober. Grendon, for six years together.
- 40 Hugo de Acovere.
- 41 Hugo de Acovere.
- 42 Will. Bagod, for three years together.
- 45 Will. de Covereswel, & Jac. de Aldahell.
- 46 Jaco. de Aldahell, for six years together.

Anno EDWARD. I.

- 1 Radul. de Mortuo Mari, for three years together.
- 4 Bogo de Knovil, for three years together.
- 7 Rogerus Springhuse, for seven years together.
- 14 Rogerus Springhuse, & Lionine Ramesley, for three years together.
- 17 Robertus Corbet.
- 18 Will. Tictely, for six years together.
- 24 Radul. de Schirle, for three years together.
- 27 Thomas Corbet.
- 28 Idem.
- 29 Richardus de Harleigh.
- 30 Idem.
- 31 Walter de Beysin.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Johannes de Acton.
- 34 Johannes de Dene.
- 35 Idem.

Anno EDWARD. II.

- 1 Rogerus Trumwinne.

- 2 Johannes Extraneus.
- 3 Hugo de Crofts.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Hugo de Andeele, for three years together.
- 8 Will. de Mere.
- 9 Rogerus de Cheyne.
- 10 Rogerus Trumwinne.
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Robertus de Grendon, for three years together.
- 15 Johannes de Swinerton.
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Henricus de Bishburn, for three years together.

Anno EDWARD. III.

- 1 Johannes de Hinkle & Henricus de Bishburn.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Johannes de Hinkle.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Henricus de Bishburn.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Richardus de Peshal.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Johannes de Hinkle.
- 10 Simon de Ruggeley.
- 11 Richardus de Peshal, & Simon de Ruggeley, for four years together.
- 15 Adam de Peshal.
- 16 Thomas de Swinerton.
- 17 Idem.
- 18 Johannes de Aston.
- 19 Henr. Com. Derby, for seventeen years together.
- 36 Johannes de Swinerton.
- 37 Robertus de Grendon.
- 38 Johannes de Perton.
- 39 Philippus de Lutteley, for four years together.
- 43 Henricus Pius.
- 44 Johannes de Perton.
- 45 Idem.
- 46 Johannes de Gresley.
- 47 Nicholaus de Stafford.
- 48 Johannes

48 Johannes de Verdon.

50 Nicholaus de Stafford.

52 Walterus de Hopton.

49 Johannes Bassey.

51 Petrus de Careswel.

53 Williel. de Canereswel.

HENRY III.

1. *Ramul. Com. Cestr. & Henr. de Aldicheleia*]

This *Henricus* of *Aldicheleia* was the first Lord Audley in this County, and Founder of that noble Family so long famous for martial achievements. I meet with a Record extant in the Tower, *too long to transcribe*, wherein King Henry the Third confirmed unto him not onely many Lands of his own Donation, but what other persons of quality in this County had bestowed on him¹.

1 Nich. de Verdun	} gave him }	Aldithlege.
2 Hugh de Lacy		Coulton.
3 Eutropius Hastang		Cold Norton.
4 Will. de Betleigh		Betleigh.
5 Harvey de Stafford		Heleigh.
6 Egidius Erdington		Shagbourn.
7 Herbert Rusbin		Stanweare.
8 Eugenulphus Greasley		Tunstal, Chaderley.
9 Alice his Wife		Chell, Normancot.
10 Margaret Strange		Nerle, Brudnap.
11 Alice Hartoate		Weston.
12 Joan Noel		Weston.
13 Peter Morton		Hauksley, Bagley, and Morton.

All or most of these were great Mannors *cum pertinentiis*. What *man* of *men* was this Henry, that so many of both Sexes should center in their bounty upon him? was it for *fear*, or *love*, or a mixture of both? But I have no calling to inquire into the cause thereof; and if they were pleased to give, none will blame him for receiving them.

Heleigh, the fifth Mannor here mentioned, was afterwards the prime Seat of the Lord Audley, who also had great Lands in Devon-shire, where formerly we have spoken of him. Their Heir-Males failing about the reign of King Henry the Sixth, Joan one of their heirs was married to Sir John Tutchet, whose son Sir John assumed the Title of Baron Audley, and was Ancestor to the present Lord Audley Earl of Castle-haven² in Ireland.

EDWARD III.

18. JOHN de ASTON.]

I have not met with a more noble Family, measuring on the Level of flat and un-advantaged Antiquity. They have ever borne a good respect to the Church and Learned Men, and not without just reason, seeing Roger de Molend Bishop of Litchfield in the reign of King Henry the Third gave Haywood in this County *Rogero de Aston*³ *Valecto suo*, to "Roger de Aston his servant." This Roger was son to Ralph Aston, and father unto Sir John Aston, whose succession is thus ordered:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Sir John Aston, aforenamed. | 6. Sir John Aston, his son, Knight Banneret. |
| 2. Sir Thomas Aston, his son. | 7. Sir Edward Aston, his son. |
| 3. Sir Roger Aston, his son. | 8. Sir Walter Aston, his son. |
| 4. Sir Robert Aston, his son. | 9. Sir Edward Aston, his son. |
| 5. John Aston, his son, Esquire. | 10. Sir Walter Aston, his son. |

This last Sir Walter was employed by King James Ambassador unto Spain. He married Gertrude sole daughter of Sir Thomas Sadler of Standon in Hartfordshire.

¹ Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.² This title became extinct in 1777.³ Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

Nor must it be forgotten, that that pious Poet Master Michael Drayton¹, confesseth, that his *Muse* oft found *safe* and *sweet* retreat at Tixhall, the habitation of this *Family*; and thus windeth up his well-wishing for them;

“ Whose bounty still my Muse so freely shall confesse,
That when she lacketh words, then signs shall it expresse.”

SHERIFFS.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i> RICH. III.		
1 Brian. Cornwall -	SHROPSHIRE -	Arg. a lion rampant G. armed Az. in a border
2 Will. Calleson.		[S. bezantée.
3 Joh. de Verdon -	- - - - -	O. a fret G.
4 Rog. de Wirley -	Hampshed -	Ar. a chev. ingrail. 'twixt three bugle-horns S.
5 Will. Walshall -	- - - - -	Arg. a fox passant S.
6 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Humf. de Stafford -	- - - - -	O. a chevron G. a quarter Erm.
8 Will. de Walshal -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Rog. Manneyson		
10 Adomar de Lichfeld.		
11 Will. Chetwin -	Ingestree -	Az. a chevron betwixt three mullets O.
12 Humf. de Stafford -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Will. Walshall -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Joh. Delves -	Apedale -	Ar. a chev. G. fretty O. betwixt three delfs S.
15 Joh. Swinerton -	- - - - -	Arg. a cross formée flurt, S.
16 Will. de Sharshall.		
17 Adam. de Lichfield.		
18 Rob. Frances -	- - - - -	Arg. a chev. betwixt three spread eagles G.
19 Rob. Mannesin.		
20 Will. Walshall -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> HENR. IV.		
1 Will. Sharshall, mil.		
2 Rob. Mannesin, mil.		
& Will. Newport, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a chev. G 'twixt three leopards heads S.
3 Rob. Frances -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Humf. Stafford -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Will. Newport -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Will. Walshal -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Will. Newport, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Rob. Frances, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Tho. Aston, mil.	Haywood -	Arg. a fesse, and three lozenges in chief S.
11 Joh. Delves -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Tho. Giffard -	Chillington -	Az. three stirrups leathered O.
<i>Anno</i> HENRY V.		
1 Joh. Basset, mil.	Drayton -	O. three piles G. a canton Erm.
2 Rob. Babthorpe.		
3 Joh. Delves -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Rich. Vernon -	- - - - -	Arg. fretée S. a canton G.
5 Joh. Meverel -	Throwley -	Arg. a griffin segreant S.

¹ In his Polyolbion, the 12th Song.

6 Will. Trussel - - - - - O. a cross formée fleury G.

7 Humf. Haighton.

8 Joh. Delves - - - *ut prius.*

9 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*

Anno HEN. VI.

1 Tho. Gresley, mil. - - - - - Varry, Erm. and G.

2 Hug. Erdeswick, ar. Sandon - - - O. on a chev. G. five bezants.

3 Ni. Montgomery, m. - - - - - O. an eagle displayed Az.

4 Johan. Bagot, mil. - Blithfield - - Arg. a chev. G. betwixt three martlets S.

5 Roger Eston.

6 Ric. Vernon, mil. - *ut prius.*

7 Phil. Chetwin - - *ut prius.*

8 Tho. Griffith - - - - - G. a chev. betwixt three helmets Arg.

9 Ni. Montgomery, m. *ut prius.*

10 Rog. Aston, mil. *ut prius.*

11 Radul. Egerton - - - - - Arg. a lion rampant G. 'tween three pheons S.

12 Thom. Stanley - - - - - Ar. on a bend Az. three stags-heads O.

13 Rob. Strelley, mil. - NOTTINGHAM - Paly of six, Arg. and Az.

14 Rich. Peshale - - Horsley - - Arg. a cross formée floyre, S. on a canton G.

15 Phil. Chetwin, mil. - *ut prius.* [a wolf's head erased of the first.

16 Radul. Basset - - *ut prius.*

17 Thomas Stanley - *ut prius.*

18 Thomas Gresley - *ut prius.*

19 Humf. Lowe.

20 Radulphus Aucher.

21 Willielmus Mitton - - - - - Per pale Az. and G. an eagle with two heads

22 Nic. Mountgomery - *ut prius.* [displayed O.

23 Thomas Blount - - - - - Barry nebule of six O. and S.

24 Joh. Griffith, mil. - *ut prius.*

25 Humf. Blount - - *ut prius.*

26 Tho. Ferrers, arm. - Tainworth - - Varry, O. and G.

27 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*

28 Humf. Swinerton - *ut prius.*

29 Joh. Stanley, arm. - *ut prius.*

30 [AMP.] Tho. Astley Patshall.

31 Robertus Aston - *ut prius.*

32 Rich. Bagot, arm. - *ut prius.*

33 Th. Cotton, ar. *sive* } - - - - - Let the name first be agreed on.

Lotton - - - }

34 Joh. Delves, armig. *ut prius.*

35 Joh. Coles, arm. - - - - - Quarterly, Erm. and Paly of six, O. and G.

36 Will. Mitton, arm. - *ut prius.*

37 Hug. Egerton, arm. *ut prius.*

38 Joh. Stanley, mil. - *ut prius.*

Anno EDW. IV.

1 Walt. Wrotesley - Wrotesley - - - O. three piles S. a canton Erm.

2 Joh. Harecourt, ar. - - - - - O. two bars G.

3 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*

4 Humf. Peshal - - *ut prius.*

5 Joh. Stanley, mil. - *ut prius.*

6 Tho. Basset, arm. - *ut prius.*

7 Joh. Harecourt, ar. - *ut prius.*

8 Johan. Aston, arm. - - - - - { G. two lions passant Arg. betwixt nine
croslets O.

9 Joh.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
9	Joh. Stanley, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Ran. Brereton, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. two barrs S.
11	Hen. Beaumont, mi.	- - - - -	Az. semée de flowers de lis, a lion rampant O.
12	Walt. Griffith, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Will. Basset - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Geo. Stanley - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Joh. Stanley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Joh. Ashton - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Hug. Egerton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Rich. Bagot - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Nic. Mountgomery -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Joh. Aston - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Will. Basset, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Humf. Stanley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> RICHARD. III.			
1	Ni. Montgomery, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Th. Worlseley, mil.		
3	Marm. Constable, m. & Hum. Stafford, m.	YORKSHIRE - -	Quarterly, G. and Vaire, a bend O. <i>ut prius.</i>
<i>Anno</i> HEN. VII.			
1	Humf. Stanley - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	[AMP.] H. Willoughby.		
3	Will Harper - - -	- - - - -	Arg. a lion rampant in a bordure engrailed S.
4	Hug. Peshal - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Th. Gresley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Ranul. Oker.	Quare, if not the same with Okeover?	
7	Roger. Draycot, ar.	- - - - -	O. fretty G.; on a canton Ar. a cross patée [Az.
8	Ric. Wrotesley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Humf. Stanley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Ric. Harecourt, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Joh. Mitton, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Joh. Draycot, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Tho. Gresley, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Will. Harper, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Joh. Ferrers, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Johan. Aston, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Ric. Wrotesley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Will. Harper, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Joh. Draycot, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Will. Smith, arm.		
21	<i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Ludovic. Bagot, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Joh. Mitton, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Joh. Aston, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> HENR. VIII.			
1	Joh. Giffard, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Th. Nevil, arm.	- -	Chenston-Park - G. on a saltire Arg. an annulet S.
3	Joh. Egerton, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Joh. Mitton, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Joh. Aston, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Will. Chetwin, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Th. Nevil, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Ric. Wrotesley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
9 Joh. Giffard, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Rad. Egerton, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Edward Grey, mil.	- - - - -	Barry of six Arg. and Az. three torteauxes; in chief a label of three points of the first.
12 Lodo. Bagot, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Joh. Giffard, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Will. Smith, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Ed. Littleton, mil.	- Pletonhall	- Arg. a chevron between three escallops- [shells S.
16 Edward Grey, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Joh. Giffard, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Joh. Blount, ar.	- - - - -	Barry nebulé of six O. and S.
19 Joh. Vernon, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Edw. Ashton, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a fess; and three lozenges in chief S.
21 Th. Giffard, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Joh. Giffard, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Wil. Wrotesley, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Joh. Vernon, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
25 Phi. Draycot, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Edw. Ashton, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
27 Will. Chetwin, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Joh. Dudley, mil.	- - - - -	O. a lion rampant, tail forked Vert.
29 Geo. Gresley, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Joh. Vernon, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Edw. Littleton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Edw. Ashton, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Joh. Giffard, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Will. Basset, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Th. Fitzherbert, ar.	- - - - -	Arg.; a chief varyy O. and G. a bend in- [grailed S.
36 Geo. Gresley, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Joh. Harecourt, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Jac. Leveson, & Walt. Wrotesley, ar.	- - - - - <i>ut prius.</i>	Quarterly G. and Az. three sinister hands [couped Arg.

Anno EDW. VI.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 Fran. Meverel, ar. | - <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 2 Joh. Fleetwood, ar. | - Cakewish | - { Partée per pale nebulé Az. and O. six mart-
lets in pale counterchanged. |
| 3 Will. Snead, mil. | - Bradwel | - Arg. a sithe and flower de luce in the middle
[of the shield S. |
| 4 Ed. Littleton, ar. | - <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 5 Will. Basset, mil. | - <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 6 Geo. Blount, mil. | - <i>ut prius.</i> | |

Anno PHIL. REG. & MAR. REG.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Th. Giffard, mil. | - <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 1,2 T. Fitzherbert, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2,3 Pe. Draycot, mil. | - <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3,4 Edw. Ashton, mil. | - <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4,5 Jo. Harecourt, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5,6 Will. Snead, mil. | - <i>ut prius.</i> |

Anno ELIZ. REG.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 Hum. Wells, ar. | |
| 2 Rad. Bagnol, mil. | - - - - - Erm. two barrs O. over all a lion rampant Az. |
| 3 Joh. Leveston, ar. | - <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 Will. Gresley, ar. | - <i>ut prius.</i> |

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
5	Ed. Littleton, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Rad. Oker, arm.		
7	Jo. Wrotesley, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Sim. Harecourt, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Jo. Skrimshire, ar.	- - - - -	G. a lion rampant O. within a border Varry.
10	Jo. Fleetwood, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Ric. Bagot, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Walt. Ashton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Th. Trentham, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. three griffins' heads S. langued G.
14	Geor. Blount, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Joh. Giffard, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Th. Horwood, ar.	- Compton - - -	{ Arg. a chevron, betwixt three bucks' heads caboshed S.
17	Rad. Adderley, ar.	- Blackhaugh - - -	Arg. on a chevron S. three mullets of the [first.
18	Rad. Snead, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Ric. Bagot, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Jo. Chetwyn, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Th. Trentham, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Walt. Ashton, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Edw. Littleton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Johannes Grey, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
25	Th. Gresley, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
26	Edw. Leigh, arm.	- - - - -	{ G. a cross ingrailed Arg. in the first quarter a lozenge.
27	Rad. Okever, ar.	- - - - -	Erm. on a chief G. three bezants.
28	Walt. Leveson, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Will. Basset, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Joh. Bows, mil.	- Elford - - -	Erm. three bowes S.
31	Rob. Stanford, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. three barrs Az.; on a canton G. a hand [holding a broken fauchion O.
32	Edw. Eston, mil.		
33	Th. Leveson, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Fr. Trentham, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Ed. Littleton, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Hen. Griffith, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Rad. Sneade, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Th. Horwood, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
39	Will. Crompton, ar.	- Stone - - -	Arg.; on a chief Vert, three pheons O.
40	Walt. Wrotesley, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
41	Walt. Bagot, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
42	Will. Chetwyn, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
43	Will. Skevington, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. three bulls' heads erased S.
44	Edw. Leigh, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
45	Walt. Bagot, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno JACOB. REX.

- 1 Walt. Bagot, ar. - *ut prius.*
- & Edw. Leigh - *ut prius.*
- 2 Will. Horwood, mil. *ut prius.*
- 3 Gilb. Wakering, m.
- 4 Ed. Brabazon, mil. - - - - - G. on a bend Arg. three martlets of the first.
- 5 Walt. Chetwyn, m. - *ut prius.*
- 6 Ja. Skrimshire, ar. - *ut prius.*

Name.	Place.	Armes.
7 Walter. Hevening- ham, ar. - -	} Aston - - - -	Quarterly, O. and G. a border S. with scal- [lop-shells Arg.
8 Simon Weston, m.		
9 Fr. Trentham, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Th. Meverel, ar. -	- - - - -	Arg. a griffin segreant S.
11 Th. Littleton, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Ric. Fleetwood, bar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Joh. Peshal, mil. & barr. - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Joh. Offley, mil. -	- - - - -	Arg. on a cross Az. formée flure a lion pas- sant O. between four Cornish choughs S.
15 Hug. Wrotesley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Th. Skrimshire, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Hen. Leigh, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Ed. Winsor, ar.		
19 Rad. Snede, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Will. Cumberford, a.		
21 Will. Skeffington, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Ed. Stanford, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno CAR. REX.

1 Th. Parkes, ar.		
2 Herveus Bagot, bar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Will. Bowyer, mil. -	Knipersley - -	Arg. a lion rampant betwixt three cross [croslets fitchée G.
4 Joh. Bowes, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Joh. Cotes, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Will. Wollaston, ar.	- - - - -	S. three pierced mullets Arg.
7 Th. Broughton, ar. -	Langdon - - -	Arg. two bars G.; on a canton of the second [a cross of the first.
8 Th. Horwood, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Hen. Griffith, bar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Humf. Wyrley, ar. -	Hampsted - -	Arg. three bugle-horns S. stringed Vert.
11 Ric. Pyot, & Humf. Wyrley, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Ed. Littleton, bar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Joh. Skevington, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Joh. Skrimshire, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Joh. Bellot, ar.		
16 Joh. Agard, ar.		
17 Ed. Mosely, bar. -	- - - - -	S. on a chevron betwixt three mullets Arg. [as many mullets G.
18		
19 Simon Rudgeley -	- - - - -	Arg. on a chevron S. three mullets of the first.
20		
21		
22 Th. Kynnersley, ar. -	- - - - -	Az. semée de crosses croslet, a lion rampant [Arg.

RICHARD II.

1. BRIAN CORNWAL.]

He was also this year Sheriff of Shrop-shire; so that the two adjacent Counties were under his inspection.

4. ROGER de WIRLEY.]

When I observe how this Gentleman is fixed in his Generation, I cannot satisfie myself whether he lived nearer unto his Ancestor Robert de parvá Wirley, who flourished in this County under King Henry the Second (if not before); or whether he approached nearer

unto his *Descendent*, Sir John Wirley, that learned Knight, now living at Hampsteade. In my arithmetick, he is equally distanced from them both.

HENRY VI.

12. THOMAS STANLEY.]

His true name was *Audley*: for, after that Adam, youngest Brother to James Lord Audley, had married the daughter and heir of Henry de Stanley, William their Son assumed the sir-name of *Stanley*, and transmitted it to his posterity¹.

As for this Thomas Stanley, till I be clearly convinced to the contrary, he shall pass with me for the same person whom King Henry the Sixth made Lord Stanley, Knight of the Garter, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Lord Chamberlain of his Household: and Father unto Thomas Stanley, whom King Henry the Seventh created the first Earle of Derby.

34. JOHN DELVES, Esq.]

He is the last of that ancient Family appearing in this Catalogue, who were fixed in this County in the Reign of King Edward the Third. This Sir John Delves (for he was afterwards knighted) left one Daughter and sole Heir, called Helene, married unto Sir Robert Sheffield, Knight, and Recorder of London, Ancestour unto the present Earle of Moulgrave².

EDWARD IV.

1. WALTER WROTESLEY.]

He was lineally descended from Sir Hugh Wrotesley³, one of the first Founders of the most noble Order of the Garter.

HENRY VIII.

28. JOHN DUDLEY.]

I had thought his Ambition had been too *high* to come under the *Roof* of such an *Office*, and discharge the place of a *Sheriff*. But know, that as yet Sir *John Dudley* was but *Sir John Dudley*, a plain but *powerful Knight*, who not long afterwards, viz. the 38th of King Henry the Eighth, was created Viscount Lisle; and then Earle of Warwick, in the first of King Edward the Sixth⁴; and in the fifth of the said King, Duke of Northumberland. However, now he waited at Assizes on the *Itinerant Judges*, who afterwards made all the *Judges* of the Land (Justice Hales alone excepted) attend on him, and *dance* after the *Pipe* of his *pleasure*, when the *Instrument* was drawn up (*Testament* I can hardly term it) whereby the *two Sisters* of King Edward the Sixth were dis-inherited.

KING CHARLES.

3. WILLIAM BOWYER, Knight.]

Thomas Bowyer, his Ancestor, from whom he is lineally descended, did, in the Reign of King Richard the Second, marry Katharine, Daughter and Heir of Robert Knipersley, of Knipersley in this County, with whom he had a fair Inheritance⁵. The Bowyers of Sussex (invited thither some 200 years since by an Earle of Northumberland) are a younger Branch from these in Stafford-shire.

BATTLES.

At Hopton Heath, in this County, in March 1643, a fierce Fight happened betwixt the King's and Parliament's Forces, on a ground full of *Cony-boroughs*, therefore affording ill

¹ Camden's Remains, p. 142.

² Camden's Britannia, in this County.

³ Reader, by this be pleased to rectifie what before [not so exactly] was written of his Honour, in his *Character* under the title of *SOULDIER*. F.

⁴ Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

⁵ Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

footing for the Horse. But an *equal disadvantage* on *both sides* is no *disadvantage* on either. The *Royalists* may be said to have got the *Day*, and lost the *Sun* which made it; I mean the truly loyal and valiant Spencer Earl of Northampton,² though still surviving, as in his grateful memory, so in his *noble* and *numerous Issue*, no less deservedly honoured by others then mutually loving amongst themselves.

THE FAREWELL.

To take our *Vale* of Stafford-shire. I wish that the Pit-coal (wherewith it aboundeth) may seasonably and safely be burnt in their Chimnies, and not have their burning antedated, before they be digg'd out the Bowels of the Earth. The rather, because I have read, how in the year 1622 there was found a Coal-mine actually on fire, between Willingsworth and Weddesbury in this County¹. I find not by what casualty this *English Ætna* was kindled, nor how long it did continue. And although such combustions be not so terrible here as in the South of Italy, where the sulphureous matter more inrageth the fury of the fire, yet it could not but cause much fright and fear to the people thereabouts.

* * * COLLECTIONS for a Topographical History of Staffordshire were made in 1603, by Sampson Erdeswicke, Esq. whom Camden calls *venerabilis Antiquitatis cultor maximus*; and which Dr. Fuller, it will be seen, has frequently cited. These Collections remained unpublished till 1717, when a part only of them appeared in a thin octavo volume; re-printed more completely in 1723. The "Natural History" of the County had in the mean time been published by Dr. Plott in 1686. Several Collections were made for a more copious Topographical History, by Mr. Chetwynd, Dr. Wilkes, Mr. Fielde, and others; all which, by extraordinary good fortune, came into the hands of the late Rev. Stebbing Shaw; who, with every necessary requisite for the undertaking, very zealously set about the laborious task. He had a peculiar taste for Antiquities; he possessed a good stock of learning; easily decyphered old records; was a tolerable draftsman; resided almost on the spot; had a sufficient share of leisure; and was warmly patronised by the Nobility and Gentry of the County. With these eminent qualifications, one large volume, and the half of another, were speedily published, very much to the credit of Mr. Shaw, and the satisfaction of the publick—when a fatal disorder, attended with the loss of intellect, deprived his friends of a valuable life, and put a stop to a work which had the fairest prospect of being ably, and in no long time, completed. Most of the Plates for the remaining parts are actually engraved; and it is still hoped that some Successor will be found, competent to the arduous undertaking.—Of Lichfield there is more than one separate History; and Eccleshall Castle has been described by Dr. Pegge. For other particulars of this County we may refer to the "Magna Britannia," and Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden. N.

² Burton, in his Description of Leicestershire, p. 218.

S U F F O L K.

SUFFOLK hath Norfolk on the North, divided with the Rivers of Little Ouse and Waveny, Cambridge-shire on the West, the German Ocean on the East, and Essex parted with the River Stoure on the South thereof. From East to West it stretcheth forty-five miles, though the general breadth be but twenty, saving by the Sea-side, where it runneth out more by the advantage of a *corner*. The *Air* thereof generally is *sweet*, and by the best Physicians¹ esteemed the best in England, often prescribing the *receipt* thereof to the *consumptionish Patients*. I say *generally sweet*, there being a small parcel nigh the Sea-side not so excellent, which may seem left there by *Nature*, on purpose to advance the purity of the rest.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

CHEESE².

Most excellent are made herein, whereof the finest are very thin, as intended not for *food*, but *digestion*. I remember, when living in *Cambridge*, the Cheese of this County was preferred as the best. If any say that *Scholars'* palates are incompetent *Judges*, whose hungry appetites make *coarse Diet* seem *delicates* unto them, let them know, that *Pantaleon*, the learned Dutch Physician³, counted them equal at least with them of *Parma* in Italy.

BUTTER.

For Quantity and Quality this County doth excel, and venteth it at London and elsewhere. The *Child* not yet *come to*, and the *old Man* who is *past* the use of *Teeth*, eateth *no softer*, the *Poor Man* no *cheaper* (in this Shire), the *Rich* no *wholesomer* food, I mean in the morning. It was half of our Saviour's *Bill of Fare* in his Infancy, "Butter and Honey shall he eat⁴."

It is of a *Cordial*, or, if I may say, *Antidotal* nature. The story is well known of a Wife which, desiring to be a Widow, incorporated Poison in the Butter, whereon her Husband had his principal repast. The poor man, finding himself strangely affected, repaired to a Physician, who by some symptoms suspecting poison, demanded of his Patient which was his chiefest Diet. The sick man told him, that he fed most constantly on *Butter*. "Eat *Butter* still," return'd the Physician, "which hitherto hath saved your Life;" for it corrected the Poison, that neither the *malignity thereof*, nor the *malice of the Wife*, could have their full operation.

MANUFACTURES.

CLOATHING.

Here it will not be amiss to insert a passage which I meet with in an industrious Antiquary, as relating to the present subject.

¹ Speed, in his Description of Suffolk.

² Suffolk is not the particular county which a modern Epicure would select for the finest cheese. N.

³ Camden's Britannia, in Suffolk.

⁴ Isaiah vii. 15.

"The Manufacture of Cloathing in this County hath been much greater, and those of that Trade far richer, I perswade myself, heretofore than in these times; or else the Heirs and Executors of the deceased were more careful that the Testators' dead Corps should be interred in more decent manner, than they are now-a-days; otherwise I should not find so many Marbles richly inlaid with Brass, to the memory of *Cloathiers* in fore-going Ages, and not one in these later seasons. All the Monuments in the Church of *Neyland*, which bare any face of comliness and antiquity, are erected to the memory of *Cloathiers*, and such as belong to that Mystery¹."

Some perchance would assign another reason, viz. Because Monuments formerly were conceived to conduce much to the happiness of the deceased (as bespeaking in their Epitaphs the *Suffrages* of the living in their behalf); which error is vanished away since the Reformation; all which being fully beleaved, weakneth not the observation, but that Suffolk Clothiers were *wealthier* in former than in our Age.

BUILDINGS.

This County hath no *Cathedral* therein, and the Parochial Churches [generally fair] no one of transcendent eminency². But formerly it had so magnificent an Abbey-Church in Bury, the Sun shined not on a fairer³, with three lesser Churches waiting thereon in the same Church-yard.

Of these but two are extant at this day, and those right stately structures:

"And if the *Servants* we so much commend,
What was the *Mistriss* whom they did attend?"

Here I meet with a passage affected me with wonder, though I know not how the Reader will resent it. It is avouched by all Authors⁴, That Mary, youngest Sister to King Henry the Eighth, Relict to Lewis the Twelfth King of France, afterwards married to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, died on Midsummer eve, 1533, and was buried in the Abbey Church in Bury. But, it seems, her Corps could not protect that Church from demolishing, which in few years after was levelled to the ground. I read not that the Body of this Princess was removed to any other place; nor doth any Monument here remain to her memory, though her King-Brother and second Husband survived the destruction of that Church. A strange thing! save that nothing was strange in those days of confusion.

As for the Town of Bury, it is sweetly seated and fairly built, especially since the year 1608; about which time it was lamentably defaced with a casual *Fire*, though since God hath given them "Beauty for Ashes⁵." And may the following Distich (set up therein) prove *prophetical* unto the place:

*Burgus ut antiquus violento corrui igne,
Hic stet, dum flammis terra polusque flagrent.*
"Though furious fire the *Old Town* did consume,
Stand This, till all the World shall flaming fume."

Nor is the *School* a small Ornament to this Town, founded by King Edward the Sixth, being itself a *Corporation*, now (as well as ever) flourishing under Mr. Stephens, the able Master thereof.

Amongst the many fair houses of the Gentry in this County, *Long Melford* must not be forgotten, late the house of the Countess Rivers, and the FIRST FRUITS of PLUNDERING in England; and *Sommerley Hall* (nigh Yarmouth) belonging to the Lady Wentworth, well answering the Name thereof: for here *Sommer* is to be seen in the depth of *Winter* in the pleasant walks, beset on both sides with *Yirr-trees*⁶ green all the year long, besides other curiosities. As for *Merchant's houses*, *Ipswich Town* (corrvial with some Cities for neatness and greatness) affordeth many of equal handsomness.

¹ Weever's Funeral Monuments, page 770.

² Many erections might be produced against this rather hasty assertion. N.

³ Leland' in his Description of Bury.

⁴ Stow, Speed, Mills, Vincent, Weever, &c.

⁵ Isaiah lxi. 3.

⁶ Hence it appears that Firs were very general at that period in this Country. N.

PROVERBS.

“*Suffolk Milk.*”]

This was one of the staple commodities of the Land of Canaan, and certainly most wholesome for Man's body, because of God's own chosing for his own People. No County in England affords better and sweeter of this kind, lying opposite to Holland in the Neether-Lands, where is the best Dairy in Christendom, which mindeth me of a passage betwixt Spinola and Grave Maurice.

The Spanish General being invited to an entertainment by the aforesaid Prince at Breda, (as I take it) when Lemons and Oranges were brought in for sauce at the first Course, “What a brave Country is my Master's,” quoth the Don, “affording this fair Fruit all the year long?” But when Cream was brought up to close the Feast, Grave Maurice returned, “What a brave Country is ours, that yeildeth this Fruit twice every day.”

“*Suffolk fair Maids.*”]

It seems the God of Nature hath been bountiful in giving them beautiful complexions, which I am willing to believe so far forth as it fixeth not a comparative disparagement on the same Sex in other Counties. I hope they will labour to joyn gracious hearts to fair faces; otherwise, I am sure, there is a Divine Proverb of infallible truth, “As a Jewel of gold in a Swine's snout, so is a fair Woman which is without discretion¹.”

“*Suffolk Stiles.*”]

It is a *measuring cast*, whether this Proverb pertaineth to *Essex* or this County; and I believe it belongeth to both, which, being inclosed Countries into *petty quilletts*, abound with high Stiles, troublesome to be clambred over. But the owners grudge not the pains in climbing them, sensible that such severals redound much to their own advantage.

“You are in the high way to *Needham.*”]

Needham is a Market-Town in this County, well stokt (if I mistake not) with poor people; though I believe this in no degree did occasion the first denomination thereof. They are said to be in the high way to *Needham* who *do hasten to poverty*.

However, these fall under a distinction; some *go*, others are *sent* thither. Such as *go* embrace several wayes; some, if *Poor*, of *Idleness*; if *Rich*, of *Carelessness*, or else of *Prodigality*.

Others are *sent* thither against their *wills* by the powerful oppression of such who either *detain* or *devour* their Estates. And it is possible some may be sent thither by no *default* of their own, or *visible* cause from others, but meerly from Divine Justice, insensibly *dwindling* their Estates, chiefly for trial of their *Patience*.

Wherefore, so many *wayes* leading to *Needham* from *divers quarters*, I mean from *different causes*: it is unjust to condemn all persons *meeting there*, under the *censure* of the same *guiltiness*.

PRINCES.

[AMP.] EDMUND MORTIMER, Son to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, Grand-child of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and of Philippa, sole Daughter of Lionel Duke of Clarence, may passe with the charitable Reader for a Prince, since he paid so dear for the same, as will appear. I confess it impossible to fix his Nativity with assurance (having not hitherto read any record which reached it), the rather because of the vastness of his patrimony, and several habitations:

In *England*
Clare-Castle, with many
other Mannors in Suffolk.

In the Marches of *Wales*, whence
he had his Honour.
Wigmore } in { Hereford- } shire.
Ludlow } { Shrop-

In *Ireland*
Trim, Conaught, with
large Lands in Ulster.

¹ Proverbs xi. 22.

* But most probable it is that he was born, where he was buried, at Clare. After the death of King Richard the Second, he was the next Heir to the Crown. Happy had he been, if either nearer to it, so as to enjoy the honour thereof; or *further off*, so as not to be envied and suspected for his Title thereunto by King Henry the Fourth. Now, all the harm this Earl had done King Henry was this, that King Henry held from him his lawful Inheritance. Yea, this meek Mortimer was content to wave the Crown, so be it he might but enjoy his private Patrimony, which he could not without many molestations from the King. For, this is the nature of some men, to heap injuries on those they have wronged, as if the later injuries would give a countenance of justice to the former.

He employed this Edmund in a War against Owen Glendower, the Welsh Rebel, on the same design that Saul sent David to fight against, and fetch the fore-skins of the Philistines¹. If he prov'd Conqueror, then was King Henry freed from a professed Foe; if conquered, then was he rid of a suspected Subject. But Mortimer went by the worst; and, being taken Prisoner, the King (though often solicited) never endeavoured his enlargement, till at last he dearly ransomed himself. Yet did he but exchange a Welsh for an Irish prison, kept 20 years in restraint in his own Castle of Trim, in the end of the Reign of cunning King Henry the Fourth, all the Reign of courageous King Henry the Fifth, and the beginning of the Reign of innocent King Henry the Sixth, their different tempers meeting in cruelty against this poor Prisoner. He died anno Domini 1454, without issue, leaving Anne his Sister, his heir; and lieth buried in Clare, as is aforesaid.

SAINTS.

St. EDMUND, King of the East-Angles. Hear what falshoods are huddled together in our English Martyrology, written (as he terms himself) "by a Catholick Priest, permissu Superiorum, 1608," page 319, on the 20th of November.

"At Hexam in Northumberland, the Passion of St. Edmund King and Martyr, who being a Saxon by Blood, born in the City of Noremberg in that Province, and Nephew to Offa King of the East-Angles."

First, Hexam in Northumberland, should be Hoxton² in this County, where St. Edmund was martyred. Secondly, there is no City Noremberg in Brittain, nor Europe save that in Germany.

This is enough to make us distrust what he writeth afterwards, viz. that, when the said St. Edmund was cruelly murdered by the Danes, and when the Christians, seeking his Corps, were lost in a Wood, did call one to another, "Where art? Where art? Where art?" The martyred head answered, "Here, Here, Here." However, God forbid that this Author's fauxities should make us undervalue this worthy King and Martyr, cruelly tortured to death by the Pagan Danes, and by an old Author thus not unhansomely expressed³:

*Utque cruore suo Gallos Dionysius ornat :
Græcos Demetrius : gloria quisque suis.
Sic nos Edmundus nulli virtute secundus,
Lux patet, & patriæ gloria magna suæ.
Sceptra manum, diadema caput, sua purpura corpus
Ornat ei, sed plus vincula, mucro, cruor.*

As Denis by his death adorneth France:

Demetrius Greece: each credit to his place:

So Edmund's lustre doth our Land advance,

Who with his virtues doth his Country grace.

Scepter, Crown, Robe, his hand, head, corps renouns,

More famous for his bonds, his blood, his wounds.

¹ 1 Sam. xviii. 25.

² This should be Hoxne, otherwise called Hoxon. N.

³ Ex Libro Abbatiæ de Rufford, in Bibl. Cott.

His death happened anno Domini 870, whose body was placed in a goodly shrine, richly adorned with jewels and precious stones, at Bury in this County. These all are vanish'd, whilst the name of *St. Edmund* will ever remain in that Town's denomination.

ROBERT GROSSETESTE. *Jehosaphat*, seeing *four hundred Prophets of Baal* together, and suspecting they were too many to be good, cast in that shrewd question; "Is there not here a Prophet of the Lord besides?" and thereupon *Micaiah* was mentioned unto him.

Possibly the Reader, seeing such swarms of *Popish Saints* in England, will demand, "Is there not yet a Saint of the Lord besides?" And I conceive myself concerned to return a true answer, that there is *Robert Grosseteste* by name, whom now we come to describe.

He was born in this County¹, bred in Oxford, where he became most eminent for *Religion*, and *Learning* in all kind of Languages, Arts, and Sciences; and at last was preferred Bishop of Lincoln, 1235. He wrote no fewer than *three hundred Treatises*², whereof most are extant in Manuscript in Westminster Library, which Dr. Williams (his Successor in the See of Lincoln) intended to have published in *three fair Folio Volumes*³, had not the late troublesome times disheartned him. Thus our Civil Warrs have not only filled us with *Legions of lying Pamphlets*, but also deprived us of such a Treasure of Truth, as this worthy Man's Works would have proved to all posterity.

He was a stout Opposer of *Popish Oppression* in the Land, and a sharp *Reprover* of the Corruptions of the Court of Rome, as we have largely declared in our "*Ecclesiastical History*." Such the Piety of his *Life* and *Death*, that, though loaded with Curses from the *Pope*, he generally obtained the Reputation of a *Saint*.

Bellarmine starts a Question⁴, whether one may pray lawfully to him, and paint his Picture in the Church, who is not *Canonized* by the *Pope*? And very gravely he determineth (a short line will serve to fathom a shallow water) that privately he may do it; and that a Picture of such a Man may be painted in the Church, provided his *Head* be not encompassed with a *Radiated Circle* as particular to *Canonized Saints*. Thus our learned and pious *Robert* must want that addition of a *Glory* about his Picture; and the matter is not much, seeing no doubt having "turned many to Righteousness, he doth shine in Heaven as the brightness of the Firmament"⁵. Whose death happened anno Domini 1254.

MARTYRS.

ROWLAND TAYLOR. Where born unknown (though some, without any assurance, have suggested his Nativity in Yorkshire) was bred in Cambridge, and became Head of Borden Hostle, nigh (if not now partly in) Caius Colledge, where he commenced Doctor of Laws. Hence he was, by Archbishop Crammer, presented to the Rectory of Hadley in this County. He was a great Scholar, painful Preacher, charitable to the Poor, of a comly countenance, proper person (but inclining to corpulency), and chearful behaviour. The same devotion had different looks in several Martyrs, *frowning* in stern *Hooper*, *weeping* in meek *Bradford*, and *smiling* constantly in pleasant *Taylor*.

Indeed some have censured his merry Conceits, as trespassing on the gravity of his calling, especially when just before his death. But surely such Romanists, who admire the temper of Sir Thomas More jesting with the Axe of the *Executioner*, will excuse our Taylor for making himself merry with the Stake. But though it be *ill Jest*ing with edged *Tongues* (whereof Death is the sharpest), yet since our Saviour hath blunted it, his servants may rather be *delighted* than *dismayed* with it. Not long after, Doctor Taylor set Archbishop Crammer, who was his Patron, a *Copy of Patience*, who indeed wrote after it, but not with so *steady a hand*, and so even a *character of constancy*. Taylor was martyred at Hadley, February 9. 1555.

¹ 1 Kings xxii. 7.

² Bale. de Scriptoribus Britannicis. Cent. iv. num. 18.

An excellent life of this learned Prelate was published in 1793, by the late excellent Antiquary, the Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL.D.: a work which, by a fatal accident, is already become exceedingly rare. N.

³ So Mr. Golan, the learned Library keeper (lately deceased), informed me. F.

⁴ Dr. Sanct. Beati. cap. 10.

⁵ Daniel xii. 3.

ROBERT SAMUEL was Minister of Barfeld in this County. who, by the cruelty of Hop-ton Bishop of Norwich, and Downing his Chancellour, was tortured in Prison: not to *preserve*, but to *reserve* him for more *pain*. He was allowed every day but *three mouthfuls* of bread, and *three spoonfuls* of water. Fain would he have drunk his own urine; but his thirst-parched body afforded none.

I read how he saw a Vision of one all in white, comforting and telling him, "that after that day he never should be hungry or thirsty¹;" which came to passe accordingly, being within few hours after martyred at Ipswich, August 21, 1555. Some report that his body, when burnt, did shine as bright as burnish'd silver². *Sed parcus ista*. Such things must be sparingly written by those who would not only avoid *untruths*, but the *appearance* thereof. Thus, *loath to lengthen men's tongues* reporting what may seem *improbable*, and more loath to *shorten God's hand* in what might be *miraculous*, I leave the relation as I found it.

Besides these *two*, I meet with more than *twenty* by name martyred (*Confessors* doubling that number), whose ashes were scattered all over the County, at Ipswich, Bury, Bekles, &c. It is vehemently suspected, that *three* of them burnt at Bekles had their death *antedated*³, before the Writ *de Hæretico comburendo* could possibly be brought down to the Sheriff. And was not this (to use Tertullian's Latin in some different sense) *festinatio homicidii*? Now though *Charity* may borrow a *point of Law* to save life, surely *Cruelty* should not *steal* one to destroy it.

CARDINALS.

THOMAS WOLSEY was born in the Town of Ipswich, where a Butcher, a very honest Man, was his Father, though a Poet be thus pleased to descant thereon:

"Brave Priest, whoever was thy Sire by kind,
Wolsey of Ipswich ne'er begat thy mind."

One of so vast undertakings, that our whole Book⁴ will not afford room enough for his Character; the writing whereof I commend to some *eminent Person* of his Foundation of Christ-Church in Oxford.

He was made Cardinall of St. Cecily, and died heart-broken with grief at Leicester, 1530, without any Monument⁵, which made a great Wit⁶ of his own Colledge thus lately complain:

"And though for his own store Wolsey might have
A Palace, or a Colledge for his grave,
Yet here he lies interr'd, as if that all
Of him to be remembred were his fall.
Nothing but earth to earth, nor pompous weight
Upon him but a pebble or a quait,
If thou art thus neglected, what shall we
Hope after death, that are but shreds of thee?"

This may truly be said of him, he was not guilty of mischievous pride; and was generally commended for doing Justice, when Chancellour of England.

PRELATES.

HERBERT LOSING was born in this County, as our Antiquary⁷ informeth us, "In Pago Oxunensi in *Sudovolgid Anglorum Comitatu natus*:" but, on the perusing of all the Lists of

¹ Fox's Acts and Monuments, page 1709.

² *Idem*, *ibidem*.

³ Fox's Martyrology, p. 1912.

⁴ The Life of Wolsey has furnished materials for many books; among which the most elaborate are those of Cavendish, Dr. Fiddes, and Mr. Grove. N.

⁵ Several particulars of his death and burial may be seen in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. i. p. 272. N.

⁶ Dr. Corbet, in his *Iter Boreale*.

⁷ Bale, Cent. ii. p. 171.

Towns in this County, no *Oxun* appeareth therein, or name neighbouring thereon in sound and syllables¹. This I conceive the cause why Bishop Godwin so confidently makes this Herbert born *Oxonie*, in *Oxford*, in which County we have formerly placed his Character.

However, seeing Bale was an excellent Antiquary, and, being himself a *Suffolk-man*, must be presumed knowing in his own County; and conceiving it possible that this *Oxun* was either an obscure Church-less-Village, or else is this day disguised under another name; I conceive it just that as *Oxford-shire* led the *Front*, *Suffolk* should bring up the *Rear* of this Herbert's description.

Indeed he may well serve two Counties, being so different from himself, and two persons in effect. When young, loose and wild, deeply guilty of the sin of Simony: When old, nothing of *Herbert* was in *Herbert*, using commonly the words of St. Hierome²: *Erravi-mus juvenes, emendemus senes*; "When young we went astray, when old we will amend." Now, though some controversy about the place of his birth, all agree in his death, July 22, 1119; and in his burial, in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

RICHARD ANGERVILE, son to Sir Richard Angervile Knight, was born at Bury³ in this County, and bred in Oxford, where he attained to great eminency in Learning. He was Governour to King Edward the Third whilst Prince, and afterwards advanced by him to be successively his Cofferer, Treasurer of his Wardrobe, Dean of Wells, Bishop of Duresme, Chancellour, and lastly Treasurer of England. He bestowed on the Poor every week *Eight Quarters of Wheat* baked in Bread⁴. When he removed from Duresme to Newcastle (twelve short miles) he used to give eight pounds sterling in alms to the Poor, and so proportionably in other places betwixt his Palaces. He was a great lover of Books, confessing himself "*exstatico quodam librorum amore potenter abreptum*," in so much that he alone had more Books than all the Bishops of England in that Age put together, which stately Library, by his Will, he solemnly bequeathed to the University of Oxford. The most eminent *Foreigners* were his *Friends*, and the most learned *Englishmen* were his *Chaplains*, untill his death, which happened anno 1345.

JOHN PASCHAL was born in this County⁶ (where his name still continueth) of gentle Parentage; bred a Carthusian, and D. D. in Cambridge. A great Scholar, and popular Preacher. Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, procured the Pope to make him the unbratle Bishop of *Scutari*, whence he received as much *profit* as one may get *heat* from a Glow-worm. It was not long before, by the favour of King Edward the Third, he was removed from a very shadow to a slender substance, the Bishoprick of Landaff; wherein he died anno Domini 1361.

SIMON SUDBURY, *alias* TIBALD, was born at Sudbury, as great as most, and ancient as any Town in this County. After many mediate preferments (let him thank the *Pope's* provisions) at last he became Archbishop of Canterbury. He began two Synods with Latin Sermons in his own person, as rare in that age as Blazing-stars, and as ominous; for they portended ill success to Wickliffe and his Followers. However, this Simon Sudbury, overawed by the God of Heaven and John Duke of Lancaster, did not (because he could not) any harm unto him. He was killed, in the Rebellion of Jack Straw and Wat Tyler, anno Domini 1381.

And although his *shadowey Tomb* (being no more than an honourary *Cenotaph*) be shown at Christ-Church in Canterbury; yet his substantial Monument, wherein his Bones are deposited, is to be seen in St. Gregorie's in Sudbury, under a Marble stone sometime inlayed all over with Brass (*some four yards long, and two broad*, saith mine eye-witnesse Author⁷, though I confesse I never met with any of like dimension); so that in some

¹ Dr. Fuller did not recollect the town of *Hocun*, otherwise *Horne*, in the Hundred of that name. N.

² William Malmesbury.

³ Hence commonly called *Richardus de Burgo*.

⁴ Godwin, in his Bishops of Durham, p. 131.

⁵ In his Book called "*Philobiblos*."

⁶ Bale, de Scriptonibus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 95.

⁷ Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 743.

sense I may also call this a *Cenotaph*, as not proportioned to the bulk of his Body, but height of his Honour and Estate.

THOMAS EDWARDSTON, so named from his Birth-place, Edwarston in this County (a Village¹ formerly famous for the chief Mansion of the ancient Family of *Mouchenscy*); bred first in Oxford, then an Augustinian Eremite in Clare. He was a great Scholar, as his Works evidence, and Confessor to Lionel Duke of Clarence, whom he attended into Italy, when he married Joland, Daughter to John Galeaceus, Duke of Milan.

J. Pits conceiveth him to have been an Arch-bishop in Ireland, which is utterly disowned by judicious Sir James Ware². And indeed if Bale's words³ (whence Pits deriveth his intelligence) be considered, it will appear he never had Title of an Arch-bishop, *sed cujusdam Archi-episcopatus curam accepit*, "he undertook care of some Arch-bishoprick," probably commended in the vacancy thereof to his inspection. And why might not this be some Italian Arch-bishoprick, during his attendance on his Patron there, though afterwards (preferring privacy before a pompous charge) he returned into his native Country, and died at Clare, anno 1396.

THOMAS PEVEREL was born of good Parentage, in this County⁴; bred a Carmelite, and D. D. in Oxford. He was afterwards, by King Richard the Second, made Bishop of Ossory in Ireland. I say by King Richard the Second, which minds me of a memorable passage, which I have read in an excellent Author.

It may justly seem strange, which is most true, that there are three Bishopricks in Ireland, in the Province of Ulster, by name *Derry*, *Rapho*, and *Clogher*, which neither Queen Elizabeth, nor any of her Progenitors, did ever bestow, though they were the undoubted Patrons thereof⁵; so that King James was the first King of England that did ever supply those *Sees* with *Bishops*; so that it seems, formerly, the great Irish Lords in those parts preferred their own Chaplains thereunto.

However, the Bishopricks in the South of the Land were ever in the *disposal* of our Kings, amongst which *Ossory* was one, bestowed on our Peverel. From Ireland he was removed to Landaff in Wales, then to Worcester in England, being one much esteemed for Learning, as his Books do declare. He died, according to Bishop Godwin's account, March 1, 1417, and lieth buried in his own Cathedral.

STEPHEN GARDINER was born in Bury St. Edmund's⁶, one of the best aires in England, the sharpness whereof he retained in his wit and quick apprehension. Some make him Base-son to Lionel Woodville, Bishop of Salisbury; which I can hardly believe, Salisbury and St. Edmund's Bury being six score miles asunder. Besides, *time* herein is harder to be reconciled than *place*. For, it being granted an *errour of youth* in that Bishop, and that Bishop vanishing out of this World, 1485, Gardiner in all probability must be allowed of greater age than he was at his death.

It is confess'd by all, that he was a man of admirable natural parts, and memory especially, so conducive to Learning, that one saith, "*Tantum scimus quantum meminimus.*" He was bred Doctor of Laws in Trinity-hall in Cambridge; and, after many State-Embassies and Employments, he was by King Henry the Eighth made Bishop of Winchester. His *malice* was like what is commonly said of *white powder*, which surely discharged the Bullet, yet made no report, being secrete in all his acts of cruelty. This made him often chide Bonner, calling him *Asse*⁷, though not so much for killing poor people, as not for doing it more cunningly.

He was the chief Contriver of what we may call *Gardiner's Creed*, though consisting but of *Six Articles*, which caused the death of many, and trouble of more Protestants. He had almost cut off *one* who was, and prevented *another* for ever being a Queen, I mean *Katha-*

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Suffolk.

² De Scriptoribus Hiberniæ, lib. ii. p. 126.

³ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 7.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 49.

⁵ Sir John Davis, in his Treatise of Ireland, p. 255.

⁶ Bale, Pits, Godwin, &c.

⁷ Sir John Harrington, in the Bishops of Winchester.

rine Parr and the Lady *Elizabeth*, had not Divine Providence preserved them. He complied with King Henry the Eighth, and was what he would have him; opposed King Edward the Sixth, by whom he was imprisoned and deprived; acted all under Queen Mary, by whom he was restored, and made Lord Chancellor of England.

He is reported to have died more than half a Protestant, avouching that he believed himself and all others only to be justified by the merits of *Christ*; which if so, then did he verifie the Greek and Latine Proverb,

Πολλὰ λέγεις καὶ καρπὸς ἐστὶς πάλιν καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν.

Sæpe Olor verba opportuna loquutus.

"The Gardiner oft times in due season
Speaks what is true, and solid reason."

He died at White-hall of the Gout, November the 12th, 1555; and is buried, by his own appointment, on the North side of the Quire, over against Bishop Fox, in a very fair Monument. He had done well, if he had parallel'd Bishop Fox (Founder of Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford) in erecting some publick work: the rather because he died so rich, being reported to have left *fourty thousand marks* in ready money behind him¹.

However, on one account his memory must be commended, for improving his power with Queen Mary to restore some noble Families formerly depressed. My Author² instanceth in some *Descendants* from the Duke of *Norfolk*, in the *Stanhops* and the *Arundels* of *Harder Castle*. To these give me leave to adde, the right ancient Family of the *Hungerfords*, to whom he procured a great part of their Patrimony, seized on by the Crown, to be restored.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN BALE was born at Covie in this County, five miles from Donwiche³; and was brought up in Jesus' Colledge in Cambridge, being before, or after, a Carmelite in Norwich. By the means of Thomas Lord Wentworth, he was converted to be a Protestant. This is that Bale who wrote a Book "*De Scriptoribus Britannicis*," digested into *Nine Centuries*, not more beholding to Leland, than I have been to Bale in this Work and my "*Church-History*." Anno 1552, February the 2d, he was consecrated at Dublin, Bishop of Ossory in Ireland, whence, on the death of King Edward the Sixth, he was forced to flie (some of his servants being slain before his eyes); and, in his passage over the sea, was taken prisoner by Pirates, sold, ransom'd, and after many dangers safely arrived in Switzerland.

After the death of Queen Mary, he returned into England, but never to his Irish Bishoprick, preferring rather a private life, being a Prebendary of the Church of Canterbury. One may wonder, that, being so learned a Man, who had done and suffered so much for Religion, higher promotion was not forced upon him, seeing, about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth. Bishopricks went about begging able men to receive them. But probably he was a person more *learned* than *discreet*, fitter to *write* than to *govern*, as unable to command his own passion; and *bilibus Balanus* passeth for his true Character. He died in the sixty-eighth year of his age at Canterbury⁴ (anno Domini 1563, in the moneth of November); and was buried in the Cathedral Church therein.

JOHN MAY was born in this County⁵, bred in the University of Cambridge, whereof he became Proctor, 1545; elected Master of Katharine-hall 1564, Vice-Chancellour 1569, and at last consecrated Bishop of Carlile, Sept. 27, 1577, continuing eleven years in that See; and died in April 1598.

JOHN OVERAL, D. D. born at Hadley in this County, was bred in the Free-School therein, till sent to St. John's; then to Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge, whereof he was Fellow.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 88.

² Sir John Harrington, *ut prius*.

³ In vita sua, Cent. viii. num. 100.

⁴ Jac. Waræus, de Scriptoribus Hiberniæ, lib. ii. p. 136.

⁵ Scellectus Cantab. of Parker, MS.

and there chosen *Regius Professor*, one of the most profound School-Divines of the English Nation. Afterwards, by the Queen's absolute mandate (to end a contention betwixt two *Corrivals*), not much with his will, he was made Master of Katharine-hall; for, when Archbishop Whitgift joyed him of the place, he returned that it was *Terminus diminuens*, taking no delight in his preferment. But his Grace told him, "That (if the injuries, much more) the less courtesies of Princes must be thankfully taken;" as the Ushers to make way for greater, as indeed it came to passe.

For, after the death of Dr. Nowel, he was (by the especial recommendation of Sir Fulke Grevil) made Dean of St. Paul's. Being appointed to preach before the Queen, he profess'd to my Father (most intimate with him) "that he had spoken Latin so long, it was troublesome to him to speak English in a continued Oration." He frequently had those words of the Psalmist in his mouth, "When thou with rebukes dost correct man for iniquity, thou makest his beauty to consume away like a moth: surely every man is vanity!"

I cite it the rather out of the new Translation (something different from the old) because he was so eminent an Instrument employed therein. King James made him Bishop of Norwich, where he was a discreet presser of Conformity, on which score he got the ill will of many disaffected thereunto, and died anno 1618.

LEONARD MAWE was born at Rendlesham in this County²; a remarkable place I assure you, which, though now a Country Village³, was anciently the Residence of the Kings of the East-Angles; where King Redwald, a Mongrel Christian, kept at the same time *Altare & Arulam*⁴, the Communion Table, and Altars for Idols.

He was bred in Cambridge; where he was Proctor of the University, Fellow, and Master of Peter-house, after of Trinity Colledge, whereof he deserved well, shewing what might be done in *five* years by good Husbandry to dis-engage that Foundation from a great debt.

He was Chaplain to King Charles whilst he was a Prince, and waited on him in Spain, by whom he was preferred Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1628. He had the Reputation of a good Scholar, a grave Preacher, a mild man, and one of gentil Deportment. He died anno Domini 1629.

RALPH BROWNRIGG, D. D. was born at Ipswich, of Parents of *Merchantly condition*. His Father died in his infancy, and his Mother did not carelessly cast away his youth (as the *first Brouchings* of a *Vessel*); but improved it in his Education at School, till he was sent to Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, and afterwards became Scholar and Fellow thereof.

King James, coming to Cambridge, was (amongst others) entertained with a *Philosophy Act*; and Mr. Brownrigg was appointed to perform the *Joco-serious* part thereof; who did both, to the wonder of the Hearers.

Herein he was *like himself*, that he could on a sudden be *so unlike himself*, and instantly vary his words and matter from *mirth to solidity*. No man had more *ability*, or less *inclination*, to be *satyrical*, in which kind *posse & nolle* is a rarity indeed. He had *wit at will*; but so that he made it his Page, not Privy Councillour, to *obey*, not *direct* his Judgement. He carried Learning enough *in numerato* about him in his *pockets* for any *Discourse*, and had much more at home in his *chests* for any serious *Dispute*. It is hard to say whether his loyal memory, quick fancy, solid judgement, or fluent utterance, were most to be admired, having not only *flumen*, but *fulmen eloquentiæ*, being one who did *teach with Authority*.

When commencing Bachelor in Divinity, he chose for his Text, *Vobis autem*, &c. "It is given to you, not only to beleeve, but suffer in the behalf of Christ⁵;" a text somewhat propheticall to him, who in the *sequele* of his life met with affronts to exercise his Prudence and Patience, being afterwards *defied* by some, who [almost] *deified* him before, in

¹ Psalms, xxxix. 11.

² Scellet. Cant. of Mr. Parker, MS.

³ Which, in modern times, has given title to a Peer, in the family of the celebrated John Thellusson, Esquire; on whose extraordinary Will Prince Posterity may perhaps make some comments. See Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxvii. pp. 624, 707, 727. N.

⁴ Beda.

⁵ Philippians, i. 29.

whose eyes he seemed the *blacker* for wearing *white sleeves*, when 1641 made Bishop of Exeter.

I was present at his Consecration Sermon, made by his good Friend Doctor Younge, taking for his Text, "The waters are risen, O Lord, the waters are risen," &c. wherein he very gravely complained of the many invasions which *popular violence* made on the Priviledges of *Church and State*. This Bishop himself was soon sadly sensible of such *inundations*: and yet, by the *prudence* of his *parts* and *piety*, he not only safely *waded* thorough them himself, but also (when Vice-Chancellour of Cambridge) by his prudence raised such *Banks*, that those *overflowings* were not so *destructive* as otherwise they would have been to the University.

He continued constant to the Church of England, a Champion of the needful use of the Liturgie, and for the Priviledges of Ordination to belong to Bishops alone. Unmoveable he was in his principles of Loyalty; witness this instance:

*O. P.*¹, with some shew of respect unto him, demanded the Bishop's judgement (*non plus't* it seems himself) in some business; to whom he returned, "My Lord, the best counsel I can give you is, Give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's;" with which free answer *O. P.* was rather *silenced* than *satisfied*.

About a year before his death, he was invited by the Society of both Temples to be their Preacher, admirably supplying that place, till strong fits of the *Stone*, with *hydropical* inclinations, and other distempers incident to plethorick Bodies, caused his death.

I know all accidents are *minuted* and *momented* by Divine Providence; and yet, I hope I may say without sin, his was an *untimely death*, not to himself (prepared thereunto), but as to his longer life; which the prayers of pious people requested, the *need* of the Church required, the date of Nature could have permitted, but the pleasure of God (to which all must submit) denied. Otherwise he would have been most instrumental to the composure of *Church differences*, the deserved opinion of whose *goodness* had *peaceable possession* in the hearts of the *Presbyterian* party. I observed at his *Funeral*, that the *prime persons* of all *persuasions* were present, whose judgements going several wayes met all in a general grief for his *decease*. He was buried on the cost of both Temples, to his *great*, but their *greater* honour.

The Reader is referred for the rest, to the Memorials of his Life, written by the learned Doctor John Gauden, who preached his Funeral Sermon, and since hath succeeded him, both in the Temple and Bishoprick of Exeter. His dissolution happened in the 67th year of his age, December 7, 1659; and was buried the week following in the Temple Church.

STATESMEN.

Sir NICHOLAS BACON, Knight, was born in this County, not far from the famous Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury; and I have read that his Father was an Officer belonging thereunto. His name, I assure you, is of an ancient Gentry in this Shire as any whatsoever. He was bred in Bennet Colledge in Cambridge, to which afterwards he proved a bountiful Benefactor, building a beautiful Chappel therein.

He afterwards applied himself to the study of the Common Law: and was made Attourney to the Court of Wards, whence he was preferred Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the first of Queen Elizabeth, 1558. He married Anne, second daughter to Sir Anthony Cook, of Giddy-hall in Essex, Governour to King Edward the Sixth. And it is worthy of our observation, how the *States-men* in that Age were *arched together in affinity*, to no small support one to another.

¹ Oliver the Protector. N.

Sir John Cheek, Secretary to King Edward the Sixth, whose Sister was first Wife to Sir William Cecil, Secretary to the same King.	Sir William Cecil aforesaid, for his second Wife, married the Wife's Sister unto this Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper.	Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, had a Sister married unto Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Sir Francis Walsingham was also Brother-in-law unto Sir Thomas Randolph, that grand States-man and Ambassador.
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To return to Sir Nicholas Bacon. He was *condemned* by some who *seemed wise*, and *commended* by those that *were so*, for not causing that *Statute* to be repealed (the Queen relying on him as her Oracle of Law) whereby the Queen was made illegitimate in the dayes of her Father. For this wise *States-man* would not open that wound, which time had partly closed¹, and would not meddle with the variety, yea, contrariety of *Statutes* in this kind, whereby people would rather be *perplexed* than *satisfied*; but derived her right from another *Statute* which allowed her Succession, the rather because *Lawyers* maintain,

“That a Crown once worn cleareth all defects of the wearer thereof.”

He continued in his Office about eighteen years, being a man of rare wit and deep experience,

“Cui fuit ingenium subtile in corpore crasso.”

For he was loaden with a *corpulent body*, especially in his old age, so that he would be not only out of *breath*, but also almost *out of life*, with going from Westminster-hall to the Star-chamber; in so much, when sitting down in his place, it was some time before he could recover himself; and therefore it was usual in that Court, that no *Lawyer* should begin to speak till the *Lord Keeper* held up his staffe as a *signal* to him to begin.

He gave for his Motto, “*Mediocria Firma*,” and practised the former part thereof, *Mediocria*; never *attaining*, because never *affecting*, any great Estate. He was not for *Invidious Structures* (as some of his Contemporaries), but delighted in *Domo Domino pari*; such as was his house at Gorbamby in Hartfordshire. And therefore, when Queen Elizabeth, coming thither in progresse, told him, “My Lord, your house is too little for you;” “No, Madam,” returned he, no less *wittely* than *gratefully*, “but it is your Highness that hath made me too great for mine house.” Now as he was a just practiser of the first part of this Motto, *Mediocria*, so no doubt he will prove a true Prophet in the second part thereof, *Firma*, having left an estate, rather *good* than *great*, to his posterity, whose eldest son, Sir Edward Bacon, in this County, was the first Baronet of England². He died on the 20th of February, 1578, and lieth buried in the Quire of St. Paul's. In a word, he was a *good man*, a *grave States-man*, a Father to his Country, and Father to Sir FRANCIS BACON.

Sir WILLIAM DRURY was born in this County, where his worshipful Family had long flourished, at Hawsted³. His name in Saxon soundeth a *Pearle*, to which he answered in the pretiousness of his disposition, *clear* and *hard*, *innocent* and *valiant*, and therefore valued deservedly by his Queen and Country.

His *youth* he spent in the French Wars, his *middle* in Scotland, and his *old age* in Ireland. He was Knight Marshal of Barwick, at what time the French had possessed themselves of the Castle of Edinburgh, in the minority of King James. Queen Elizabeth employed this Sir William, with 1500 men, to besiege the Castle, which service he right worthily performed, reducing it within few dayes to the true Owner thereof.

Anno 1575 he was appointed Lord President of Mounster, whether he went with competent forces, and executed impartial Justice, in despite of the Opposers thereof. For as the Sign of *Leo* immediately precedeth *Virgo* and *Libra* in the Zodiack; so no hope that

¹ Camden, in the First of Queen Elizabeth.

² The Lord Keeper's eldest son (the first Baronet) was Nicholas. N.

³ See an excellent account of this Family in Sir John Cullum's “History of Hawsted,” in the “Bibliotheca Topographia Britannica,” No. XXIII. N.

Innocency will be *protected*, or *Justice administred*, in a *barbarous Country*, where *power* and *strength* do not first *secure* a *passage* unto them. But the Earl of Desmond opposed this good President, forbidding him to enter the County of Kerry, as a Palatinate peculiarly appropriated unto himself.

Know by the way, as there were but *four Palatinates* in England, *Chester*, *Lancaster*, *Durham*, and *Ely* (whereof the *two* former, many years since, were in effect invested in the Crown) there were no fewer than *eight Palatinates* in Ireland, possessed by their *respective Dynasts*, claiming *Regal Rights* therein, to the great retarding of the absolute Conquest of that Kingdom. Amongst these (saith my Author) *Kerry* became the *Sanctuary of Sin*, and *Refuge of Rebels*, as out-lawed from any English Jurisdiction.

Sir William, no whit terrified with the Earl's threatening, entred Kerry, with a competent Train, and there dispensed Justice to all persons, as occasion did require. Thus, with his *seven-score* men, he safely forced his return through *seven hundred* of the Earl's, who sought to surprise him. In the last year of his life, he was made Lord Deputy of Ireland; and no doubt had performed much in his place, if not afflicted with constant sickness, the fore-runner of his death, at Waterford, 1598¹.

Sir ROBERT NAUNTON was born in this County, of right ancient extraction; some avouching that his Family were here *before*, others that they came in *with* the Conqueror, who rewarded the *chief of that Name* for his service with a great *Inheritrix* given him in marriage, in so much that his Lands were then estimated at (a vast sum in my judgment) *seven hundred pounds* a year². For a long time they were Patrons of Alderton in this County, where I conceive Sir Robert was born.

He was first bred Fellow Commoner in Trinity-Colledge, and then Fellow of Trinity-Hall, in Cambridge. He was Proctor of the University, anno Domini 1600-1, which Office, according to the *Old Circle*, returned not to that Colledge but once in *fourty-four* years. He addicted himself from his youth to such studies, as did tend to accomplish him for *publick employment*. I conceive his most excellent piece, called "Fragmenta Regalia," set forth since his death, was a *fruit* of his *younger* years.

He was afterwards sworn Secretary of State to King James on Thursday the eighth of January, 1617; which place he discharged with great ability and dexterity. And I hope it will be no offence here to insert a pleasant passage:

One Mr. Wiemark, a wealthy man, great Novilant, and constant Paul's-walker, hearing the news that day of the beheading of Sir Walter Raleigh, "His head," said he, "would do very well on the shoulders of Sir Robert Naunton, Secretary of State." These words were complained of, and Wiemark summoned to the Privy Council, where he pleaded for himself, "that he intended no dis-respect to Mr. Secretary, whose known worth was above all detraction; only he spake in reference to an old Proverb, "Two heads are better than one." And so for the present he was dismissed. Not long after, when rich men were called on for a *Contribution* to St. Paul's, Wiemark at the Council-Table subscribed a hundred pounds: but Mr. Secretary told him *two hundred* were better than *one*; which, betwixt *fear* and *charity*, Wiemark was fain to subscribe.

He died anno Domini 1630³, leaving one daughter, Penelope, who first was married to Paul Viscount Bayning, and after to Philip Lord Herbert, eldest son to Philip, fourth Earl of Pembroke.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

JOHN de METINGHAM was born in this County (where Metingham is a Village in Wangford Hundred not far from Bongey); and was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, hoc anno.

² Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 751.

³ And was buried in the Church of Letheringham in this County: which, being private property, and out of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, was wholly demolished in the year 1789, and the monuments and brasses broken and dispersed. The brass inscription on Sir Robert's tomb I rescued from the shop of a tradesman at Woodbridge, who had bought it to melt; and I afterwards caused impressions from it to be taken off at the rolling press, as an embellishment to the History of Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 513 *. The brass still remains in my possession. N. the

the Reign of King Edward the Third. It is reported to his eternal praise, that when the rest of the Judges (18 Edw. III.) were fined and outed for corruption, this Metingham and Elias de Beclingham continued in their places, whose innocence was of proof against all accusations¹; and as Caleb and Joshua amongst the *Jury* of false Spies², so these two amongst the *Twelve Judges* only retained their integrity.

King Edward, in the 20th of his Reign, directed a *Writ* unto him about the stinting of the number of the *Apprentices* and *Attorneys at Law*, well worth the inserting:

Dominus Rex³ injunxit Johanni de Metingham & Sociis suis, quod ipsi per discretionem eorum provideant & ordinent numerum certum de quolibet Comitatu de melioribus & legalioribus & libentius addiscentibus, secundum quod intellexerint, quod Curie sue & populo de regno melius valere poterit, &c. Et videtur Regi & ejus Consilio quod Septies viginti sufficere poterint. Apponant tamen prefati Justiciarii plures, si viderint esse faciendum, vel numerum anticipent⁴.

“The Lord the King hath enjoyned John de Metingham and his Assistants, that they, according to their discretion, provide and ordain a certain number out of every County of such persons which, according to their understanding, shall appear unto them of the better sort, and most Legal, and most willingly applying themselves to the learning of the Law, what may better avail for their Court and the good of the people of the Land, &c. And it seems likely to the King and his Council, that *Sevenscore* may suffice for that purpose. However, the aforesaid Justices may add more if they see it ought to be done, or else they may lessen the number.”

Some conceive this number of *sevenscore* confined only to the *Common Pleas*, whereof Metingham was Chief Justice. But others behold it as extended to the whole Land, this Judge his known integrity being intrusted in their choice and number; which number is since much increased, and no wonder, our Land being grown more populous, and the people in it more litigious. He died anno Domini 1301.

Sir JOHN CAVENDISH, Knight, was born at Cavendish in this County (where his name continued until the Reign of King Henry the Eighth); bred a Student of the Municipal Law, attaining to such learning therein, that he was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's (or Upper) Bench, July 15, in the 46th of King Edward the Third; discharging his place with due commendation, untill his violent death, on the fifth of King Richard the Second, on this occasion:

John Raw, a Priest, contemporary with Jack Straw and Wat Tyler, advanced Robert Westbroome, a Clown, to be King of the Commons in this County, having no fewer than fifty thousand followers. These, for eight dayes together, in savage sport, caused the heads of great persons to be cut off, and set on poles, to kisse and whisper in one another's ears⁵.

Chief Justice Cavendish chanced then to be in the Country, to whom they bare a double pique; one, because he was *honest*, the other *learned*. Besides, they received fresh news from London, that one John Cavendish, his kinsman, had lately kill'd their Idol, Wat Tyler, in Smithfield. Whereupon they dragg'd the Reverend Judge, with Sir John of Cambridge, Prior of Bury, into the Market-place there, and beheaded them⁶; whose innocent blood remained not long unrevenged by Spencer the warlike Bishop of Norwich, by whom this rascal rabble of Rebels was routed and ruined, 1381.

Reader, be charitably pleased that this Note may (till better information) preserve the Right of this County unto Sir ROBERT BROKE, a great Lawyer, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the Reign of Queen Mary. He wrote an Abridgment of the whole Law, a Book of high account. It insinuateth to me a probability of his birth herein, be-

¹ Spelman's Glossary, verbo *Justiciarius*.

² Numbers xiii. 6, 8.

³ Edward.

⁴ Rot. v. in dorso, de Apprenticiis & Attornatis.

⁵ Speed's Chronicle, in Richard the Second, p. 608.

⁶ Lib. Eliens. MS. in Bibl. Cotton.

cause (Lawyers generally purchase near the place of their Birth) his Posterity still flourish in a Worshipful equipage at *Nacton*¹, nigh Ipswich, in this County.

SOULDIER.

Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, of Nettleston in this County, of a younger Family (confessed by the *Crescent* in his *Coat*), descended from the Wentworths of Wentworth Woodhouse in York-shire, was created Baron Wentworth by King Henry the Eighth. He was a stout and valiant Gentleman, a cordial Protestant, and his Family a Sanctuary of such Professors; John Bale² comparing him to the good *Cenarion* in the Gospel, and gratefully acknowledging him the cause of his conversion from a Carmelite.

The memory of this good Lord is much (but unjustly) blemished, because Calis was lost, the last of Queen Mary, under his government. The manner hereof was huddled up in our Chronicles (least is best of a bad business), whereof this the effect. The English being secure by reason of the late conquest at St. Quintin, and the Duke of Guise having notice thereof, he sate down before the town at the time (not "when Kings go forth"³) to, but return *from*, battle) of Mid-Winter, even on New-year's-day. Next day he took the two Forts of Rise-bank and Newnam-bridge (wherein the strength of the City consisted); but whether they were *undermined* or *underminded* it is not decided, and the last left most suspicious. Within three dayes the Castle of Calis, which commanded the City, and was under the command of Sir Ralph Chamberlain, was taken. The French, wading thorough the ditches (made shallower by their artificial cut) and then entering the Town, were repulsed back by Sir Anthony Ager, Marshal of Calis, the only man, saith Stow⁴, who was kill'd in the fight (understand him of *note*); others, for the credit of the business, accounting four-score lost in that service⁵.

The French re-entering the City the next, being *Twelfth-day*, the Lord Wentworth, Deputy thereof, made but vain resistance, which (alas) was like the wriggling of a Worm's tail after the head thereof is cut off, so that he was forced to take what terms he could get; viz. That the Townsmen should depart (though plundered to a *groat*) with their lives; and himself with fourty nine more, such as the Duke of Guise should chose, should remain Prisoners, to be put to ransome.

This was the best news brought to Paris, and worst to London, for many years before. It not only abated the Queen's cheer the remnant of *Christmas*, but her mirth all the dayes of her life. Yet might she thank herself for losing this *Key of France*, because hanging it by her side with so *slender a String*, there being but five hundred Souldiers effectually in the Garrison, too few to manage such a piece of importance.

The Lord Wentworth, the second of June following, was solemnly condemned for Treason, though un-heard, as absent in France; which was not only against Christian charity, but Roman Justice: Festus confessing it was not fashionable amongst them, "to deliver any man to die, before he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him"⁶.

It was well for this Lord that he was detained in France till his ransome was paid, and Queen Mary dead, who otherwise probably had lost his *life*, if he had had his liberty. But Queen Elizabeth coming to the Crown, he found the favour, or rather had the justice, to be tried again; and was acquitted *by his Peers*⁷, finding it no treachery, cowardise, or carelessness in him, but in Sir John Harlston and Sir Ralph Chamberlain, the one Governour of Rise-Bank, the other of Calis-Castle, for which they were both condemned to die, though their judgment was remitted. This Lord was the only person I have read of, who thus in a manner played *Rubbers* when his *head lay at stake*; and, having lost the *fore*, recovered the *after-game*. He died, a very aged man, 1590.

¹ Where they still remain in high reputation. N.

² 2 Samuel xi. 1.

⁴ Acts xxv. 16.

³ Chronicle, p. 632.

⁵ De Scripturis Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 100.

⁶ Speed's History, p. 856.

⁷ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1559.

SEA-MEN.

THOMAS CAVENDISH, of Trimley¹ in this County, Esquire, in pursuance of his generous inclination to make foreign discoveries for the use and honour of his Nation, on his own cost victualled and furnished three Ships (the least of Fleets) as followeth,

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. The <i>Desire</i> , Admiral, of 120 | } tunn. |
| 2. The <i>Content</i> , Vice-Admiral, of 40 | |
| 3. The <i>Hugh-Gallant</i> , Rere-Admiral, of 40 | |

All three managed by 123 persons, with which he set sail from Plymouth the 21st of July, 1586.

So prosperous their winds, that by the 26th of August they had gone nine hundred and thirty leagues to the South of Africa. Then bending their course South-West, January the 7th, they entred the mouth of the Magellan-straits; *Straits* indeed, not only for the narrow passage, but many miseries of hunger and cold, which Mariners must encounter therein. Here Mr. Cavendish named a Town *Port-famine*; and may never distressed Seaman be necessitated to land there! It seems the Spaniards had a design so to fortifie these Straits in places of advantage, as to ingross the passage, that none save themselves should enter the Southern Sea. But God, the promoter of the publick good, destroyed their intended Monopoly, sending such a mortality amongst their Men, that scarce five of five hundred did survive.

On the 24th of February they entred the South Sea, and frequently landed as they saw occasion. Many their conflicts with the Natives, more with the Spaniards; coming off *Gainers* in most, and *Savers* in all encounters, that alone at Quintero excepted, April 1, 1587, when they lost twelve men of account, which was the cause that the June following they purposely sunk the *Rere-Admiral*, for want of men to manage her.

Amongst the many prizes he took in his passage, the St. Anne was the most considerable, being the Spanish Admiral of the Southern Sea, of seven hundred tuns. However, our Cavendish boarded her with his little Ship (a Chicken of the Game will adventure on a greater Fowl, and *leap* where he cannot *reach*), and mastered her though an *hundred* and *ninety* persons therein. There were in the Ship an *hundred* and *two* and *twenty thousand* *Pezos*² (each worth eight shillings) of gold, the rest of the lading being Silks, Satins, Musks, and other rich Commodities. Mr. Cavendish's mercy after, equaled his valour in the fight, landing the Spaniards on the Shore, and leaving them plentiful provisions.

Surrounding the East Indies, and returning for England, the Ship called *The Content* did not answer her name, whose men took all occasions to be mutinous, and stayed behind in a road with Stephen Hare their Master; and Mr. Cavendish saw her not after. But he, who went forth with a *Fleet*, came home with a *Ship*, and safely landed in Plymouth, Sept. 9, 1588. Amongst his men, three most remarkable; Mr. John Way their Preacher; Mr. Thomas Fuller, of Ipswich, their Pilote; and Mr. Francis Pretty, of Eyke in this County, who wrote the whole History of their Voyage.

Thus having circumnavigated the whole Earth, let his Ship no longer be termed *The Desire*, but *The Performance*. He was the *third* Man, and *second* Englishman, of such universal undertakings.

Not so succesful his next and last Voyage, begun the 26th of August, 1591, when he set sail with a Fleet from Plymouth, and coming in the Magellan-straits, neer a place by him formerly named *Port-Desire*, he was, the November following, casually severed from his Company, not seen or heard of afterward. Pity, so illustrious a life should have so obscure a death. But all things must be as *Being* itself will have them to be.

¹ The substance of what followeth is taken out of Mr. Hackluit's Voyages, the last part, p. 803. F.

² In English Money, 48,800 pounds. F.

PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM BUTLER was born at Ipswich in this County, where he had one only brother, who, going beyond sea, turned Papist, for which cause this William was so offended with him, that he left him none of his Estate¹. I observe this the rather, because this William Butler was causlessly suspected for Popish inclinations. He was bred Fellow of Clare-Hall in Cambridge, where he became the *Æsculapius* of our Age. He was the first Englishman who quickned *Galenic Physick* with a touch of *Paracelsus*, trading in Chymical Receipts with great success. His eye was excellent at the instant discovery of a *cadaverous face*, on which he would not lavish any Art. This made him, at the first sight of sick Prince Henry, to get himself out of sight. Knowing himself to be the Prince of Physicians, he would be observ'd accordingly. *Complements* would prevail nothing with him, *intreaties* but little, *surlly threatnings* would do much, and a *witty jeere* do any thing. He was better pleased with presents than money, loved what was *pretty* rather than what was *costly*; and preferred *rarities* before *riches*. Neatness he neglected into slovinlyness; and, accounting *cuffs* to be *manacles*, he may be said not to have made himself ready for some seven years together. He made his humoursomnesse to become him, wherein some of his Profession have rather *aped* than *imitated* him, who had *morositatem aquabilem*, and kept the tenor of the same surliness to all persons. He was a good Benefactor to Clare-Hall; and dying 1621, he was buried in the Chancel of St. Marie's in Cambridge, under a fair Monument. Mr. John Crane, that expert Apothecary and his Executour, is since buried by him; and if some eminent Surgeon was interred on his other side, I would say, that Physick lay here in state, with its two Pages attending it.

WRITERS.

HUMPHREY NECTON was born (though Necton be in Northfolk) in this County²; and, quitting a fair fortune from his Father, professed poverty, and became a Carmelite in Norwich.

Two *Firstships* met in this Man, for he *handselled* the *House-Convent*, which Philip Warin of Cowgate, a prime Citizen (and almost I could beleve him Mayor of the City), did, after the death of his Wife, in a fit of sorrow give with his whole Estate to the Carmelites.

Secondly, He was the first Carmelite, who in Cambridge took the degree of Doctor in Divinity: for some bogged much thereat, as false *Heraldry in Devotion*, to super-induce a Doctoral hood over a Frier's Coul, till our Necton adventured on it. For, though *Poverty* might not affect *Pride*, yet *Humility* may admit of *Honour*. He flourished, under King Henry the Third and Edward the First, at Norwich; and was buried with great solemnity by those of his Order, anno Domini 1303.

JOHN HORMINGER was born of good Parents in this County³, and became very accomplished in Learning. It happened that, travelling to Rome, he came into the company of Italians (the admirers only of themselves, and the *Slighters-General* of all other Nations), vilifying England, as an inconsiderable Country, whose ground was as *barren* as the *people barbarous*. Our Horminger, impatient to hear his *Mother-land* traduced, spake in her defence, and fluently epitomized the Commodities thereof. Returning home, he wrote a Book "*De Divitiis & Deliciis Angliæ*," of the *Profit* and *Pleasure of England*: which had it come to my hand, O how advantageous had it been to my present design! He flourished 1310.

THOMAS of ELY was born in this County; for, though Cambridge-shire boasteth of *Ely* (so famous for the Cathedral), yet is there *Monks Ely* in Suffolk, the native Town of this Thomas, who followed the foot-steps of his Countryman Necton, being a Carmelite (but

¹ So am I informed by Mrs. Crane in Cambridge, to whose Husband he left his Estate. F.

² Bale, Cent. iv. num. 24.

³ Bale, de Scripturis Britannicis; & Pits, Ætat. 14, num. 450.

in Ipswich); and afterwards Doctor in the University of Cambridge, saith my Author¹, of *both Divinities*.

But the same hand which tieth untieth this knot, giving us to understand that thereby are meant *Scholastical* and *Interpretative* Divinity, seeming to inport them in that Age to have been distinct Faculties; till afterwards united, as the Civil and Common Law, in one Profession.

Leaving his Native Land, he travelled over the Seas, with others of his Order, to Bruges in Flanders, and there kept Lectures and Disputations, as one Gobelike (a formidable Author) informeth my Informer², till his death, about 1320.

RICHARD LANHAM was born at a Market-Town well known for Cloathing in this County, and bred (when young) a Carmelite in Ipswich. He made it his only request to the Prefect of his Convent, to have leave to study in Oxford; which was granted him, and deservedly, employing his time so well there, that he proceeded Doctor with publick applause. Leland's pencil paints him *pious* and *learned*; but Bale cometh with his sponge, and in effect deletes both, because of his great *antipathy* to the Wicklevites. However his Learning is beyond contradiction, attested by the Books he left to Posterity. Much difference about the manner and place of his death; some making him to decease in his bed at Bristol³, others to be beheaded in London (with Sudbury, Arch-bishop of Canterbury, and Hales, Master of St. John's of Jerusalem) by the rebellious crew of Wat Tyler, who being a *Misogrammatist* (if a good Greek word may be given to so *barbarous* a Rebel) hated every man that could *write* or *read*, and was the more incensed against Lanham for his eminent Literature. He died anno Domini 1381.

JOHN KINYNGHAM was born in this County⁴; bred a Carmelite, first in Ipswich, then in Oxford, being the 25th Prefect of his Order in England and Ireland, Confessor to John of Gaunt and his Lady. He was the first who encountred Wickliffe in the Schools at Oxford, disputing of Philosophical Subtilties, and that with so much ingenuity, that Wickliffe, much taken with the man's modesty, prayed heartily for him that his judgement might be convinced⁵. But whether with so good successe wherewith Peter Martyr besought God on the same account for Bernard Gilpin⁶, I know not. He died a very aged man, anno 1399, and was buried at York; far, I confesse, from Ipswich, his first fixation. But it was usual for Prefects of Orders to travel much in their *Visitations*.

JOHN LYDGATE was born in this County⁷ at a Village so called, bred a Benedictine Monk in St. Edmund's Bury. After some time spent in our English Universities, he travelled over France and Italy, improving his time to his great accomplishment. Returning, he became Tutor to many Noblemen's sons; and, both in Prose and Poetry, was the best Authour of his Age. If Chaucer's coin were of a *greater weight* for *deeper learning*, Lydgate's were of a more *refined standard* for *purer language*; so that one might mistake him for a modern Writer. But, because none can so well describe him as himself, take an essay of his Verses, excusing himself, for deviating in his Writings from his Vocation⁸:

“ I am a Monk by my profession,
In Berry, call'd John Lydgate by my name,
And wear a habit of perfection;
(Although my life agrees not with the same)
That meddle should with things spiritual,
As I must needs confess unto you all,
But, seeing that I did herein proceed
At his command⁹ whom I could not refuse,
I humbly do beseech all those that read,
Or leasure have this story to peruse,

¹ Bale, Cent. iv. num. 65.

² Bale, ut prius.

³ Polydore Vergil.

⁴ Bale, Cent. vi. num. 4.

⁵ Idem. ibidem.

⁶ See the Life of Bernard Gilpin.

⁷ Camden's Britannia, in Suffolk.

⁸ History of the Life and Death of Hector, p. 316 and 317.

⁹ King Henry IV.

If any fault therein they find to be,
 Or error, that committed is by me;
 That they will of their gentleness take pain,
 The rather to correct and mend the same,
 Than rashly to condemn it with disdain,
 For well I wot it is not without blame,
 Because I know the Verse therein is wrong,
 As being some too short and some too long.
 For Chaucer, that my Master was, and knew
 What did belong to writing Verse and Prose,
 Ne'er stumbled at small faults, nor yet did view
 With scornful eye the Works and Books of those
 That in his time did write; nor yet would taunt
 At any man, to fear him or to daunt."

He lived to be 60 years of age; and died about the year 1444, and was buried in his own Convent with this Epitaph:

*Mortuus sacro, superis superstes
 Hic jacet Lydgate tumulatus urna,
 Qui fuit quondam celebris Britannie
 Fam'd Poesis.*

"Dead in this World, living above the skie,
 Intomb'd within this Urn doth *Lydgate* lie,
 In former time fam'd for his Poetry
 all over England."

As for the numerous and various Books which he wrote of several subjects, Bale presenteth us with their perfect Catalogue¹.

JOHN BARNYNGHAM, born at a Village so named in this County², was bred a Carmelite in Ipswich; and afterwards proceeded Doctor in Oxford; thence going to *Serbon* (the Cock-pit of Controversies) was there admitted to the same Degree.

Trithemius takes notice of his parts and perfections, allowing him *festivum ingenium & ad quodcumque deflexion*, having a *subtile* and *supple Wit*, so that he could be what he would be, a great *Master of Defence* in the Schools, both to *guard* and *hit*. Bale saith, he saw his Works in Cambridge, fairly written in four great Volumes. Weary with his long Race beyond the Seas, he returned at last to the place whence he started; and, retiring to his Convent, whereof he was Ruler, at Ipswich, died there January 22, 1448.

JOHN of BURY was an Augustinian in Clare, Doctor of Divinity in Cambridge, Provincial of his Order thorough England and Ireland; no mean Scholar, and a great opposer of Reginald Peacock and all other Wicklevites. He flourished anno 1460.

THOMAS SCROOPE was born at Bradley in this County³ (but extracted from the Lord Scroope in York-shire); who rolled through many professions:

1. He was a *Benedictine*, but found that Order too loose for his conscience.
2. A *Carmelite* of Norwich, as a stricter profession.
3. An *Anchorite* (the dungeon of the prison of *Carmelisme*) wherein he lived *twenty* years.
4. Dispensed with by the *Pope*, he became Bishop of Drummore in Ireland.
5. Quitting his Bishoprick, he returned to his solitary life; yet so, that once a week he used to walk on his bare feet, and preach the Decalogue in the Villages round about.

He lived to be extremely aged; for, about the year 1425, cloathed in sack-cloth and girt with an iron chain, he used to cry out in the streets,

¹ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 7.

² Bale, Cent. viii. num. 11.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 53; & Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, p. 651; anno 1491.

"That new Jerusalem, the Bride of the Lamb, was shortly to come down from Heaven, prepared for her Spouse; Revel. xxi.; and that with great joy he saw the same in the spirit."

Thomas Waldensis, the great *Anti-Wicklevite*, was much offended thereat; protesting, it was a scandal and disgrace to the Church. However, our Scroope long out-lived him, and died aged well nigh 100 years, *non sine sanctitatis opinione*, say both Bale and Pits; and it is a wonder they meet in the same opinion. He was buried at Lestoffe in this County, anno 1491.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD SIBS was born in the edge of this County (yet so that *Essex* seemeth to have no share in him) nigh Sudbury, and was bred a Fellow of St. John's Colledge in Cambridge. He proved afterwards a most profitable Preacher to the honourable Society of Graies-Inn, whence he was chosen Master of St. Katharine-hall in Cambridge. He found the House in a mean condition, the *Wheel* of St. Katharine having stood still (not to say gone backwards) for some years together: he left it replenish'd with Scholars, beautified with Buildings, better endowed with Revenues. He was most eminent for that grace, which is most worth, yet cost the least to keep it, viz. *Christian humility*. Of all points of Divinity he most frequently pressed that of Christ's Incarnation; and if the Angels desired to pry into that Mystery, no wonder if this *angelical man* had a longing to look therein. A learned Divine imputed this good Doctor's great humility to his much meditating on that point of Christ's humiliation, when he took our flesh upon him. If it be true what some hold in Physick, that *Omne par nutrit suum par*, that the Vitals of our Body are most strengthened by feeding on such Meat as are likeliest unto them; I see no absurdity to maintain that Men's Souls improve most in those graces, whereon they have most constant meditation, whereof this worthy Doctor was an eminent instance. He died in the 58th year of his age, anno Domini 1631.

WILLIAM ALABLASTER was born at Hadley in this County; and by marriage was Nephew to Doctor John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was bred Fellow in Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge. A most rare Poet as any our Age or Nation hath produced: witness his Tragedy of "*Roxana*," admirably acted in that Colledge, and so pathetically, that a Gentlewoman present thereat (Reader, I had it from an Author whose credit it is sin with me to suspect), at the hearing of the last words thereof, *sequar, sequar*, so hideously pronounced, fell distracted, and never after fully recovered her senses.

He attended Chaplain in Calis-Voyage on Robert Earl of Essex, where he was so affected with the beauty of Popish Churches, and the *venerable respect* the Papists gave to their *Priests*, that he staggered in his own *Religion*. There wanted not those of the *Romish party* to force his *fall*, whom they found *reeling*; working on his *ambition*, who complained of the *slownesse of preferment* in England, which followed not so fast as in due time to overtake his deserts; so that soon after he turned a Papist.

Yet it was not long before he was out of love with that persuasion; so that, whether because he could not comport with their discipline, who would have made him (who conceived himself at the *top*) *bottom* again (according to their course) at the *bottom* of *Humane Learning*; or because (which I rather charitably believe) that upon second thoughts he seriously *disgusted the Romish superstition*, he returned into his own Country.

It was not long before he was made Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of the rich Parsonage of Tharfield in Hartford-shire. He was an excellent Hebrician, and well skilled in Cabalistical Learning; witness his *Clerum* in Cambridge, when he commenced Doctor in Divinity, taking for his Text the *first* words of the *first* Book of Chronicles.

"Adam, Seth, Enos."

Besides the *literal sense*, as they are *proper names* of the Patriarchs, he mined for a *mystical meaning*: *Man is put or placed for pain and trouble*.

How well this agreeth with the *Original* belongs not to me to enquire. This I know,

know, it had been hard (if not impossible) for him to hold on the same rate, and reduce the *proper names* in the *Genealogies* following to such an *Appellativeness* as should compose a continued sense. He died anno Domini 163 . .

SAMUEL WARD was born at Haveril in this County, where his Father had long been a painful Minister of the place; and I remember I have read this Epitaph written on his Monument in the Chancel there, which I will endeavour to translate:

*Quo si quis scivit scitiùs,
Aut si quis docuit doctiùs,
At rarus vixit sanctiùs;
Et nullus tenuit fortiùs,*

Grant some of knowledge greater store,
More learned some in teaching;
Yet few in life did lighten more,
None thundred more in preaching.

He bred his Son, Samuel, in Cambridge, in Sidney Colledge, whereof he became Fellow, being an excellent Artist, Linguist, Divine, and Preacher. He had a sanctified fancy, dexterous in designing expressive pictures, representing much matter in a little model.

From Cambridge he was preferred Minister *in*, or rather *of*, Ipswich, having a care over, and a love from, all the Parishes in that populous place. Indeed he had a *magnifick vertue* (as if he had learned it from the Load-stone, in whose qualities he was so knowing) to attract people's affections. Yet found he Foes as well as Friends, who complained of him to the High Commission, where he met with some molestation.

He had three Brethren Ministers, on the same token that some have said, that these four put together would not make up the abilities of their Father. Nor were they themselves offended with this *Hyperbole*, to have the *Branches* lessened, to greater their *Root*. One of them, lately dead, was benefic'd in Essex; and, following the counsel of the Poet,

*Ridentem dicere verum,
Quis retat?*

"What doth forbid but one may smile,
And also tell the Truth the while?"

hath in a jesting way, in some of his Books, delivered much *Smart-Truth* of this present Times. Mr. Samuel died 163 . .

JOHN BOISE, born at Elmeseth¹ in this County, being Son of the Minister thereof. He was bred first in Hadley-School, then in St. John's Colledge in Cambridge, and was deservedly chosen Fellow thereof. Here he (as a *Volunteer*) read in his bed a Greek Lecture to such young Scholars who preferred *Antelucana studia* before their own ease and rest². He was afterwards of the *Quorum* in the translating of the Bible; and whilst St. Chrysostome lives, Mr. Boise shall not die; such his learned pains on him in the edition of Sir Henry Savil. Being Parson of Boxworth in Cambridge-shire, and Prebendary of Ely, he made a quiet end about the beginning of our warlike disturbances.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

ROBERT SOUTHWEL was born in this County, as Pitseus affirmeth, who, although often mistaken in his *locality*, may be believed herein, as professing himself familiarly acquainted with him at Rome. But the matter is not much where he was born: seeing, though cried up by *men of his own profession* for his many Books in Verse and Prose, he was reputed a dangerous enemy by the State, for which he was imprisoned, and executed, March the 3d, 1595.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

ELIZABETH, third daughter of Gilbert Earl of CLARE³, and wife to John Burgh Earl of Ulster in Ireland, I dare not say was born *at*, but surely had her greatest Honour *from*, Clare in this County. Blame me not, Reader, if I be covetous on any account to recover the mention of her memory, who, anno 1343, founded Clare-Hall in Cambridge, since augmented by many Benefactors.

¹ Probably F mswell. N.

² Thomas Gauder one of them. See the narrative at the end of his Funeral Sermon. P.

³ Vincent, in his corrections of Brookes' Errors.

Sir SIMON EYRE, son of John Eyre, was born at Brandon in this County: bred in London, first an Upholster, then a Draper; in which Profession he profited, that he was chosen Lord Mayor of the City, 1445. On his own cost he built *Leaden-Hall* (for a *Common Garner of Corn* to the City) of squared stone in form as it now sheweth, with a fair Chappel in the East side of the Quadrant; over the Porch of which he caused to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*, "The Lord's right hand hath exalted me¹." He is elsewhere stiled *Honorandus & famosus Mercator*. He left *five thousand marks*, a prodigious sum in that age, to charitable uses; so that, if my sight mistake not (as I am confident it doth not), his bounty, like Saul, stands higher than any others from the shoulders upwards². He departed this life the 18th of September, anno Domini 1459; and is buried in the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lombard-street, London.

THOMAS SPRING, commonly called the *rich Clothier*, was I believe born, I am sure lived and waxed wealthy at Laneham in this County. He built the *carved Chappel* of *Wainscot* in the North-side of the Chancel, as also the Chappel at the South-side of the Church³. This Thomas Spring, senior, died anno 1510, and lieth buried under a Monument in the Chappel of his own erection.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, born at Bucks-Hall in this County, where his Family flourisheth at this day in a good esteem. He was bred a Fishmonger in London, so prospering in his Profession, that he became Lord Mayor, anno 1512. He gave the half of his Estate (which was very great) to pious uses, and relieving of the Poor⁴.

His bounty mindeth me of the words of Zaccheus to our Saviour: "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold⁵."

Demand not of me whether our Coppinger made such plentiful restitution, being confident there was no cause thereof, seeing he never was one of the *Publicans*, persons universally infamous for extortion: Otherwise I confess, that that *Charity*, which is not *bottom'd* on *Justice*, is but *built* on a *foundred foundation*. I am sorry to see this Gentleman's ancient Arins (the epidemical disease of that Age) substracted (in point of Honour) by the addition of a superfluous *Bordure*.

[S. N.] Sir WILLIAM CORDAL, Knight. Wherever he was born, he had a fair Estate at Long-Melford in this County, and lieth buried in that fair Church under a decent Monument. We will translate his Epitaph, which will perfectly acquaint us with the great Offices he had, and good offices he did to Posterity:

*Hic Gulielmus habet requiem Cordellus, avito
Stemmata qui clarus, clarior ingenio.
Hic studiis primos consumpsit fortiter annos,
Mox & Causarum strenuus actor erat,
Tanta illi doctrina inerat, facundia tanta,
Ut Parlamenti publica Lingua foret.
Postea factus Eques, Reginae arcana Mariae
Consilia, & Patriae grande subibat opus:
Factus & est Custos Rotulorum. Urgente senecta
In Christo moriens cepit ad astra viam.
Pauperibus largus, victum vestemque ministrans,
Insuper Hospitii condidit ille domum.*

"Here *William Cordal* doth in rest remain,
Great by his birth, but greater by his brain.

¹ Stow's Survey of London, p. 163.

³ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 767.

⁵ Luke xix. 8.

² 1 Samuel x. 23.

⁴ Stow's Survey of London, anno 1512.

Plying his studies hard his youth throughout,
 Of Causes he became a Pleader stout.
 His Learning deep such eloquence did vent,
 He was chose Speaker of the Parliament.
 Afterwards Knight Queen Mary did him make,
 And Counsellor, State-work to undertake;
 And Master of the Rolls. Well worn with age,
 Dying in Christ, Heaven was his utmost stage.
 Diet and clothes to poor he gave at large,
 And a fair *Almshouse*¹ founded on his charge."

He was made Master of the Rolls, November 5th, the fifth of Queen Mary, continuing therein till the day of his death, the 23d of Queen Elizabeth².

SIR ROBERT HICHAM, Knight, and Serjeant at Law, was born (if not *at*) near Nacton in this County, and was very skilful in our Common-Law. By his practice he got a great Estate, and purchased the fair Mannor of Framlingham of the Earl of Suffolk. Herein he met with many difficulties (*knots* which would have made another man's *Axe turn edge to hew* them off) so that, had he not been one of a sharp Wit, strong Brains, powerful Friends, plentiful Purse, and indefatigable Diligence, he had never cleared the Title thereof to him and his Heirs.

I am willing to beleeve that gratitude to God (who gave him to *wade* thorough so many *incumbrances*, and *land* safely at last on the *peaceable possession* of his *Purchase*) was the main motive inclining him to leave a great part of his Estate to *pious uses*, and principally to Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge. He departed this life a little before the beginning of our Civil Wars.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

JOHN CAVENDISH, Esquire, was born at Cavendish in this County; bred at Court, a Servant in ordinary attendance on King Richard the Second, when Wat Tyler played *Rex* in London. It happ'ned that Wat was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight (*Sword-bearer* to the King then in presence) for devouring his distance, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him. Oh, the pride of a self-promoting Peasant! Much bussling arising thereabout, Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, arrested Wat, and with his dagger wounded him; and, being well stricken in years, wanted not *valour*, but *vigour*, to dispatch him. He is seconded by John Cavendish standing by, who twice or thrice wounded him mortally; my Author³ complaining, "that his death was too worthy, from the hands of honourable persons, for whom the *Axe* of the Hangman had been too good." I would have said, "the *Halter* of the Hangman." But it matters not by whom a Traitor be kill'd, so he be kill'd.

Hereupon the Arms of London were augmented with a *Dagger*; and, to divide the Honour equally betwixt them, if the *Heaft* belonged to *Walworth*, the *Blade*, or point thereof at least, may be adjudged to *Cavendish*. Let me add, that King Richard himself shewed much wisdom and courage in managing this matter, so that in our Chronicles he appeareth wiser *Youth* than *Man*; as if he had spent all the stock of his discretion in appeasing this tumult, which happened anno Domini 1381.

Sir THOMAS COOK, Knight.

Sir WILLIAM CAPELL, Knight.

I present these pair of Knights in parallels, because I find many considerable occurrences betwixt them in the course of their lives;

1. Both were Natives of this County, born not far asunder: Sir Thomas at Lavenham, Sir William at Stoke-Neyland.

¹ At Melford aforesaid.

² Speed, in his Chronicle, p. 607.

³ J. Pūlpot, in his Catalogue of the Masters of the Rolls.

2. Both were bred in London, free of the same Company of Drapers, and were Lord Mayors of the City.

3. Both, by God's blessing on their industry, attained great Estates, and were *Royal-Merchants* indeed. The later is reported by tradition (since by continuance consolidated into historical truth) that, after a large entertainment made for King Henry the Seventh, he concluded all with a *Fire*, wherein he burnt many Bonds, in which the King (a Borrower in the beginning of his Reign) stood obliged unto him (a sweet perfume, no doubt, to so thrifty a Prince); not to speak of his expensive *Frolick*, when at another time he drank a dissolved Pearl (which cost him many hundreds) in an health to the King.

4. Both met with many molestations. Sir Thomas, being arraigned for lending money (in the Reign of King Edward the Fourth), hardly escaped with his life (thank a good God, a just Judge¹, and a stout Jury); though grievously fined, and long imprisoned. As for Sir William, Empson and Dudley fell with their bodies so heavy upon him, that they squeased many thousand pounds out of his, into the King's Coffers.

5. Both died peaceably in Age and Honour, leaving great Estates to their Posterities; the *Cooks* flourishing lately at Giddy-Hall in Essex, in a *worshipful*, as the *Capels* at Hadham in Hartford-shire now in an *honourable* condition².

Nor must it be forgotten, that Elizabeth, daughter to Sir William Capel, was married to William Powlet, Marquess of Winchester; and Mildred, descended from Sir Thomas Cook, to William Cecil, Lord Burleigh; both their Husbands being successively Lord-Treasurers of England for above fifty years.

Sir Thomas Cook lieth buried in the Church of Augustine-Friars, London. Sir William Capel in the South-side of the Parish Church of St. Bartholomew's (in a Chappel of his own addition) behind the Exchange, though the certain date of their deaths do not appear.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. John Michel	- John Michel	- Ekelingham	- - Stock-Fishmonger	1422 ³ .
2. Henry Barton	- Henry Barton	- Myldenhall	- - Skinner	- - 1428.
3. Roger Oteley	- Will. Oteley	- Ufford	- - - Grocer	- - - 1434.
4. John Paddesley	- Simon Paddesley	- Bury St. Edmunds	- Gold-smith	- - 1440.
5. Simon Eyre	- John Eyre	- - Brandon	- - - Draper	- - - 1445.
6. William Gregory	- Roger Gregory	- Myldenhall	- - - Skinner	- - - 1451.
7. Thomas Cook	- Robert Cook	- Lavenham	- - - Draper	- - - 1462.
8. Richard Gardiner	- John Gardiner	- Exning	- - - Mercer	- - - 1478.
9. William Capel	- John Capel	- - Stoke-Neyland	- - - Draper	- - - 1503.
10. Wm. Coppinger	- Walter Coppinger	- Buckshale	- - - Fish-monger	- - 1512.
11. John Milborn	- John Milbourn	- Long-Melford	- - - Draper	- - - 1521.
12. Roger Martin	- Lawrence Martin	- Long-Melford	- - - Mercer	- - - 1567.
13. John Spencer	- Richard Spencer	- Walding-Field	- - - Cloth-worker	- - 1594.
14. Stephen Some	- Thomas Some	- Bradley	- - - Grocer	- - - 1598.

Reader, this is one of the twelve pretermitted Shires, the Names of whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower in the Reign of King Henry the Sixth.

SHERIFFS.

Know that this County and Northfolk had both one Sheriff until the seventeenth year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, a List of whose Names we formerly have presented in the description of Northfolk.

¹ See Judge Markham's Life in Nottingham-shire. F.

² Afterwards still more honourable, as Earl of Essex. N.

³ He was Mayor again 1436.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
Anno	ELIZ. REG.		
17	Rob. Ashfield, ar.	Netherhall	{ S. a fesse ingrailed betwixt three flower de luces Arg.
18	Joh. Higham, ar.	- - - - -	{ S. a fesse checkée O. and Az. betwixt three nags' heads erased Arg.
19	Will. Spring, mil.	Lanham	{ Arg. on a chevron between three martlets G. as many cinquefoiles of the field.
20	Rob. Jermin, mil.	Rushbrook	{ S. a cressant betwixt two mullets Arg.
21	Philip. Parker, mil.	Arwerton	{ Arg. a lion passant G. betwixt two barrs S. whereon three bezants; in chief as many bucks' heads cabosed of the third.
22	Th. Bernardiston, m.	Kedington	{ Az. a fesse dauncette Erm. betwixt six cross- lets Arg.
23	Nich. Bacon, mil.	Culforth	{ G. on a chief Arg. two mullets S.
24	Will. Drury, mil.	Halsted	{ Arg. on a chief Vert, the letter <i>Tau</i> betwixt [two mullets pierced O.
25	Carol. Framlingham, miles.		
26	Joh. Gurdon, ar.	Assington	{ S. three leopards' heads jessant flowers de luce O.
27	Will. Clopton, ar.	- - - - -	{ S. a bend Arg. betwixt two cotises daun- [cette O.
28	Geo. Clopton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Franc. Jermy, ar.	- - - - -	{ Arg. a lion rampant gardant G.
30	Phil. Tilney, ar.	Shelleigh	{ Arg. a chevron betwixt three griffins' heads erased G.
31	Will. Walgrave, m.	Buers	{ Party per pale Arg. and G.
32	Tho. Rowse, ar.	- - - - -	{ S. two barrs ingrailed Arg.
33	Nic. Garnish, ar.	- - - - -	{ Arg. a chevron ingrailed Az. between three scallops S.
34	Lionel Talmarsh, ar.	Helmingham	{ Arg. fretty S.
35	Rob. Forth, ar.		
36	Tho. Crofts, ar.	Saxmundham	{ O. three bulls' heads coupée S.
37	Will. Spring, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Tho. Eden, ar.	- - - - -	{ Arg. on a fess G. three garbs O. between two chevrons Az. charged with escallops Arg.
39	Antho. Wingfield,	Letheringham	{ Arg. a bend G. cotised S. three wings of the [first.
40	Hen. Warner, ar.		
41	Antho. Felton, ar.	Playford	{ G. two lions passant Erm. crowned O.
42	Edw. Bacon, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
43	Edwin. Withipol	{ Christ-Church in Ipswich.	{ Party per pale O. and G. three lions passant regardant, armed S. langued Arg. a bor- dure interchanged.
44	Tho. Stutvile, ar.	Dallam	{ Barrully, Arg. and G. a lion rampant S.
	Nicol. Bacon, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno	JACO. REG.		
1	Nicol. Bacon, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Edm. Bokemham, a.		
3	Tho. Playters, ar.	Sotterley	{ Bendy wavy of six Arg. and Az.
4	Antho. Penning, ar.		
5	Joha. Wentworth, a.	- - - - -	{ S. a chevron between three leopards' heads O.
6	Lionel Talmarsh, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Geo. le Hunt, mil.		
8	Tho. Tilney, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

- 9 Calthorp Parker, m. *ut prius.*
 10 Martin Stutevil - *ut prius.*
 11 [AMP.] Ro. Brook, mil.
 12 Rob. Barker, mil. - - - - Per fess embattled G. and Az. three martlets counterchanged.
 13 Tho. Clench, ar.
 14 Lio. Talmarsh, m. b. *ut prius.*
 15 Edw. Lewkenor, m. - - - - Az. a chevron Arg.
 16 Joh. Wentworth, m. *ut prius.*
 17 Hen. North, mil. - - - - Az. a lion passant O. between three flowers de luce Arg.
 18 Will. Spring, mil. *ut prius.*
 19 Will. Wetle, ar.
 20 Rob. Brook, ar.
 21 Nat. Bernardiston, m. *ut prius.*
 22 Galf. Pittman, ar. -

Anno CAROL I.

- 1 Sam. Aylmer, ar. - Cleydon - - - { Arg. a cross S. betwixt four Cornish choughs proper.
 2 Joh. Prescott, mil. - - - - S. a chevron betwixt three owles Arg.
 3 Maur. Barrowe, ar. - - - - { S. two swords in saltire Arg. hilted betwixt four flowers de luce O. within a bordure componé of the second and purpure.
 4 Brampt. Gourden, a. *ut prius.*
 5 Hen. Hookenham, a.
 6 Johan. Acton, ar.
 7 Rob. Crane, mil. - Chyston - - - { Arg. a fess betwixt three cross crosets fichée G.
 8 Will. Some, mil. - - - - G. a chevron betwixt three mallets O.
 9 Edw. Bacon, mil. *ut prius.*
 10 Joh. Barker, ar. - *ut prius.*
 11 Joh. Rouse, mil. *ut prius.*
 12 Phil. Parker, mil. *ut prius.*
 13 Ed. Duke, ar. - Brampton - - - Az. a chevron betwixt three sternes Arg.
 14 Joh. Clench, ar. [membred G.
 15 Sim. Dewes, mil. - Stow-Hall - - O. three quatrefoiles G.
 16 Will. Spring, ar. *ut prius.*
 17 Will. Castleton, ar.
 18 Maur. Barrowe, ar. *ut prius.*
 19
 20 Joh. Cotton, ar. -
 21
 22 Tho. Blosse, ar.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

18. JOHN HIGHAM, Arm.]

I find this passage in the ingenious Michael Lord Montaigne in France, in his "Essay of Glory":

"I have no name which is sufficiently mine. Of two I have the one common to all my Race, yea and also to others. There is a Family at Paris, and another at Montpellier, called *Montaigne*; another in *Brittany*, and one in *Zantoigne*, surnamed *de la Montaigne*. The removing of one only syllable may so confound our Web, as I shall have a share in their Glory, and they perhaps a part of my

shame. And my Ancestors have heretofore been surnamed **HEIGHAM**, or **HEIGHAM**, a surname which also belongs to an House well known in England.

Indeed the *Highams* (so named from a Village in this County¹) were (for I suspect them extinct), a right ancient Family, and Sir Clement Heigham (Ancestor to this John our Sheriff), who was a potent Knight in his generation, lies buried under a fair Tomb in Tharning-Church in Northfolk.

20. **ROBERT JERMIN, Miles.]**

He was a person of singular piety, a bountiful Benefactor to Emanuel-Colledge, and a man of great command in this County. He was Father to Sir Thomas Jermin (Privy Concellour and Vice Chamberlain to King Charles the First); Grandfather to Thomas and Henry Jermin Esquires; the younger of these, being Lord Chamberlain to our present Queen Mary, and sharing in her Majesty's sufferings during her long Exile in France, was by King Charles the Second deservedly advanced Baron, and Earl of St. Alban's.

23. **NICHOLAS BACON, Miles.]**

He was son to Sir Nicholas, and elder Brother to Sir Francis Bacon, both Lord Chancellors of England; and afterward by King James, in the ninth of his Reign, on the 22d of May, created the first *Baronet* of England.

36. **THOMAS CROFTS, Armiger.]**

He was a man of remark in his generation; Father to Sir John Crofts, Grandfather to . . . Crofts², who, for his Fidelity to his Sovereign during his suffering condition, and for several Embassies, worthily performed to the King of Poland and other Princes, was created Baron Crofts by King Charles the Second.

CHARLES I.

15. **SIMONDS DEWES, Miles.]**

This Sir Simonds was Grand-child unto Adrian Dewes, descended of the ancient Stem of *Des Ewes*, Dynasts or Lords of the Dition of Kessel in the Dutchy of Gelderland; who came first thence, when that Province was wasted with Civil War, in the beginning of King Henry the Eighth.

He was bred in Cambridge, as appeared by his printed Speech (made in the Long Parliament), wherein he indeavoured to prove it more ancient than Oxford. His Genius addicted him to the study of Antiquity; preferring *Rust* before *Brightness*, and more conforming his mind to the *garbe* of the former than *mode* of the *moderne times*. He was studious in *Roman Coin*, to discriminate *true ones* from such as were *cast* and *counterfeit*. He passed not for price to procure a *choice piece*; and was no less careful in conserving, than curious in culling, many rare Records³. He had plenty of pretious Medals, out of which a methodical Architect might contrive a fair Fabrick for the benefit of Posterity. His Treasury afforded things as well *new* as *old*, on the token that he much admired that the *Ordinances* and *Orders* of the late *Long Parliament* did in *bulks* and *number* exceed all the *Statutes* made since the Conquest. He was loving to *Learned Men*, to whom he desired to do all good offices; and died about the year of our Lord 1653.

THE FAREWELL.

To conclude our Description of Suffolk, I wish that therein Grain of all kinds may be had at so reasonable rates, that rich and poor may be contented therewith. But, if a Famine should happen here, let the Poor not distrust Divine Providence, whereof their Grandfathers had so admirable a testimony, 15 . . ; when, in a general dearth all over England, plenty of Pease did grow on the Sea-shore near Dunwich (never set or sown by humane industry) which, being gathered in full ripeness, much abated the high prices in the Markets, and preserved many hundreds of hungry Families from famishing.

¹ Camden's *Britannia* (in English) in Suffolk.

² William Lord Crofts of Saxham; so created 18th May, 10 Car. I. Hewas twice married, but left no issue N.

³ Some curious "Extracts from the Journal of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, with several letters to and from Sir Simonds and his Friends, 1783," form the 15th Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." N.

, BISHOP KENNETT, in his *Life of Somner*, seems to hint that Sir Symonds D'Ewes is said to have collected for Suffolk¹; but all that remains to this purpose in the Harleian Library is principally in the Law way. Something in Dodsworth's *MSS.* vol. xxxviii. E. 39, quoted by Bishop Kennett in his *Life of Somner*, p. 41, probably led Bishop Nicolson to seek for more information in the Bodleian Library; but he was disappointed: and if what he says of three Volumes of Collections for Essex, by the same Antiquary, in the Heralds' office, be not as great a mistake, Mr. Morant made no use of them². A better fund for Suffolk, by Mr. Martin, has lately been irrecoverably dispersed.

For this County several ample Collections, the labour of the two last centuries, are preserved in public repositories, and in private libraries. But Kirby's "*Suffolk Traveller*" is the only published work in the shape of a regular History. Several single towns have been well and accurately described: Dunwich, Framlingham, and Lowestoft in particular; Ipswich also and Bury have been frequently described in print; and a part of the History of Bury in particular has lately been given to the Publick, in so superior a manner, by the Rev. Richard Yates, as to excite an earnest wish that he may speedily complete his plan. Nor must the late Sir John Cullum's most interesting History of *Unwasted* pass unnoticed, one of the most pleasing specimens of Topographical Description that this or any other country has ever seen. The "*Magna Britannia*," and Mr. Gough's additions to Camden, may be consulted for farther particulars of this County.

That Mr. Craven Ord would condescend to publish the very valuable Collections he has himself made, and incorporate them with what his name, his connexions, and his superior talents, might command from those who possess other large materials, is rather to be wished for than expected.

The masterly pencil of Mr. Johnson of Woodbridge has been employed, for his own amusement, on almost every curious article of Antiquity in the County; and I am proud of possessing views of nearly every Church in Suffolk, taken uniformly by that excellent Draftsman. N.

¹ All the encouragement Sir Symonds himself gave is in this passage of his preface to his *Journals of Parliament*, temp. Eliz. "The chief of the works by me intended for the publick good, are these ensuing: A General History of Great Britain; the Survey of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, out of records or original deeds. These I have proposed to myself to labour in. If I can finish but a little in each kind, it may hereafter stir up some able judgments to add an end to the whole."

² Gough's *British Topography*, vol. I. p. xii.

S U R R E Y

SURREY hath Middlesex (divided by the Thames) on the North, Kent on the East, Sussex on the South, Hant and Bark-shires on the West. It may be allowed to be a *Square* (besides its *angular* expatiation in the South-west) of *two and twenty* miles; and is not unproperly compared to a *Cynamon-tree*, whose *Bark* is far better than the *Body* thereof; for the skirts and borders bounding this Shire are rich and fruitful, whilst the ground in the inward parts thereof is very hungry and barren, though, by reason of the *clear air* and *clean ways*, full of many gentile habitations.

NATURALL COMMODITIES.

FULLER'S EARTH.

The most and best of this kind in England (not to say Europe) is digged up nigh Rygate in this County. It is worth *fourpence a bushel* at the *Pit*, *sixteen-pence* at the *Wharfe* in London, *three shillings* at *Newbury*, and *Westward* twice as dear. Double the use thereof in making Cloath, to scoure out *stains*, and to *thicken it*, or (to use the *Tradesman's term*) to *bring it to proof*. Though the transporting thereof be by Law forbidden, yet *private* profit so prepondereth the *publick*, that Ships ballasted therewith are sent over into Holland, where they have such *Magazins* of this *Earth*, that they are ready (on their *own rates*) to furnish us therewith, if there should be any occasion.

And now we are mentioning of *Earth*, near Non-such is a vein of *Potter's Earth*, much commended in its kind, of which *Crusibles* are made for the melting of Gold, and many other necessary *Utensils*.

WALL-NUTS.

As in this County, and in *Cash-Haulton* especially, there be excellent *TROUTS*: so are there plenty of the best *Wall-nuts*¹ in the same place, as if Nature had observed the Rule of Physick, "*Post Pisces Noces*." Some difficulty there is in *cracking the Name* thereof; why *Wall-nuts*, having no affinity with a *Wall*, whose substantial Trees need to borrow nothing thence for their support. Nor are they so called because *walled* with Shells, which is common to all other Nuts. The truth is, *Gual* or *Wall* in the old Dutch signifieth *strange* or *exotick* (whence; *Welsh*, that is, *Foreigners*); these *Nuts* being no *Natives* of England or Europe, and probably first fetch'd from *Persia*, because called *Nux Persique* in the *French* tongue.

Surely, some precious worth is in the *Kernels* thereof (though charged to be somewhat obstructive, and stopping of the stomach), because provident Nature hath wrapped them in so many coverts: a thick *green* one (falling off when ripe), an hard *yellowish*, and a bitter *blackish* one. As for the *Timber* of the *Wall-nut-tree*, it may be termed an *English*

¹ Surrey still maintains its claim for superiority in Wall-nuts; witness the immense quantities sold annually at Croydon Fair. N.

Shittim-wood for the fineness, smoothness, and durableness thereof, whereof the best *Tables*¹, with *Stocks of Guns*², and other manufactures, are made.

BOX.

The best which England affords groweth about *Darking*³ in this County, yet short in goodness of what is imported out of Turkey. Though the smell and shade thereof be accounted unwholesome; not only pretty toys for children, but useful tooles for men, and especially *Mathematical Instruments*, are made thereof. But it is generally used for *Combes*, as also by such as grave *Pictures* and *Arms* in *Wood*, as better because harder than *Pear-tree*, for that purpose. For mine own part, let me speak it with thankfulness to two good Lords and Patrons, it hath not cost me so much in *Wood* and *Timber* of all kinds, for the last *ten* years, as for *Box* for one *twelve-moneth*.

MANUFACTURES.

GARDENING.

I mean not such which is only for *pleasure* (whereof *Surrey* hath more than a share with other *Shires*) to feast the *sight* and *smell* with *flowers* and *walks*, whilst the rest of the body is famished, but such as is for *profit*, which some seventy years since was first brought into this County, before which time great deficiency thereof in England.

For we fetcht most of our *Cherries* from *Flanders*, *Apples* from *France*; and hardly had a *Messe of Rath-ripe Pease* but from *Holland*, which were dainties for *Ladies*, they came so far, and cost so dear. Since, *Gardening* hath crept out of *Holland* to *Sandwich* in *Kent*, and thence into this County, where though they have given *six pounds*⁴ an *Aker* and upward, they have made their *Rent*, lived comfortably, and set many people on work.

Oh, the incredible profit by *digging* of *Ground*! For though it is confess'd that the *Plough* beats the *Spade* out of distance for speed (almost as much as the *Press* beats the *Pen*); yet what the *Spade* wants in the *Quantity* of the *Ground* it manureth, it recompenceth with the *Plenty* of the *Fruit* it yieldeth; that which is *set* multiplying a hundred fold more than what is *sown*.

'Tis incredible how many *poor people* in *London* live thereon, so that in some seasons *Gardens* feed more *poor people* than the *Field*. It may be hoped that, in process of time, *Anis-seeds*, *Cumin-seeds*, *Caraway-seeds* (yea *Rice* itself), with other *Garden Ware* now brought from beyond the *Seas*, may hereafter grow in our *Land*, enough for its use, especially if some ingenious *Gentlemen* would encourage the *industrious Gardiners* by letting *Ground* on reasonable rates unto them⁵.

TAPESTRY.

Pass we from *Gardening*, a kind of *Tapestry* in *Earth*, to *Tapestry*, a kind of *Gardening* in *Cloth*. The making hereof was either unknown, or un-used in *England*, till about the end of the *Reign* of *King James*⁶, when he gave *two thousand pounds* to *Sir Francis Crane*,

¹ For at least an hundred years after *Dr. Fuller* wrote the above sentence, the *Walnut-tree* supplied the most fashionable houses with tables, chairs, chests of drawers, &c. till superseded by the extensive importation and very general use of *Mahogany*. N.

² For Gun-stocks the *Walnut-tree* is still pre-eminently distinguished. N.

³ Boxhill, near *Dorking*, is still famous for its *Box-trees*, which were originally planted there by *Thomas Howard*, *Earl of Arundel*. N.

⁴ Observe, that this very high *Rent* was more than an hundred and fifty years back. N.

⁵ If the particular articles stated by *Dr. Fuller* have not been actually cultivated, the improved state of modern *Gardening* must be universally acknowledged; and the *Potatoes* has proved an invaluable acquisition. N.

⁶ Amongst the articles lately bequeathed by *Mr. Gough* to the *Bodleian Library* were, "Three large Portions of *Tapestry Maps*, which formerly lined the *Hall* at *Weston* in *Warwickshire*, the seat of *William Sheldon*, *Esq.* in the reign of *Henry VIII.* who first introduced *Tapestry-weaving* into *England*, of which those three large *Maps* were the earliest specimen. These fragments contain a section of the centre of the kingdom, including the Counties of *Hereford*, *Salop*, *Stafford*, *Worcester*, *Warwick*, *Gloicester*, and *Oxford*, with the North part of *Berks.*" N.

to build therewith an House at Moreclark for that purpose. Here they only imitated *Old Patterns*, until they had procured one *Francis Klein*, a German, to be their *Designer*.

This Francis Klein was born at Rostock, but bred in the Court of the King of Denmark at Copenhagen. To improve his skill he travelled into Italy, and lived at Venice, and became first known unto Sir Henry Wootton, who was the English Lierger there. Indeed there is a stiff contest betwixt the Dutch and Italians, which should exceed in this Mystery; and therefore Klein endeavoured to unite their perfections. After his return to Denmark, he was invited thence into England by Prince Charles, a *Virtuoso*, judicious in all *Liberal-Mechanical Arts*, which proceeded on *due proportion*. And though Klein chanced to come over in his absence (being then in Spain), yet King James gave order for his entertainment, allowing him liberal accommodations; and sent him back to the King of Denmark with a Letter, which, for the form thereof, I conceive not unworthy to be inserted, transcribing it with my own hand, as followeth, out of a copy compared with the Original:

“*Jacobus, Dei gratiâ, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Rex, Fideli Defensor, Serenissimo Principi ac Domino Domino Christiano Quarto, eadem gratiâ Daniæ, Norvegiæ, Vandalorum, & Gothorum Regi, Duci Slesuici, Holsatiæ, Stormariæ, & Ditmarsiæ, Comiti in Oldenburg & Delmenhorst, Fratri, Compatri, Consanguineo, & Affini nostro charissimo, salutem & felicitatem, Serenissimus Princeps Frater, Compater, Consanguineus & Affinis charissimus.*

“*Cum Franciscus Klein, Pictor, qui litteras nostras fert, in animo habere indicasset (si Vestrâ modo Serenitate volente id fieret) Filio nostro Principi Walliæ operam suam locare, accepimus benevolè id à Vestrâ Serenitate fuisse concessum, data non solum illi quamprimum videretur discedendi veniâ, verùm etiam sumptibus erogatis ad iter, quo nomine est quod Vestræ Serenitati gratias agamus. Et nos quidem certiores facti de illius in Britanniam jam adventu, quamquam absente Filio nostro, satis illi interim de rebus omnibus prospeximus. Nunc verò negotiorum causa in Daniam reversurus, tenetur ex pacto quamprimum id commodè poterit ad nos revenire. Quod ut ei per Vestram Serenitatem facere liceat peramanter rogamus. Vestra interea omnia, fortunas, valetudinem, Imperium Deo commendantes Optimo Maximo.*

“*Datum è Regiâ nostrâ Albaulâ, die Julii 8, anno 1623.*

“*Serenitatis Vestræ Frater Amantissimus,*

“*JACOBUS Rex.*”

I perceive that Princes, when writing to Princes, *subscribe* their names: and generally *superscribe* them to subjects. But the King of Denmark detained him all that Summer (none willingly part with a *jewel*) to perfect a *piece* which he had begun for him before. This ended, then over he comes, and settled with his Family in London, where he received a *gratuity* of an hundred pounds *per annum*, well paid him, until the beginning of our Civil Wars. And now *Fervet opus of Tapestry at More-clark*, his *designing* being the *soul*, as the *working* is the *body*, of that Mystery.

BUILDINGS.

There are two most beautiful Palaces in this County, both built by Kings. First, *Richmond* by King Henry the Seventh, most pleasantly seated on the Thames. A building much beholding to Mr. Speed, representing it in his Map of this County. Otherwise (being now plucked down) the form and fashion thereof had for the future been forgotten.

None-such, the other, built by King Henry the Eighth, whereof our English Antiquary hath given such large commendations. Indeed what Sebastianus Cerlius, most skilful in building, spake of the *Pantheon* at Rome, may be applied to this Pile, that it is “*Ultimum exemplar consummate Architecturæ.*”

But grant it a *Non-such* for building (on which account this and *Windsor Castle* are enely taken notice of in the description of Sebastian Braune); yet, in point of clean and

neat situation, it hath *Some-such*, not to say some *Above-such*. Witness *Wimbleton* in this County, a *daring Structure*, built by Sir Thomas Cecil in *eighty-eight*, when the Spaniards invaded, and (blessed be God!) were conquered by our Nation.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

EBSHAM¹.

They were found on this occasion some *two and forty years* since (which falleth out to be 1618). One Henry Wicker, in a dry Summer and great want of water for Cattle, discovered, in the concave of a Horse or Neat's footing, some water standing. His suspicion that it was the stale of some Beast was quickly confuted by the clearness thereof. With his Pad-staffe he did dig a square hole about it, and so departed.

Returning the next day, with some difficulty he recovered the same place (as not sufficiently particularized to his memory in so wide a Common); and found the hole he had made, filled and running over with most clear water. Yet Cattle (though tempted with thirst) would not drink thereof, as having a Mineral tast therein.

It is resolved that it runneth through some veins of Alum, and at first was onely used outwardly for the healing of Sores. Indeed *simple wounds* have been soundly and suddenly cured therewith, which is imputed to the *Abstersiveness* of this Water, keeping a *wound clean*, till the Balsome of Nature doth recover it. Since it hath been inwardly taken, and (if the Inhabitants may be believed) Diseases have here met with their Cure, though they came from contrary causes. Their convenient distance from London addeth to the Reputation of these Waters; and no wonder if Citizens coming thither, from the *worst of Smoakes* into the *best of Airs*, find in themselves a perfect alteration.

THE WONDERS.

There is a River in this County, which, at a place called *The Swallow*, sinketh into the Earth, and *surgeth* again, some two miles off, nigh *Letherhead*, so that it runneth (not in an intire stream, but) as it can find and force its own passage the interjacent distance under the Earth. I listen not to the Country people telling it was experimented by a Goose, which was put in, and came out again with *life* (though without feathers); but hearken seriously to those who judiciously impute the *subsidence* of the Earth in the *interstice* aforesaid to some *underground hollowness* made by that water in the passage thereof. This River is more properly termed *Mole*, then that in Spain is on the like occasion called *Anas*, that is, a *Duck* or *Drake*. For *Moles* (as our Surrey River) work under ground, whilst *Ducks* (which *Anas* doth not) dive under water; so that the River *Alpheus* may more properly be intitled *Anas*, if it be true what is reported thereof; that, springing in *Peloponesus*, it *runneth* under the *Sea*, and riseth up again in *Sicily*².

Nor may we forget a *Vault* (wherein the finest *and* I ever saw) nigh Rygate, capable conveniently to receive *five hundred Men*, which *subterranean Castle*, in ancient time, was the Receptacle of some great Person, having several Rooms therein. If it be meerly *Natural*, it doth curiously imitate *Art*; if purely *Artificial*, it doth most lively simulate *Nature*.

PROVERBS.

“ The Vale of *Holms-dale* }
Never won, ne ever shall.” }

This proverbial Rhyme hath one part of *History*, the other of *Prophecy* therein; and if, on examination, we find the first to be true, we may believe the other the better.

Holms-dale lieth partly in this Shire, and partly in Kent; and indeed hath been happy in this respect, that several battles being fought therein and thereabouts, betwixt our Saxon

¹ Now called Epsom. N.

² Virgil, *Æneid* i. 3.

Kings (the true Owners of the Land) and the Danes, the former proved victorious. Thus was not *Holms-dale* won *pro und & alterd & tertid vice*.

But, I hope, I may humbly mind the men of *Holms-dale*, that when King William the Conqueror had vanquished King Harold at Battail in Sussex, he marched with his Army directly to London, through the very middle and bowels of *Holms-dale*; and was it not won at that time? However, if this *Fale* hath not been won *hitherto*, I wish and hope it never may be *hercafter*, by a *Forreign Nation* invading it.

PRINCES.

HENRY, eldest son of King Henry the Eighth and Queen Katharine Dowager, was born at Richmond in this County, anno Domini 1509, on the first of January¹. As his Parents were right glad for this *New-year's gift* of Heaven's sending, so the greater their grief when within two moneths he was taken away again. The untimely death of this Prince, as also of another Son by the same Queen (which lived not to be christ'ned), was alleaged by King Henry the Eighth, in the publick Court held in Black-Friars, London, about his Divorce, as a punishment of God upon him, for begetting them on the Body of his Brother's Wife. This short-liv'd Prince Henry was buried in Westminster, the twenty-third of February.

HENRY of OATLANDS (so I have heard him called in his Cradle), fourth and youngest son of King Charles the first and Queen Mary, was born at Oatlands in this County, anno 1640. This I thought fit to observe, both because I find St. James's by some mistaken for the place of his Birth, and because that house wherein he was *born* is *buried* in effect; I mean, taken down to the ground². He was commonly called Duke of Gloucester, by a *Court Prolepsis* (from the King manifesting his intentions in due time to make him so) before any *solemn Creation*. Greatness being his only *guilt*, that he was the *son* of a *good King* (which many *men* would *wish*, and no *child* could *help*).

The then present Power, more of *covetousness* than *kindness* (*unwilling* to maintain him either *like* or *unlike* the Son of his Father) permitted him to depart the *Land*, with scarce tolerable Accommodations, and the promise of a [never-performed] Pension for his future Support. A passage I meet with in my worthy Friend, concerning this Duke, deserveth to be written in letters of Gold³:

"In the year 1654, almost as soon as his two Elder Brethren had removed themselves into Flanders, he found a strong practise in some of the Queen's Court to seduce him to the Church of Rome, whose temptations he resisted beyond his years, and thereupon was sent for by them into Flanders."

He had a great *appetite* to Learning, and a quick *digestion*, able to take as *much* as his Tutors could teach him. He fluently could speak *many*, understood *more* Modern Tongues. He was able to express himself in matters of importance *presently*, *properly*, *solidly*, to the admiration of such who trebled his Age. Judicious his Curiosity to inquire into Navigation, and other Mathematical Mysteries. His *Courtesie* set a lustre on all, and commanded men's affections to love him.

His life may be said to have been *all* in the *night* of *Affliction*, *rising* by his *Birth* a little before the *setting* of his *Father's*, and *setting* by his *Death* a little after the *rising* of his *Brother's* peaceable Reign. It seems Providence, to prevent excess, thought fit to temper the general *mirth* of England with some *mourning*. With his *Name-sake* Prince Henry he completed not twenty years; and what was said of the *Unkle* was as true of the *Nephew*: "*Fatuos à morte defendit ipsa insulas; si cui plus cæteris aliquantulum salis insit (quod miremini) statim putrescit*"⁴.

¹ Speed's Chronicle, page 789.

² A new Palace at Oatlands has since had to boast of being the country residence of a King's Son, his Royal Highness the present Duke of York. N.

³ Dr. Heylin, in his Life and Reign of King Charles, p. 157.

⁴ Sir Francis Nethersole, in his Funeral Oration on Prince Henry, p. 16.

He deceased at Whitehall on Thursday the 13th of September 1660; and was buried (though *privately*) *solemnly, veris & spirantibus lacrymis*, in the Chappel of King Henry the Seventh.

MARTYRS.

I meet with few (if any) in this County, being part of the Diocess of politick Gardiner. The Fable is well known of an *Ape*, which, having a mind to a *Chest-nut* lying in the *fire*, made the *foot* of a *Spannel* to be his *tongs*, by the *proxy* whereof he got out the *Nut* for himself. Such the subtlety of Gardiner, who, minding to murder any poor Protestant, and willing to save himself from the *scorching* of general hatred, would put such a person into the *fire* by the hand of Bonner, by whom he was sent for up to London, and there destroyed.

CONFESSORS.

ELEANOR COBHAM, daughter to the Lord Cobham of Sterborough-Castle in this County, was afterwards married unto Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester. This is she who, when alive, was so persecuted for being a *Wickliffite*, and for many hainous crimes charged upon her; and since her memory hangs still on the file betwixt *Confessor* and *Malefactor*. But I believe that the voluminous pains of Mr. Fox, in vindicating her innocency against the Cavils of Alane Cope and others, have so satisfied all indifferent people that they will not grudge her position under this *Title*. Her Troubles happened under King Henry the Sixth, anno Domini 14 . . .

PRELATES.

NICHOLAS OF FERNHAM, or *de Filecto*, was born at Fernham in this County, and bred a Physician in Oxford. Now our Nation esteemeth *Physicians*, little *Physick*, little worth, except far fetcht from foreign parts. Wherefore this Nicholas, to acquire more skill and repute to himself, travelled beyond the Seas. First he fixed at Paris, and there gained great esteem, accounted *Famosus Anglicus*¹. Here he continued until that University was in effect dissolved, thorough the discords betwixt the *Clergy* and the *Citizens*. Hence he removed, and for some years lived in Bononia. Returning home, his fame was so great, that he became Physician to King Henry the Third². The *vivacity* and *health* of this *Patient* (who reigned longer than most men live) was an effect of his care. Great were the gifts the King conferred upon him, and at last made him Bishop of Chester. Wonder not that a *Physician* should prove a *Prelate*, seeing this Fernham was a *general Scholar*. Besides, since the Reformation, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, we had J. Coldwel, Doctor of Physick, a Bishop of Sarum. After the Resignation of Chester, he accepted of the Bishoprick of Durham. This also he surrendred (after he had sitten *nine* years in that See), reserving only *three Mannors* for his *maintenance*³. He wrote many Books, much esteemed in that *Age*, of "the Practice in Physick and Use of Herbs⁴," and died in a private life, 1257.

WALTER de MERTON⁵ was born at Merton in this County; and in the Reign of King Henry the Third, when *Chancellours* were *chequered in and out*, *three* times he discharged that Office.

1. Anno 1260, *placed in* by the King, *displac'd* by the Barons, to make room for Nicholas of Ely.
2. Anno 1261, when the King (counting it no *Equity* or *Conscience* that his Lords should obtrude a *Chancellour* on him) restored him to his place, continuing therein some *three* years.
3. Anno 1273, when he was replaced in that Office for a short time.

¹ Matthew Paris, in anno 1229.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, p. 293.

³ Isackson's Chronicle.

⁴ Bale, ut supra.

⁵ Of this eminent Prelate, see Chalmers's History of Oxford, and the authors cited there. N.

He was also preferred Bishop of Rochester, that a *rich* Prelate might maintain a *poor* Bishoprick. He founded Merton-Colledge in Oxford, which hath produced more famous School-men than all *England* (I had almost said *Europe*) besides. He died in the year 1377, in the fifth of King Edward the First.

THOMAS CRANLEY was in all probability born at, and named from Cranley (in Blackheath Hundred) in this County. It confirmeth the conjecture, because I can not find any other Village so named in all England. Bred he was in Oxford, and became the first Warden of New Colledge¹, thence preferred Arch-bishop of Dublin in Ireland. Thither he went over 1398, accompanying Thomas Holland Duke of Surrey and Lieutenant of Ireland; and in that Kingdom our Cranley was made by King Henry the Fourth Chancellor, and by King Henry the Fifth Chief Justice thereof. It seems, he finding the Irish possessed with a rebellious humour, bemoaned himself to the King in a terse Poem of 106 Verses, which Leland perused with much pleasure and delight. Were he but half so good as some make him, he was to be admired. Such a Case, and such a Jewel, such a presence, and a Prelate clear in Complexion, proper in Stature, bountiful in House-keeping and House-repairing; a great Clerk, deep Divine, and excellent Preacher. Thus far we have gone along very willingly with our Author²; but now leave him to go alone by himself, unwilling to follow him any farther for fear of a *tang of Blasphemy*, when bespeaking him, "Thou art fairer than the children of men, full of grace are thy lips;" &c.

Anno 1417 he returned into England, being *four-score* years old; sickned, and died at Faringdon; and lieth buried in New-Colledge Chappel, and not in Dublin as some⁴ have related.

NICHOLAS WEST was born at Putney in this County³; bred first at Eaton, then at King's Colledge in Cambridge, where (when a youth) he was a *Rakel in grain*; for, sometimes crossing him in the Colledge, he could find no other way to work his revenge than by secret setting on fire the Master's lodgings, part whereof he burnt to the ground. Immediately after, this Incendiary (and was it not high time for him?) left the Colledge; and this little Herostratus lived for a time in the Country, debauched enough for his conversation.

"But they go far who turn not again." And in him the Proverb was verified, "Naughty Boyes sometimes make good Men." He seasonably retrench'd his wildness, turn'd hard Student, became an eminent Scholar and most able States-man, and, after smaller promotions, was at last made Bishop of Ely, and often employed in Foreign Embassies. And now, had it been possible, he would have quenched the fire he kindled in the Colledge with his own tears; and, in expression of his penitence, became a worthy Benefactor to the house, and rebuilt the Master's Lodgings firm and fair from the ground. No Bishop of England was better attended with menial Servants, or kept a more bountiful house, which made his death so much lamented, anno Domini 1533.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN PARKHURST was born at Gifford in this County⁶; bred first in Magdalen, then in Merton-Colledge in Oxford. Here it was no small part of praise, that he was Tutor, yea *Marcenas*, to John Jewel. After his discontinuance, returning to Oxford, it was no small comfort unto him to hear his Pupil read his learned *Humility-Lectures* to the *Somato Christians* (Reader, I *can* not the word myself, but have *took it in payment* from a good hand⁷): that is, to those of Corpus Christi Colledge, to which house then Jewel was removed. Hereupon Mr. Parkhurst made this Distich:

¹ New-Colledge Register, anno 1380.

² T. Marleburgensis, of the Writers of Ireland.

³ Psalm xlv. 2.

⁴ J. Bale & J. Pits.

⁵ Mr. Hatcher's Manuscript of the Fellows of King's Colledge.

⁶ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis; and Godwin, in the Bishops of Norwich.

⁷ Dr. Humphrey, in the Latin Life of Jewel, p. 26.

*Olim discipulus mihi, chare Juella, fuisti;
Nunc ero discipulus, te renuente, tuus.*

"Dear Jewel, Scholar once thou wast to me,
Now 'gainst thy will I scholar turn to thee."

Indeed he was as good a Poet as any in that Age; and delighted to be an *Anti-Epigrammatist* to John White, Bishop of Winchester¹; whom, in my opinion, he far surpassed both in *phrase* and *fancy*.

Mr. Parkhurst, when leaving Oxford, was presented Parson, shall I say, or Bishop of Cleve in Gloucester-shire; as which may seem rather a Diocess than a Parish, for the rich Revenue thereof. But let none envy *Beneficium opimum Beneficiario optimo*; "a good Living to an Incumbent who will do good therewith." He laid himself out in works of *Charity* and *Hospitality*. He used to examine the Pockets of such Oxford Scholars as repaired unto him, and always recruited them with necessaries, so that such who came to him with heavy hearts and light purses departed from him with light hearts and heavy purses².

But see a sudden alteration. King Edward the Sixth dies; and then he, who formerly entertained others, had not a house to hide himself in. Parkhurst is forced to post speedily and secretly beyond the Seas, where he remained all the Reign of Queen Mary; and, providing for his return in the first of Queen Elizabeth, was robbed of that little he had, by some Searchers appointed for that purpose. Were not these Thieves themselves robbed, I mean of their expectation, who hoped to enrich themselves by pillaging an *Exile* and a *Poet*? It grieved him most of all that he lost the fair copy of his *Epigrams*, though afterwards with much ado he recovered them from his foul papers³. These at last he put in print, *et juvenilem fietam senex edidit*, without any *trespass* on his *gravity*, such his Poems being so *witty* that a *young man*, so *harmless* that an *old man*, need not be of them ashamed.

Being returned into England, he was by Queen Elizabeth preferred to the Bishoprick of Norwich; and was consecrated September 1, 1560. Fourteen years he sate in that See, and died 1574⁴.

THOMAS RAVIS was born of worthy Parentage at Maulden in this County⁵; bred in Christ-Church in Oxford, whereof he was Dean, and of which University he was twice Vice-Chancellor. Afterwards, when many suitors greedily sought the Bishoprick of Gloucester then vacant, the Lords of the Council requested Doctor Ravis to accept thereof⁶.

As he was not very *willing* to *go thither*, so (after his *three* years abode there) those of Gloucester were *unwilling* he should *go thence*, who in so short a time had gained the *good liking* of all sorts, that some who could scant brook the name of Bishop were content to give (or rather to pay) him a good Report⁷.

Anno 1607 he was removed to London; and there died on the 14th of December 1609; and lieth buried under a fair Tomb in the wall at the upper end of the North-part of his Cathedral⁷.

ROBERT ABEOT, D. D. was born at Guilford in this County; bred in Baliol-Colledge in Oxford, whereof he became Principal, and King's Professor of Divinity in that University. What is said of the *French*, so graceful is their *Garbe*, that they make any kind of Cloathes become themselves; so general was his Learning, he made any liberal employment beseeem him; *Reading*, *Writing*, *Preaching*, *Opposing*, *Answering*, and *Moderating*; who could dis-intangle *Truth*, though complicated with *errours* on all sides. He so *rouled* the reasons of Bellarmin, the Romish Champion, that he never could *rally* them again. Yet

¹ See Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 1471.

² Dr. Humphry, in the Latin Life of Jewel, p. 30.

³ Idem, p. 99.

⁴ Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of Norwich.

⁵ So expressed in his Epitaph on his Monument in St. Paul's.

⁶ Sir J. Harrington, in his Additional supply to Bishop Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops, p. 32.

⁷ Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of London.

Preferment (which is ordered in Heaven) came down very slowly on this Doctor: whereof several Reasons are assigned:

1. His Humility affected no high Promotion.
2. His Foes traduced him for a *Puritan*, who indeed was a right godly Man, and cordial to the *Discipline*, as *Doctrine*, of the Church of England.
3. His Friends were loath to *adorn* the Church with the *spoil* of the University, and make a *Professor* to make a *Bishop*.

However, *Preferment* at last found him out: when he was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, December 3, 1615. Herein he equalled the felicity of Suffridus Bishop of Chichester, that, being himself a Bishop, he saw his brother George at the same time Archbishop of Canterbury. Of these *two*, George was the more plausible Preacher, Robert the greater Scholar; George the abler States-man, Robert the deeper Divine: Gravity did frown in George, and smile in Robert.

But, alas! he was hardly *warm* in his *See*, before *cold* in his *Coffin*, being one of the *five* Bishops which Salisbury saw in *six* years. His death happened anno 1617.

GEORGE ABBOT was born at Guilford in this County, being one of that happy *Ternion* of Brothers: whereof two, eminent Prelats: the third, Lord Mayor of London. He was bred in Oxford, wherein he became Head of University-Colledge; a pious man, and most excellent Preacher, as his Lectures on Jonah do declare.

He did first *creep*, then *run*, then *fly* into *Preferment*, or rather *Preferment* did fly upon him without his expectation. He was never incumbent on any Living with *cure of soules*, but was mounted from a *Lecturer* to a *Dignitary*; so that he knew well what belong'd to the *stipend* and *benevolence* of the one, and the *dividend* of the other: but was utterly unacquainted with the taking of Tithes, with the many troubles attending it, together with the causeless molestations which *Persons presented* meet with in their respective Parishes. And because it is hard for one to have a *Fellow-suffering* of that whereof he never had a *suffering*, this (say some) was the cause that he was so harsh to Ministers when brought before him.

Being Chaplain to the Earl of Dunbar, then *omni-prevalent* with King James, he was unexpectedly preferred Archbishop of Canterbury, being of a more fatherly presence than those who might almost have been his Fathers for age in the Church of England. I find two things much charg'd on his memory: First, that in his house he respected his *Secretary* above his *Chaplains*, and out of it alwayes honoured *Cloaks* above *Cussocks*, *Lay* above *Clergie-men*. Secondly, that he conniv'd at the spreading of Non-conformity, in so much that I read in a modern Author,

“Had Bishop Land succeeded Bancroft, and the project of Conformity been followed without interruption, there is little question to be made but that our Jerusalem (by this time) might have been a City at unity in itself¹.”

Yet are there some of Archbishop Abbot's Relations, who (as I am informed) will undertake to defend him, that he was in no degree guilty of these crimes laid to his charge.

This Archbishop was much humbled with a casual Homicide of a Keeper of the Lord Zouch's in Bramzell-Park, though soon after he was solemnly quitted from any irregularity thereby.

In the Reign of King Charles, he was sequestred from his Jurisdiction; say some, on the old account of that Homicide, though others say, for refusing to licence a Sermon of Dr. Sibthorp's. Yet there is not an Express of either in the Instrument of Sequestration: the Commission only saying in the general, “That the said Archbishop could not at that present, in his own person, attend those services, which were otherwise proper for his cognizance and jurisdiction.”

For my own part, I have cause to believe that as *Fulvus semel sanatum novo vulnere recrudescit*, so his former obnoxiousness for that casualty was renewed on the occasion of

¹ The Observer rescued, p. 279.

his refusal to licence that Sermon, with some other of his *Court-un-compliances*.¹ This Archbishop died anno Domini 1633, having erected a large Hospital with liberal maintenance at Guildford the place of his nativity.

RICHARD CORBET, D. D. was born at Ewel in this County, and, from a Student in, became Dean of, Christ-Church, then Bishop of Oxford. An *high Wit*, and most *excellent Poet*; of a courteous carriage, and no destructive nature to any who offended him, counting himself plentifully repayed with a jest upon him. He afterwards was advanced Bishop of Norwich, where he died anno Domini 1635.

STATES-MEN.

THOMAS CROMWEL was born at Putney in this County, of whom I have given measure *pressed down, and running over*, in my "Church-History."

WILLIAM HOWARD, Son to Thomas Howard, second of that Surname, Duke of North-folk, was by Queen Mary created Baron of Effingham in this County, and by her made Lord Admiral of England, which place he discharged with credit. I find he was one of the first Favourers and Furtherers, with his purse and countenance, of the strange and wonderful discovery of Russia¹. He died anno Domini 1556.

CHARLES HOWARD, Son to the Lord William aforesaid, succeeded him (though not immediately²) in the Admiralty. An hearty Gentleman, and cordial to his Sovereign: of a most proper person, one reason why Queen Elizabeth (who, though she did not value a Jewel by, valued it the more for, a fair Case) reflected so much upon him. The first evidence he gave of his prowess was, when the Emperor's Sister, the Spouse of Spain, with a Fleet of 130 Sailes, stoutly and proudly passed the Narrow Seas, his Lordship accompanied with ten ships onely of her Majesties Navy Royal, environed their Fleet in a most strange and warlike sort, enforced them to *stoop gallant*, and to vail their Bonnets for the Queen of England³.

His service in the *Eighty-eight* is notoriously known, when, at the first news of the Spaniards' approach, he towed at a cable with his own hands, to draw out the *harbour-bound-ships* into the Sea⁴. I dare boldly say, he drew more, though not by his person, by his presence and example, than any ten in the place. True it is, he was no deep Sea-man (not to be expected from one of his Extraction); but had skill enough to know those who had more skill than himself, and to follow their instructions; and would not starve the Queen's service by feeding his own sturdy wilfulness, but was ruled by the experienced in Sea-matters; the Queen having a *Navy of Oak*, and an *Admiral of Osier*.

His last eminent service was, when he was Commander of the Sea- (as *Essex* of the Land-) forces, at the taking of Cadiz, for which he was made Earl of Nottingham, the last of the Queen's creation.

His place was of great profit (Prizes being so frequent in that age), though great his necessary, and vast his voluntary expences, keeping (as I have read) seven standing Houses at the same time, at *London, Rigate, Effingham, Blechenley, &c.* so that the wonder is not great if he died not very wealthy.

He lived to be very aged, who wrote *Man* (if not married) in the first of Queen Elizabeth, being an invited guest at the solemn Consecration of Matthew Parker at Lambeth; and many years after, by his testimony, confuted those lewd and loud lies, which the Papists tell of the Nagg's Head in Cheap-side⁵. He resigned his Admiralty in the Reign of King James to the Duke of Buckingham⁶; and died towards the latter end of the Reign of the King afore-said⁷.

¹ Hackluyt, in his Sea Voyages, in his Epistle Dedicatory.

² The Father was appointed Lord High Admiral by Queen Mary, in 1554; the Son, by Queen Elizabeth, in 1585. N.

³ Hackluyt, in his Sea Voyages, in his Epistle Dedicatory.

⁴ Camden's Elizabeth, in 88.

⁵ Mason de Ministerio Anglicano.

⁶ Buckingham (then only a Marquis) was appointed Admiral, January 28, 1619-20. N.

⁷ He was created Earl of Nottingham, October 12. 1588; and died December 13, 1629. N.

SEA-MEN.

Sir ROBERT DUDLEY, Knight, son to Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester by Douglas Sheffield (whether his Mistris or Wife, God knoweth, many men being inclinable charitably to believe the latter) was born at Shene in this County, and bred by his mother (out of his Father's reach) at Offington in Sussex¹. He afterwards became a most compleat Gentleman in all suteable accomplishments. Endeavoring, in the Reign of King James, to prove his legitimacy, and meeting with much opposition from the Court, in distast he left his Land, and went over into Italy. But Worth is ever at home, and carrieth its own welcome along with it. He became a Favorite to the Duke of Florence, who highly reflected on his abilities, and used his directions in all his Buildings. At this time Ligorn from a Child started a Man without ever being a Youth, and of a small Town grew a great City on a sudden; and is much beholding to this Sir Robert for its fairness and firmness, as chief contriver of both.

But by this time his Adversaries in England had procured him to be call'd home by a special *Privy Seal*; which he refused to obey, and thereupon all his Lands in England was seised on by the King, by the Statute of *Fugitives*. These his losses doubled the love of the Duke of Florence unto him. And indeed Sir Robert was a much meriting person on many accounts; being an

- Excellent {
1. *Mathematician*; especially for the practical part thereof in *Architecture*.
 2. *Physician*; his *Catholicon* at this day finding good esteem amongst those of that Faculty.
 3. *Navigator*; especially in the Western Seas.

Indeed long before his leaving of England, whilst as yet he was *rectus in Curia*, well esteemed in Queen Elizabeth's Court, he sailed with *three* small Ships to the Isle of Trinidad, in which Voyage he sunk and took *nine* Spanish ships, whereof one an Armada of 600 Tunn².

It must not be forgotten how he was so acceptable to Ferdinand the Second, Emperor of Germany, that, by his Letters Patent, bearing date at Vienna, March the 9, 1620, he conferred on him and his Heirs the Title of a Duke of the Sacred Empire. Understand it a Title at large (as that of Count *Arundel's*) without the assignation of any proper place unto him. How long he survived this Honour, it is to me unknown³.

WRITERS.

NICHOLAS OCKHAM was bred a Franciscan in Oxford, and became the eighteenth publick Lecturer of his Convent in that University. He is highly praised by the Writers of his own Order for his Learning, whom I do believe, notwithstanding Bale writeth so bitterly against him⁴. He flourished anno 1320.

WILLIAM OCKHAM was born in this County, in a Village so called of *Oakes*⁵; and indeed our William was all *Heart of Oake*, as soon will appear.

He was first bred under John Scotus; and afterwards served him as Aristotle did his Master Plato, disproving his Principles, and first setting on foot a *new sort of Sophistry*. Then it was hard to hear any thing in the Schooles for the high railing betwixt the

REALS, headed by John Duns
Scotus;

NOMINALS, fighting under their
General Ockham;

neither of them conducing much to the advance of Religion.

Our Ockham, flushed with success against John Scotus, undertook another John, of higher Power and Place, even Pope John the *three-and-twentieth*, and gave a mortal wound

¹ Mr. Dugdale, in his Illustrations of Warwickshire, title *Kenelworth Castle*.

² Hackluyt's Voyages, second part, p. 574.

³ He died in a palace of the Duke of Florence, in 1649. See a farther account of him in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. I. p. 539. N.

⁴ De Scriptoribus Britannici, Cent. v. num. 17.

⁵ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

to his *Temporal Power over Princes*. He got a good Guardian, viz. Lewis of Bavaria the Emperor, whose *Court* was his *Sanctuary*, so that we may call him a *School-man-Courtier*. But he was excommunicated by the Pope, and the *Masters of Paris* condemned him for a Heretick, and burnt his Books. This, I conceive, was the cause why Luther was so vers'd in his Works, which he had at his *fingers' ends*, being the sole Schoolman in his Library whom he esteemed.

However, at last the Pope took *Wit in his Anger*, finding it no policy to enrage so sharp a Pen; and though I find no *Recantation* or publick *Submission* of Ockham, yet he was restored to *his state*, and the repute of an *acute School-man*. Now because he is generally complain'd of, for his *Soul of Opposition* (gain-saying whatever *Scotus* said) it will serve to close his Epitaph, what was made on a great *Paradox-monger*, possessed with the like *contradicting spirit*:

*Sed jam est mortuus, ut apparet,
Quod si viveret id negaret.*

"But now he's dead, as plainly doth appear;
Yet would *denie* it, were he *living* here."

He flourished under King Edward the Third; and, dying 1330, was buried at Monchen in Bavaria¹.

JOHN HOLBROOK was (as Leland relates) a profound Philosopher and Mathematician, much esteemed with the English Nobility for his rare accomplishments; and yet is his short Character blemish'd in Bale with a double

Ut fertur; { One relating to the place of his Birth, yet so, as Surrey is assigned most probable.
The other to the time wherein he flourished².

The last is a wonder to me, that so exact a Critick, who had with great pains reduced the *Tables* of Alphonsus most artificially to *Months, Dayes, and Hours*³, should have his own memory left at such a loss as to the *Timeing* thereof, that Authors (hopeless to hit the *mark of the Year*) aim only at the *Butt* of the *Age*, and conjecture him to have been eminent in the *Fourteenth Century*.

GEORGE RIPLEY was born, saith my Author, at Riply in this County⁴. But, on the serious debate thereof, he clearly appeareth a Native of York-shire; and therefore we remit the Reader to that County, where he shall find his large Character.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

HENRY HAMMOND, D. D. was born at Chertsey in this County, his Father being Doctor of Physick, and Physician to King James. He was bred in Eaton School, where judicious Mr. Bust (so skilful in *reading other Boyes*) could not *spell* his Nature; but, being *posed* with the *Riddle* of his *portentous Wit*, at last even left him to himself, which proved the best. Hence he became Fellow of Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford, till preferred Canon of Christ-Church and Oratour of the University.

He may be called an *Angelicall Doctor*, as justly as he who is generally so stiled. First, For his *countenance and complexion, white and ruddy*; resembling the common portraictures of *Cherubins*. Secondly, His *Sanctity*, spending his life in Devotion. His *eating and drinking were next to nothing*, so exemplary his *abstinence*; and he always embraced a single life. Thirdly, *Meekness*. "Michael durst not (the valour of an Arch-Angel is frighted at a sin) bring a railing accusation against Satan⁵." Herein only our Doctor was a *Coward*; he feared to *revile* any of an opposite Judgement. Fourthly, his *Charity*; He was the *Tutelar Angel*, to keep many a poor Royalist from famishing; it being verily beleaved, that he yearly gave away more than *two hundred pounds*.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 18.

² De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 9.

³ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

⁴ Idem, ibidem.

⁵ Jude 9.

Lastly, for his *Knowledge*; such the Latitude of his Learning and Languages. As Distillers extract *Aqua Vita*, or *living Water*, from the dregs of *dead Beer*; so he, from the rotten writings of the *Rabbins*, drew many observations to the advance of Christianity.

He could turn his *Plow-shares* and *Pruning-hooks* into *Swords* and *Spears* in his *Controversial Treatises*; and could again at pleasure convert his *Swords* and *Spears* into *Plow-shares* and *Pruning-hooks* in his *Comments* and *Practical Catechisme*.

He was well vers'd in all *Modern Pamphlets* touching *Church-Discipline*. When some of the *Royal Disputants* (in the Treaty at Uxbridge) in some sort did *over-shoot* their Adversaries, this Doctor could *lay* his Arguments *level* against them, and discourse with the *Parliament-Divines* in their own *Dialect*.

But, alas! he was an *Angelical man*, no *Angel*; witness his death of the *Student's Disease*, the *Stone*. He died at Westwood in Worcester-shire, at the house of the Lady Packington; his *PILLA*, where he peaceably reposed himself whilst all our English Jerusalem was in *combustion*. *One thousand* pounds well nigh were due unto him at his death; yet there appeared neither *specialty*, nor any *man's hand* amongst his Writings; so confident he was that his conscientious Debtors would *faithfully* pay what was *freely* lent them. By his Will he impowered Dr. Humphrey Henchman (since Bishop of Sarum) his sole Executor, to expend according to his discretion, in the relief of poor people, not exceeding *two hundred* pounds. Let this his short Character be *pitch'd* up like a *Tent* for a time, to be *taken down* when a *firmer Fabrick* (which, as I am informed, a more able Pen is about) shall be erected to his memory¹. He died anno Domini 1639.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

NICHOLAS SANDERS was born at Charlewood in this County (where his Family still continueth worshipful); bred Bachelour of the *Laws* in New-Colledge². Going over beyond the Seas, he was made *D. D.* at Rome, and afterwards King's Professor thereof at Lovain.

Pity it was he had not more *Honesty*, or less *Learning*, being *Master of Art* in *malice*; not hoping the whole body of his lies should be believed, but, being confident the least finger thereof finding credit could prove heavy enough to crush any innocence with posterity; presuming the rather to write passages *without truth*, because on a subject *beyond memory*.

He thought it would much advantage his Cause to call the Church of England *Schismatick* first in that his libellous Treatise. But what said St. Augustine in a Dispute with one of the Donatists? "*Utrum Schismatici nos simus an vos, non ego nec tu, sed Christus interrogetur, ut judicet Ecclesiam suam*"³.

Indeed the controversie consisting much in matter of fact, let Records and Histories be perused; and it will appear that our English Kings, after many intolerable provocations, and intrenchments on their Crown from the Church of Rome, at last (without the least invading of others) conserv'd their own right; partly, as Supreme Princes calling together their Clergy, by their advice to reform the errors therein; partly to protect their subjects from being ruined by the Canons and Constitutions of a Foreign power.

But this subject hath lately been so handled by that learned Baronet Sir Roger Twysden, that, as he hath exceeded *former*, he hath saved all *future* pains therein. To return to Sanders, it is observable, that he who *surfeited* with falsehoods was *famished* for lack of food in Ireland. We must be *sensible*, but may not be *censorious*, on such actions: such deserving to forfeit the eyes of their souls, who will not mark so remarkable a judgement, which happened anno Domini 1580.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

I meet with none besides Bishop Merton (of whom I have spoken) eminent before the Reformation. Since it we find,

¹ This was performed in 1662, by Dr. John Fell, afterwards Bishop of Oxford. N.

² Register of New-Colledge, anno 1548.

³ Contra Literas Tertuliani, lib. 2. cap. 8. tom. vii.

HENRY SMITH, who was born at Wandsworth in this County¹. Now, Reader, before I go any further, give me leave to *promise* and *apply* a passage in my apprehension not improper in this place.

Luther, commenting on those words, “and God created great Whales²,” rendereth this reason why the creation of *Whales* is specified by name: *Ne, territi magnitudine, credemus ea spectra esse*; “lest, allrighted with their greatness, we should believe them to be only *Visions* or *Fancies*.” Indeed many simple people who lived (where Luther did) in an *In-land Country*, three hundred miles from the Sea, might suspect that *Whales* (as reported with such vast dimentions) were rather *Fables* than *Realities*. In like manner, being now to relate the Bounty of this *worthy Person*, I am affraied that our *Infidel Age* will not give credit thereunto, as conceiving it rather a *Romanza* or *Fiction* than a thing really performed, because of the *prodigious greatness* thereof. The best is, there are thousands in this County can attest the truth herein. And such good deeds publickly done are a pregnant proof to convince all Denyers and Doubters thereof.

This Henry Smith, Esq. and Alderman of London, gave, to buy Lands for a perpetuity, for the relief and setting the Poor to work;

In {	Croidon <i>one thousand</i>	} pounds.		In {	Darking <i>one thousand</i>	} pounds.	
	Kingston <i>one thousand</i>						Farnham <i>one thousand</i>
	Guilford <i>one thousand</i>						Rigate <i>one thousand</i>

In Wandsworth to the Poor *five hundred*.

Besides many other great and liberal *Legacies* bequeathed to *pious uses*, which I hope by his Executors are as *conscionably employed*³ as by him they were *charitably intended*.

He departed this life the 13th of January 1627, in the seventy-ninth year of his Age; and lieth buried in the Chancel to Wandsworth.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

[REM.] ELIZABETH WESTON. We must gain by degrees what knowledge we can get of this eminent *Woman*; who no doubt was,

1. Of *gentile Extraction*, because her Parents bestowed on her so liberal and costly Education.
 2. A *Virgin*, because she wrote a book of Poetry called *Parthenicon*.
 3. A great Scholar, because commended by two grand Criticks.
 4. She must flourish, by proportion of time, about 1600.
- Hear what Janus Dousa saith of her,

“Angla vel Angelica es, vel prorsus es Angelus; immo
Si sexus vetat hoc, Angelus est animus.”

Joseph Scaliger praiseth her no less in prose: “Parthenicon Elizabethæ Westoniæ, Virginis nobilissimæ, Poëtricæ florentissimæ, linguarum plurimarum peritissimæ.” And again, speaking to her, “Penè prius mihi contigit admirari ingenium tuum quàm nôsse.”

It seems her fame was more known in foreign parts than at home. And I am ashamed that, for the honour of her Sex and our Nation, I can give no better account of her. However, that her memory may not be *harbourless*, I have lodged her in this County (where I find an ancient and worshipful Family of the Westons flourishing at Sutton) ready to remove her at the first information of the certain place of her Nativity.

Here we may see how capable the weaker Sex is of Learning, if instructed therein. Indeed, when a learned Maid was presented to King James for an English rarity, because she could speak and write pure *Latine*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, the King returned, “But can she *spin*?” However, in persons of Birth and Quality, Learning hath ever been beheld as a rare and commendable accomplishment.

¹ So testifieth his monument in the upper end of the Chancel of Wandsworth.

² Genesis i. 21.

³ That this good wish has been verified is demonstrably proved by the very excellent account given by Mr. Bray in his History of the Charities of Mr. Smith. N.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH,

ANNO DOMINI 1433.

Henry (Beaufort), Bishop of Winchester,

Cardinal of England.

Robert de Ponyges, Chivaler.

Joh. Fereby, one of the Knights of the Shire.

Commissioners to take the Oaths.

- Regin. Cobham, de Lingteld, mil.
 Joh. Kigele de Walketon, m.
 Hen. Norbury de Stokedeboron, mil.
 Joh. Leboys de Farnham, m.
 Joh. Weston de Papeworth, arm.
 Th. Wintershul de Wintershul, arm.
 Tho. Husele de Southwark, arm.
 Johan. Corue de Mercham.
 Rob. Skirn de Kingeston.
 Rob. Fitz-Robert de Bernas.
 Joh. Gainsford de Crowherst, arm.
 Will. Uvedale de Tichsay, arm.
 Nich. Carewe de Bedington.
 Joh. Ardern de Lye, arm.
 Rog. Elingbrig de Croydon, arm.
 Th. Codeington de Codington, arm.
 Joh. Yerd de Chayham, ar.
 Will. Kyghle de Waweton, arm.
 Joh. Burg de Waleton, arm.
 Joh. Merston de Cobbesham, arm.
 Will. Otteworth de Parochia Scemortle, arm.
 Arth. Ormesby de Southwark, arm.
 Will. Weston de Okeham, arm.
 Thomæ Stoughton.
 Ade Lene Lord de Southwark, ar.
 Will. Godyng de eadem arm.
 Nich. Hogh, de eadem.
 Joh. Malton, de eadem.
 Joh. Godrick de Bermondsey, arm.
 Tho. Kenle de Southwark, arm.
 Rob. Stricklond de Walworth.
 Rich. Tyler de Southwark.
 Joh. Hanksmode, de eadem.
 Joh. Newedgate, de eadem, arm.
 Will. Sidney de Cranle.
 Will. Newgate de eadem, ar.
 Hen. Snokeshul de eadem, arm.
 Joh. Burcestre de Southwark, ar.
 Joh. Burdeaux de West-Benchworth, arm.
 David. Swan de Dorking, arm.
 Wil. Ashurst de East-Benchworth.
 Tho. Ashurst de Dorking.
 Rob. Atte Sonde de Dorking.
 Joh. Walleys, de eadem.
 Joh. Fontaines de Clopham, arm.
 Joh. Bitterle de Wandsworth, arm.
 Radul. Wymbledon de Ashestede.
 Ric. Parker de Byflete, arm.
 Tho. Newton de Crockfeld, arm.
 Will. Norman de Lambeth, arm.
 Joh. Henham de Southwark, arm.
 Will. Arberton de Chamberwel.
 Nich. Randolf de Leddrede, arm.
 Tho. Grosham, de eadem.
 Joh. Exham de Ewel.
 Petri Swifte de Lambhith, gent.
 Joh. Thorp de Thorp, arm.
 Joh. Milton de Egham.
 Joh. Bowet de Bokham magna, ar.
 Laurent. Donne de Effingham.
 Tho. Slifeld de Bokham magna, arm.
 Tho. Donne de Conelham.
 Joh. Donne de eadem.
 Will. Craule de Duntsefeld.
 Rob. Marche de eadem.
 Joh. Atte Lee de Adington.
 Johannis Leicestre de Kersalton.
 Johannis Druix de Ditton.
 Roberti Mildnale de Kingeston.
 Johannis Chinnore, de eadem.
 Th. Overton de Merton, ar.
 Will. Lovelase, de eadem.
 Tho. Hereward de Morwe.
 Walteri Broke, de eadem.
 Thomæ Palshud, de eadem.
 Richardi Combe, de eadem.
 Richardi Eton, de eadem.
 Hugonis Ashbury, de eadem.
 Nich. Fitz-John, de eadem, arm.
 Thomæ Bule de Woner-sham, arm.
 Roberti Nytimber de Watton.
 Rob. Bronnesbury de Bermondeseey.
 Roberti Charingworth de Lambithe.
 Thomæ Hering de Croydon.
 Richardi Ludlow de Hendle in Leheth.
 Henr. Coleman de Farnham.
 Willielmi Hayward, de eadem.
 Johannis Lilborn, de eadem.
 -Johannis

Johannis Redinghershe de Craule.
 Willielmi Brigges de Sanderstede.
 Richardi Lynde, de eadem.
 Thomæ Best de Caterham.
 Thomæ Basset de Cullendon.
 Rob. Rokenham, de eadem.
 Richardi Colcoh, de eadem.
 Richardi Herteswode, de Lye.
 Willielmi Rode de Guldeford.
 Richardi Atte Lee de Godes-ton.
 Roberti Dogge de Croyden.
 Jacobi Janyin, de eadem.
 Rich. Laurence de Chiding-fold.
 Willielmi Hichecock de Alfold.
 Johannis Raynold de Don-tesfold.

Johannis Wadebroke de Wybryg.
 Richardi Tymme de Coneham.
 Walteri Atte Denne de Sutton.
 Johannis Charlewode.
 Henrici Aleyn de Merscham.
 Johannis Campton de Chayham.
 Johannis Asher de Godam-ing.
 Will. Inningfeld de Linge-feld.
 Thomæ Sandre de Cherle-wode.
 Richardi Baker de Pekeham.
 Richardi Ode de Camerwel.
 Johannis Skinner de Reygate.
 Richardi Knight, de eadem.
 Stephani Balhorn de Dork-ing.

Johannis Vincent de Maldon.
 Thomæ Vincent de Coneham.
 Johannis Lake de Kingston.
 Thomæ Broker, de eadem.
 Willielmi Stoley, de eadem.
 Johannis Lake, de eadem.
 Walteri Woderove, de eadem.
 Thomæ Setton de Ewel.
 Thomæ Cheteman de Ebbe-sham.
 Johannis Kightle de Wawe-ton, junior.
 Rogeri Longland de Croyden.
 Richardi Hayward de Foting.
 Thomæ Ingram de Shire.
 Johannis Frolbury, de eadem.
 Roberti Tome de Walton.
 Richardi Osteler de Coneham.

SHERIFFS OF SURREY.

Anno

- 1 Robertus Belet,
- 2 Paganus.
- 3 Paganus.
- 4
- 5 Paganus.
- 6
- 7 Paganus.
- 8 Paganus.
- 9 Paganus.
- 10 { Gervasus Cornhil.
Rogerus Hai.
- 11 Gervasius de Cornhil.
- 13 Gervasius de Cornhil.
- 14 Hugoni de Dour.
- 15 Gervasius de Cornhil, *for fourteen years.*
- 29 { *Idem*, and
Hen. de Cornhil, *fil. ej.*
- 30 Hen. de Cornhil, *for four years.*

OF BOTH.

Anno

HENRICI II.

12 Roger. Hay.

RICH. I.

- 1 Henricus de Cornhil.
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 Radul. de Cornhil.
- 5 *Idem.*

OF SUSSEX.

Anno

- 1 Hugo Wareluilla.
- 2 Magerus Maleuvenant.
- 4 Radulphus Picot.
- 5 Radulphus Picot.
- 6
- 7 Episc. Chichester. Hilarius.
- 8 Hilarius Episc. Chichester.
- 9 Hen. Archi-diaconus.
- 10 Rogerus Hai.
- 11 Rogerus Hai.
- 13 Rogerus Hai.
- 14 *Idem.*
- 15 *Idem.*
- 16 Reginaldus de Warrenn, *for seven years.*
- 23 Rogerus *filius* Renfridi, *for eleven years.*

- 1 Philippus Ruffus.
- 2 Philippus de Tresgar.
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 Johannes Marescal.
- 5 *Idem.*

6 Will.

SHERIFFS OF SURREY.

Anno

- 6 Will. de St. Mar. Eccle-
sia.
7 { *Idem.*
Willielmus Panus.
Galfre. Peverel.
8 { Robertus de Turnham.
Alanus de Withton.
9 { Robertus.
Alanus.
10 Willielmus Marescal.

- 1 { Robertus de Turnham.
Alanus de Wichenton.
2 Johannes Chaper.

5 Robertus Turnham.

- 10 Robertus de Beregefeld.
11 Robertus de Milborn.
12 Robertus de Beregefeld.
13 { Johannes *fil.* Hugonis.
Robertus Beregefeld.
14 Gilbert. de Barrier.
15 { Johannes *fil.* Hugonis.
Robertus de Beregefeld.
16 Gilbert. de Baryer.
17 Reginald. de Cornhil.

- 1
2 Gilbertus Barrarius.
3 { Wil. de Warren C. *Sur.*
Willielmus de Mara.
4 { Williel. de Warrena C.
Surr.
Willielmus de Maram,
for six years.
10 {
11 Johannes Oracesdon.
12 Johannes de Gatesden.
for four years.
16
17 Willielmus Brunus.
18 *Idem.*

OF BOTH.

Anno

JOHAN. REX.

- 3 Johannes Chaper.
4 Williel. Marescal.
6 { Willielm. de Chaignes.
Richardus de Maisi.
Williel. de St. Laudo.
7 *Idem.*
8 Williel. de Cahaignes.
9 *Idem.*

HEN III

OF SUSSEX.

Anno

- 6 Willielmus Mareshal.
7 { Willielmus Marescal.
Steph. de Pountfold.
8 { Willielmus Marescal.
Steph. de Poudfold.
9 { Willielmus.
Stephanus.
10 Mich. de Apletricham.
1 { Williel. Marescal.
Mich. de Appeltricham.
2 Robertus de Turnham.
5 { Mich. de Apletricham.
Johannes Ferles.
10 Johan. *filius* Hugonis.
11 Williel. Briewre.
12 Johan. *filius* Hugonis.
13 { Matth. *filius* Herbert.
Gilbertus de Barier.
14 Matth. *filius* Herbert.
15 { Matth. *filius* Herbert.
Gilbert. le Barrier.
16 Matth. *filius* Herbert.
17 { Matth. *filius* Herbert.
Gilbert. Barrier.
1
2 Matth. *filius* Herberti.
3 Gilbertus Barrarius.
4 { Matth. *filius* Herberti.
Gilbertus Barrarius, *for*
six years.
10 { Matth. *filius* Herberti.
Herbert *filius* Walteri
for four years.
14
15 { Robertus de Laudelawe.
Henr. de Wintershul.
16 *Idem.*
17 Petrus de Rival.
18 Id. & Hen. de Cancel.
21 Johannes

SHERIFFS OF SURREY.

Anno

- 21 { Johannes de Gatesdon.
Joel de Sancto Germano.
22 { Johannes de Gatesden.
Nicholaus de Wancy.
23 { Johannes de Gatesden.
Nicholaus de Wancy.
24 { Johannes de Gatesden.
Nicholaus de Wancy.
25 Gregorius de Arsted.
26 *Idem.*

OF BOTH.

Anno

- 19 { Simon de Echingham.
Joelus de Germano.
Simon de Echingham.
20 { Henry de Bada.
Johannes de Gatesden.
Joel de Sancto Germano.
27 Radul. de Kaymes, *for*
three years.
30 Rob. de Savage, *for four*
years.
34 Nicholaus de Wancy, *for*
three years.
37 Will. & Mich. de Vere.
38 Will. & Mich. de Vere.
39 Galfr. de Grues.
40 Galfr. de Grues.
41 *Idem.*
42 Gerard. de Cuncton.
43 David. de Jarpennil.
44 Johannes de Wanton.
45 *Idem.*
46 Willielmus de Lazouch,
for three years.
52 Rogerus de Loges, *for*
three years.

- 46 Rogerus de Wikes, *for*
six years.
55 Matth. de Hasting.
56 *Idem.*

OF SUSSEX.

Anno

- 21 { Johann. de Gatesdon.
Philip. de Crofts.
22 { *Idem.*
Johannes de Gatesden.
23 Johannes de Gatesden.
24 { Johannes de Gatesden.
Philippus de Crofts.
25 Philippus de Crofts.
26 Philippus de Crofts.
46 Robertus Agwilon, *for*
six years.
55 Bartholomeus de Hast-
ing.
56 *Idem.*

EDW. I.

- 1 Matth. de Hastings.
2 *Idem.*
3 Willielmus de Herne.
4 Johannes Wanton, *for*
three years.
7 Emerindus de Cancellis.
8 *Idem.*
9 Nicholaus de Gras, *for*
five years.
14 Richardus de Pevensey.
15 *Idem.*
16 Will. de Pageham, *for*
five years.

SHERIFFS OF SURREY.

OF BOTH.

OF SUSSEX.

- 17 Rogerus de Lukenor, *for four years.*

- 21 Robertus de Glamorgan, *for six years.*
 27 Johan. Albel, *for four years.*
 31 Walter de Gedding.
 32 *Idem.*
 33 Robertus de le Knole, *for three years.*

SHERIFFS OF SURREY AND SUSSEX.

Anno EDW. II.

- 1 Walter de Gedding.
 2 Willielmus de Henle, & Robertus de Stangrove.
 3 Willielmus de Henle, & Robertus de Stangrove.
 4 *Idem.*
 5 Willielmus de Henle.
 6 Willielmus de Henle, & Willielmus de Mere.
 7 Petrus de Vienne.
 8 *Idem.*
 9 Willielmus Merre.
 10 Walterus le Gras.
 11 Walterus le Gras, & Petrus de Worldham.
 12 Petrus de Worldham, & Henricus Husey.
 13 *Idem.*
 14 Henricus Husey.
 15 Nicholaus Gentil.
 16
 17 Petrus de Worldham, & Andrean Medested, *for three years.*

Anno EDW. III.

- 1 Nicholaus Gentil.
 2 Nicholaus Gentil, & Robertus de Stangrove, *for three years.*
 5 Johannes Dabnam.
 6 Willielmus Vaughan.
 7 *Idem.*
 8 Willielmus Vaughan, & Joh. Dabnam, *for three years.*
 11 Willielmus Vaughan.
 12 *Idem.*
 13 Godfridus de Hunston.
 14 Willielmus de Northo, & Godfridus de Henston.
 15 Hugo de Bowey, & Willielmus de Northo.
 16 Andreas Peverel, & Hugo de Bowey.
 17 *Idem.*
 18 Willielmus de Northo.
 19 Regind. de Forester, *for three years.*
 22 Rogerus Daber.

- 23 Tho. Hoo, *for three years.*
 26 Richardus de St. Oweyn.
 27 *Idem.*
 28 Simon de Codington.
 29 Rogerus de Lukenor.
 30 Will. Northo.
 31 Tho. de Hoo, *for three years.*
 34 Richardus de Hurst, *for three years.*
 37 Simon. de Codington.
 38 Ranul. Thurnburn.
 39 Johannes Wateys.
 40 Johannes Weyvile.
 41 Andreas Sackvile.
 42 *Idem.*
 43 Ranul. Thurnburn.
 44 *Idem.*
 45 Willielmus Neidegate.
 46 Roger. Dalingrugg.
 47 Nicholaus Wilcomb.
 48 Robertus de Loxele.
 49 Robertus Attie Hele.
 50 Johannes St. Clere.
 51 Johannes de Melburn.

The Sheriffs of these two Counties, before King Edward the Second, are in the Records so involved, complicated, perplexed, that it is a hard taske to untangle them, and assign, which Sheriffs did severally, which joyntly belong unto them. Had the like difficulty presented itself in other united Shires, I suspect it would have deterred me from ever meddling with their Catalogue. Nor will we warrant that we have done all right in so dare a subject, but submit our best endeavours to the censure and correction of the more Judicious.

KING HENRY II.

7. *Sussex, HILARIUS Episcopus Chichester.*] The King had just cause to confide in his loyalty, and commit the Shire to his care: for, although I behold him as a French-man by birth, yet great alwayes was his loyalty to the King, whereof afterwards he gave a signal testimony; for, whereas all other Bishops assembled at the Council of Clarendon only as-
 sented

sented to the King's Propositions with this limitation, *salvo ordine suo*, this Hilarie absolutely and simply subscribed the same. The time of his Consecration, as also of his death, is very uncertain.

EDWARD THE THIRD.

1. ANDREAS SACKVIL.] The Family of the *Sackvils* is as ancient as any in *England*, taking their Name from *Sackvil*¹ (some will have it *Sicca Villa*) a Town, and their *possession*, in Normandy. Before this time, we meet with many eminent Persons of their Name and Ancestry.

1. Sir *Robert Sackvil*, Knight, younger son of *Herbrann de Sackvil*, was fixed in *England*, and gave the Mannor of *Wickham*, in *Suffolk*, to the Abbey of *St. John de Baptist* in *Colchester*, about the reign of *William Rufus*².
2. Sir *John de Sackvil*, his Son, is by *Matthew Paris*³ ranked amongst those Persons of *prime Quality*, who in the Reign of King *John* were Assistants to the *five and twenty Peers* appointed to see the Liberties of *Charta Magna* performed.
3. *Richard de Sackvil*, (as I have cause to believe, his Son) was one of such *Quality*, that I find *Hubertus de Anesty* to hold two Fields in *Anesty* and *Little Hormeed*⁴ of the *Honor* of *Richard Sackvil*. Now the word *Honor* (since appropriated to Princes' Palaces) was in that Age attributed to none but the Patrimony of principal Barons⁵.
4. Sir *Jordan Sackvil*, Grand-child to the former, was taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Evesham*, in the Age of King *Henry the Third*, for siding with the Barons against him.
5. *Andrew*, his Son and Heir, being under age at his Father's death, and the King's Ward, was imprisoned in the Castle of *Dover*, anno the third of *Edward the First*; and afterwards, by the special command of the said King, did marry *Ermyntude* an (I conceive a Spanish) honourable Lady of the Houshold of Queen *Eleanor*, whereby he gained the King's favour, and the greater part of his (formerly forfeited) Inheritance.

I behold this *Andrew Sackvil* the Sheriff, as his Son, Ancestor to the truly Honourable *Richard*, now Earl of *Dorset*⁶.

SHERIFFS.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
Anno RICH. II.		
1 Will. Percy - - - - -		O. a lion rampant Az.
2 Edw. Fitz-Herbert - - - - -		G. three lions rampant O.
3 Joh. de Hadresham.		
4 Nich. Sleyfeld.		
5 Will. Percy - - - ut prius.		
6 Will. Weston - - - - -		Erm. on a chief Az. five bezants.
7 Will. Waleys.		
8 Robertus Nutborne.		
9 Richardus Hurst.		
10 Thomæ Hardin.		
11 Idem.		
12 Edw. de St. Johan. - - - - -		Arg. on a chief G. two mullets O.
13 Rob. Atte-Mulle.		
14 Rob. de Echingham.		

¹ There is a village in Leicestershire called *Thorpe Sackvile*. N.

² Ordericus Vitalis, in his Norman Stor.

³ Both in Hartfordshire.

⁴ And consequently ancestor to the present Duke of Dorset. N.

⁵ Page 262, anno 1260.

⁶ Sir Hugh Spelman's Glossary, verbo Honor.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
15 Nicholas Carew	- { Beddington, Sur- rey - - - - }	O. three lions passant-gardant S. armed and langued G.
16 Thomæ Jardin.		
17 Nicholas Slyfeld.		
18 Edw. St. John	- - ut prius.	
19 Joh. Ashburnham	- { Ashburnham, Sussex - - - }	G. a fess betwixt six mullets Ar.
20 Willielmus Fienes	- - - - -	Az. three lions rampant O.
21 Johannes Salerne.		
22 Willielmus Fienes	- - ut prius.	

Anno HEN. IV.

1 Radu. Codrington.		
2 Nicholas Carew, & Johannes Pelham	- - - - -	ut prius. Laughton - - - Az. three pelicans Ar.
3 Joh. Ashburnham	- - - - -	ut prius.
4 Robert. Atte-Mulle.		
5 Idem.		
6 Phil. St. Olere.		
7 Thomæ Sackville	- - - - -	Quarterly, O. and G.; a bend vayree.
8 Thomæ Clipsham.		
9 Willielmus Verd.		
10 Tho. Ashburnham	- - - - -	ut prius.
11 Joh. Warne Campie.		
12 Joh. Waterton.		

Anno HEN. V.

1 Johan. Haysham.		
2 Joh. Wintershul.		
3 Joh. Clipsham.		
4 Joh. Uvedale.		
5 Johannes Weston	- - - - -	ut prius.
6 James Knotesford	- - - - -	Arg. four fusile in fesse S.
7 Johannes Clipsham.		
8 Johannes Hace.		
9 Joh. Bolvey, & James Knotesford	- - - - -	ut prius.

Anno HEN. VI.

1 Rog. Fiennes, miles	- - - - -	ut prius.
2 Joh. Wintershul.		
3 Johan. Clipsham.		
4 Thomæ Lewkenor	- - - - -	Az. three chevrons Arg.
5 Johan. Ferriby.		
6 Will. Warbleton.		
7 Joh. Wintershul.		
8 Willielmus Uvedale	- - - - -	ut prius.
9 Willielmus Finch	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron between griffins passant S.
10 Th. Lewkenor, m.	- - - - -	ut prius.
11 Johan. Anderne.		
12 Richardus Waller	- - - - -	S. three walnut-leaves O. betwixt two bend- [lets Arg.]
13 Rog. Fiennes, mil.	- - - - -	ut prius.
14 Rich. Dalingrugg.		
15 Johan. Fereby.		

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
16	Thomæ Uvedal - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	James Fiennes - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Rog. Lewkenor - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Nicholaus Carew - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Walt. Strickland.		
21	Joh. Stanley - - - - -		{ Arg. on a bend Az. three bucks' heads ca bossed O.
22	Joh. Baskett, arm.		{ Az. a chevron Erm. betwixt three leopards' [heads O.
23	Nich. Carew - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Nich. Husey.		
25	Will. Belknap.		
26	Robertus Radmill.		
27	Nich. Carew - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Joh. Pennycoke.		
29	Johan. Lewkenor -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Thomæ Yard.		
31	Rich. Fienes, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32			
33	Joh. Knotesford -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Tho. Cobham, mil.		G. on a chevron O. three estoiles S.
35	Nicholaus Husee -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Tho. Basset.		
37	Thomæ Tresham - - - - -		Per saltire S. and O. six trefoils of the last.
38	Rob. Fienes, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno EDW. IV.

1	Nich. Gainsford - -	Crohurst - - -	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three greyhounds [currant S.
2	Walt. Denis.		
3	<i>Idem.</i>		
4	Tho. Goring, ar.		Arg. a chevron between three annulets G.
5	Tho. Uvedale, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Will. Cheney, ar.		
7	Tho. Vaughan.		
8	Rog. Lewkenor, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Nich. Gainsford, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Rich. Lewkenor, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Th. St. Leger, ar.	KENT - - -	Az. fretty Arg.; a chief O.
12	Joh. Gainsford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Nich. Gainsford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Tho. Lewkenor, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Tho. Echingham.		
16	Joh. Wode, Ser, ar.		
17	Henr. Roos, mil.		
18	Will. Weston - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Tho. Combs, ar.		
20	Joh. Elrington.		
21	Tho. Fienes - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Joh. Apeley, ar.		Barry of six Arg. and G.; a canton Erm.

Anno RICH. III.

1	Hen. Roos, mil.	
2	Joh. Dudley.	
3	Joh. Norbury, mil.	
	Nich. Gainsford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
Anno	HENR. VII.		
1	Nich. Gainsford -	- ut prius.	
2	Tho. Combes, ar.		
3	Will. Merston.		
4	Rob. Morley -	- - - - - S. three leopards O. flowry Ar.	
5	Joh. Apseley, ar.	- ut prius.	
6	Rich. Lewkenor, ar.	ut prius.	
7	Edw. Dawtree, ar.	- - - - - Az. five fusiles in fesse Arg.	
8	Joh. Leigh, ar.	- Stockwel - - - G. a crosse engrailed within a border Arg.	
9	Joh. Coke, ar.		
10	Joh. Apseley, ar.	- ut prius.	
11	Ric. Lewkenor, ar.	- ut prius.	
12	Matth. Brown, ar.	- Beachworth - - S. three lions passant gardant inter two bends	
13	Rich. Sackville, ar.	- ut prius.	[gemeros Arg.
14	Joh. Coke, ar.		
15	Tho. Ashburnham	- ut prius.	
16	Joh. Gainsford, ar.	- ut prius.	
17			
18	Joh. Apseley, ar.	- ut prius.	
19	Rad. Shirley, ar.	- - - - - Paly of eight O. and Az. a canton Erm.	
20	Rich. Sackville, ar.	- ut prius.	
21	Godr. Oxenbrigg, ar.	- - - - - { G. a lion rampant queuee forchee Arg. with- in a border V. charged an entoire of eight escalops O.	
22	Will. Ashburnham	- ut prius.	
23	Tho. Morton, ar.	- - - - - Quarterly, G. and Erm. in the first and	
24	Tho. Fienis, mil.	- ut prius.	[fourth, a goat's head erased Arg.
Anno	HENR. VIII.		
1	Joh. Leigh, ar.	- - ut prius.	
2	Edw. Lewknor, ar.	- ut prius.	
3	Rog. Lewknor, mil.	- ut prius.	
4	God. Oxenbrigg, mil.	ut prius.	
5	Rich. Shirley, ar.	- ut prius.	
6	Roger. Copley, ar.		
7	Joh. Leigh, mil.	- ut prius.	
8	Will. Ashburnham	- ut prius.	
9	Joh. Gainsford, m.	- ut prius.	
10	Rich. Carewe, ar.	- ut prius.	
11	God. Oxenbrigg, m.	ut prius.	
12	Joh. Scott, ar.	- - - - - { Arg. three Katharine wheels S. within a bor- der ingrailed G.	
13	Edw. Bray, mil.	- - - - - { Arg. a chevron between three eagles' legs erazed S.	
14	Rich. Covert, ar.	- Slaugham, Sussex	G. a fesse Erm. betwixt three leopards O
15	Will. Ashburnham	- ut prius.	
16	Tho. West, mil.	- - - - - Arg. a fesse dancette S.	
17	Rich. Shirley, ar.	- ut prius.	
18	Joh. Dawtree, mil.	- ut prius.	
19	Joh. Sackvill, ar.	- ut prius.	
20	Rich. Belingham	- - - - - Arg. three hunters' horns stringed S.	
21	Rog. Copley, mil.		
22	Will. Goring, mil.	- ut prius.	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
23	Rog. Lewkenor, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Christop. Moore, ar.	Looseley -	- - Az. on a cross Arg. five martlets S.
25	Joh. Palmer, ar.	- Angmarin -	- - { O. two barrs G. on each three trefoils Ar.; in chief a grey-hound currant S. collared of the first.
26	Rich. Belengham	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
27	Will. Goring, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Rich. Page, mil.		
29	Nich. Gainsford, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Edw. Bray, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
31	Christoph. Moor, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32	Joh. Sackville, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
33	Tho. Darell, ar.	- - - -	- - Az. a lion rampant O. crowned Arg.
34	Rich. Belingham, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Joh. Palmer, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Joh. Thetcher, ar.		
37	Joh. Dawtree, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Joh. Sackville, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno EDWARD. VI.

- 1 Tho. Carden, mil.
- 2 Joh. Scott, ar. - - *ut prius.*
- 3 Nich. Pelham, mil. - *ut prius.*
- 4 Will. Goring, mil. - *ut prius.*
- 5 Rob. Oxenbrigg, ar. *ut prius.*
- 6 Antho. Brown, m. - *ut prius.*

Anno PHIL. REX & MARI. REG.

- 1 Tho. Saunders, mil. - Chartwood - - S. a chevron between three bulls' heads Arg.
- 2 Joh. Covert, ar. - - *ut prius.*
- 3 Will. Saunders, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 4 Edw. Gage, mil. - - - - - Gyronne of four, Az. and Arg. a saltire G.
- 5 Joh. Ashburnham - *ut prius.*
- 6 Will. Moore, ar. - *ut prius.*

Anno ELIZ. REG.

- 1 Tho. Palmer, mil. - *ut prius.*
- 2 Joh. Colepeper, ar. - - - - - Arg. a bend engrailed G.
- 3 Joh. Stidolf, ar. - - - - - Arg. O. a chief S. two wolves' heads erased O.
- 4 Hen. Goring, ar. - - *ut prius.*
- 5 Will. Gresham.
- 6 Rich. Covert, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 7 Antho. Pelham, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 8 Will. Dawtree, ar. - *ut prius.*

This year the two Counties were divided.

SHERIFFS OF SURREY ALONE.

- 9 Franc. Carew, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 10 Hen. Weston, mil. - *ut prius.*
- 11 Tho. Lifeld, ar. - - *ut prius.*
- 12 Tho. Brown, ar. - - *ut prius.*

This

12 This year the two Counties were again united under one Sheriff.

Name.	Place.	Armes
13 Joh. Pelham, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
14 Tho. Palmer, mil.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
15 Fran. Shirley, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
16 Joh. Rede, ar. & Rich. Polsted.		
17 Hen. Pelham, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
18 Will. Gresham, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
19 Tho. Shirley, mil.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
20 Georg. Goring, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
21 Will. Moore, mil.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
22 Will. Morley, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
23 Edw. Slifeld, ar.		
24 Tho. Brown, mil.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
25 Walt. Covert, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
26 Tho. Bishop, ar.	- - Parham	- - - Arg. on a bend cotised G. three bezants.
27 Rich. Bostock, ar.	- - - - -	- - - S. a fesse humet Arg.
28 Nich. Parker, ar.		
29 Rich. Brown, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
30 Joh. Carrell, ar.	- - Harting	- - - Arg. three bars; and as many martlets in [chief S.
31 Thom. Pelham, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
32 Hen. Pelham, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
33 Robt. Linsey, ar.	- - - - -	- - - O. an eagle displayed S. beaked and membred [Az.; a chief vary.
34 Walt. Covert, mil.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
35 Nich. Parker, mil.		
36 Will. Gardeux, ar.		
37 Rich. Leech, ar.		
38 Edm. Culpeper, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
39 Georg. Moore, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
40 Jam. Colebrand, ar.	- - Botham	- - - Az. three levels with plummets O.
41 Tho. Eversfeld, ar.	- - Den	- - - Erm. on a bend S. three mullets O.
42 Edm. Boier, ar.	- - { Camberwel, Sur- - - - - - rey. }	- - - O. a bend vary betwixt two cottises G.
43 Thom. Bishop, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
44 Joh. Ashburnham	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
45 Rob. Lynsey	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>

1300 JACOB. REX.

1 Rob. Linsey, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
2 Hen. Goring, mil.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
3 Edw. Culpeper, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
4 Tho. Hoskings, mil.		
5 Hen. Morley, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
6 Georg. Gunter, mil.	- - - - -	- - - S. three gantlets, within a border O.
7 Thom. Hunt, mil.		
8 Joh. Lountesford	- - - - -	- - - Az. a chevron betwixt three boares O. [coupé G.
9 Edw. Bellingham	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
10 Will. Wignall, ar.	- - Tandridge, Sur.	- - - Az. on a chevron O. betwixt three ostriges, [three mullets G.
11 Edw. Goring, ar.	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
12 Joh. Willdigos, mil.		
13 Rola. Trepps. Mor. & Joh. Morgan, mil.		

Name.	Place.	Armes.
14 Joh. Shirley, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Joh. Middleton, ar.	-	
16 Joh. Howland, mil.	Shatham - - -	Arg. two bars and three lions rampant in [chief, S.
17 Nich. Eversfeld, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Rich. Michelborne.		
19 Franc. Leigh, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Tho. Springet, mil.		
21 Ben. Pelham, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Amb. Browne, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno CAR. REX.

1 Edr. Alford, ar.	- - - - -	G. six pears, 3, 2, and 1; and a chief O.
2 Tho. Bowyer, ar.	- { Leghthorn, Sus- sex - - - - }	O. a bend Vary betwixt two cotises G.
3 Edw. Jourden, ar.	- Gatwik - - -	S. an eagle displayed betwixt two bendlets [Ar. a canton sinister O.
4 Steph. Boord, mil.		
5 Anth. May, ar.	- - - - -	G. a fesse between eight billets O.
6 Will. Walter, mil.	- Wimbleton - -	Az. a fesse indented O. between three eagles [Arg.
7		
8 Joh. Chapman, mil.		
9 Rich. Evelyn, ar.	- Wotton - - -	Az. a gryphon passant, and chief O.
10 Will. Culpeper, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Will. Morley, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

When I look upon these two Counties, it puts me in mind of the Epigram in the Poet :

Nec cum te possum vivere, nec sine te,
 “Neither with thee can I well,
 Nor without thee can I dwell.”

For these two Shires of *Surrey* and *Sussex* generally had distinct *Sheriffs* until the Reign of King Edward the Second, when they were united under one. Then again divided in the ninth of Queen Elizabeth; united in the thirteenth; divided again in the twelfth of King Charles, and so remain at this day. But how long this condition will continue is to me unknown; seeing, neither *conjunctim* nor *divisim*, they seem very well satisfied.

SHERIFFS OF THIS COUNTY ALONE.

Anno KING CHARLES.

12 Antho. Vincent, mil.	Stock Daberon -	Az. three quarterfoils Arg.
13		
14 Johan. Gresham, m.		
15 Joh. Howland, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Tho. Smith, ar.		
17 Georg. Price, ar.		
18		
19 Edru. Jorden, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Mathe. Brand, mil.		
21		
22 Will. Wymondsal,		
mil. - - - -	Putnie.	

RICHARD II.

19. JOHN ASHBURNHAM.]

My poor and plain Pen is willing, though unable, to add any lustre to this Family of stupendous Antiquity. The *Chief* of this name was high Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey, anno 1086, when William Duke of Normandy invaded England, to whom King Harauld wrote to assemble the *Posse Comitatum*, to make effectual resistance against that Foreigner. The Original hereof, an Honourable *Hair-Loom* (worth as much as the Owners thereof would value it at) was lately in the possession of this Family; a Family wherein the *Eminency* hath equalled the *Antiquity* thereof, having been Barons of England in the Reign of King Henry the Third.

The last Sir John Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, married Elizabeth Beaumont, Daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont (afterwards by especial grace created *Viscountess Crawford*¹ in Scotland); and bare unto him *two Sons*; *John*, of the *Bed-chamber* to King Charles the First and Second; and *William*, *Cofferer* to his Majesty, who will build their Name a *Story* higher to Posterity².

HENRY VI.

29. JOHN LEWKENOR.]

He was afterwards knighted by this King, and was a cordial Zealote for the Lancastrian Title, at last paying dear for his affections thereunto; for, in the Reign of King Edward the Fourth, anno 1471, he, with *three thousand* others, was slain in the Battle at Tewksbury, valiantly fighting under Prince Edward, Son to King Henry the Sixth.

HENRY VII.

12. MATTHEW BROWN, Armiger.]

I would be highly thankfull to him (*Gratitude* is the *Gold* wherewith *Schollars* honestly discharge their Debts in this kinde) who would inform me how Sir Anthony Brown (a younger Branch of this Family) stood related to this Sheriff. I mean, that Sir Anthony, *Standard-bearer* of England, second Husband to Lucy, fourth Daughter to John Nevell, Marquess Montacute, and Grandfather to Sir Anthony Brown, whom Queen Mary created Viscount Montacute. He was a zealous *Romanist*, for which Queen Mary loved him much the more, and Queen Elizabeth no whit the less, trusting and employing him in Embassies of high consequence, as knowing he embraced his Religion, not out of *politick Designe*, but *pure Devotion*. He was direct Ancestour to the Right Honourable the present Viscount Montacute³.

This Viscount is *eminently*, but not *formally*, a *Baron* of the Land, having a *Place* and *Vote* in Parliament by an express clause in his *Patent*, but otherwise no particular Title of a *Baron*. This I observe for the unparallel'd rarity thereof, and also to confute the peremptory position of such who maintain that only actual *Barons* sit as *Peers* in Parliament.

HENRY VIII.

10. NICHOLAS CAREW, Miles.]

He was a jolly Gentleman, fit for the favour of King Henry the Eighth, who loved active *Spirits*, as could keep *pace* with him in all Atchievements, and made him Knight of the Garter, and Master of his Horse.

¹ Of whom see several particulars in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. ii. p. 859. N.

² Of this family is the present noble Earl of Ashburnham; whose ancestor, John Ashburnham, Esq. was created a Baron in 1689, and had two sons; of whom the youngest, John, was created Viscount and Earl in 1730.—And of the same family was the late Right Reverend Sir William Ashburnham, Bart. Lord Bishop of Chester, who died in September 1797, at a very advanced age. N.

³ The noble Lady fire of Anthony Lord Viscount Montagu, the last in the male line of this noble family, and also of the ancient mansion, of the family at Cowdray, which by a singular concurrence of events happened, in the year 1793, within a month of each other, is given at large by Mr. Gough, in the "Vetusta Monumenta," vol. III. with five beautiful plates, xxxiii—xxxvii. N.

This Sir Nicholas built the fair House (or Palace rather) at Beddington in this County, which, by the advantage of the Water, is a Paradise of Pleasure.

Tradition in this Family reporteth, how King Henry, then at bowles, gave this Knight opprobrious Language, betwixt *jest* and *earnest*; to which the other returned an Answer rather true than discreet, as more consulting therein his own *Animosity* than *Allegiance*. The King, who in this kind would *give* and not *take*, being no *Good Fellow* in tart *Repartees*, was so highly offended thereat, that Sir Nicholas fell from the top of his Favour to the bottom of his Displeasure, and was bruised to Death thereby. This was the true cause of his Execution, though in our Chronicles all is scored on his complying in a Plot with Henry Marquess of Exeter, and Henry Lord Mountague.

We must not forget, how, in the memory of our Fathers, the last of this Surname adopted his near Kinsman, a *Throck-morton*, to be his Heir, on condition to assume the Name and Armes of *Carew*. From him is lineally descended Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight, who, I confidently hope, will continue and encrease the Honour of his Ancient Family¹.

EDWARD VI.

1. THOMAS CARDEN, Miles.]

Some five Years before, this Knight was improbable to be *Sheriffe* of this or any other County, when cunning Gardiner got him into his clutches within the compass of the *Sir Articles*, being with a Lady (and some others of the King's Privy Chamber) indited for Heresie, and for aiding and abetting Anthony Persons, burnt at Winsor, as is above mentioned². But King Henry coming to the notice hereof, of his special goodness, without the suit of any man, defeated their Foes, preserved their Lives, and confirmed their Pardon³.

ELIZABETHA REGINA.

20. GEORGE GORING.]

He would do me an high Favour, who would satisfie me how Sir George Goring, Knight (bred in Sydney Colledge in Cambridge, to which he was a Benefactor) referred in kindred to this present Sheriffe.

This our Sir George was by King Charles the First created Baron of Hurst-per-point in Sussex, and (after the death of his Mother's Brother, Edward Lord Denny) Earle of Norwich. He is a *Phoenix*, sole and single by himself [*vestigia sola retrorsum*], the onely instance in a Person of Honour who found *Pardon* for no *Offence*, his Loyalty to his Sovereign. Afterwards, going beyond the Seas, he was happily instrumental in advancing the Peace betwixt Spain and Holland. I remember how the Nobility of Bohemia, who sided with Frederick Prince Palatine, gave for their motto, *COMPASSI CONREGNABIMUS*; meaning that such who had suffered with him in his Adversity, should share with him in his Prosperity, when settled in his Kingdome. But, alas! their hopes failed them. But, blessed be God, this worthy Lord, as he patiently bare his part in his Majesties Afflictions, so he now partaketh in his Restitution, being Captain of his Guard.

TO THE READER.

May he be pleased to behold this my brief Description of *Surrey*, as a *running collation* to stay his stomach, no set meal to satisfy his hunger. But, to tell him good news, I hear that a plentiful Feast in this kinde is providing for his Entertainment, by *Edward Bish*, Esq. a Native of SURREY, intending a particular Survey thereof⁴. Now, as when the Sun ariseth, the Moon sneaketh down obscurely, without any observation: so, when the pains of this worthy Gentleman shall be publick, I am not only contented, but desirous, that my weak Endeavours (without further noise or notice) should sink in Silence.

¹ See a copious pedigree, and an ample account of the antient and respectable family of Carew, in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, vol. ii. p. 522. N.

² Berkshire, title MARTYR.

³ Fox's Martyrology, p. 1221.

⁴ See more of him in the Life of Nicholas Upton, in Devonshire. F.

THE FAREWELL.

I have been credibly informed, that one Mr. CLARKE, some *seven score* years since, built at his charges the Market-house of Farnham in this County. Once, reproving his Workmen for going on so slowly, they excused themselves that they were hindered with much people pressing upon them, some liking, some disliking, the Model of the Fa-
brick.

Hereupon Mr. Clarke caused this Distich (hardly extant at this day) to be written in that House:

“ You who do like me give money to end me;
You who dislike me give money to mend me.”

I wish this Advice practised all over this County, by those who vent their various Verdicts in praising or reproving Structures erected *gratis* for the general Good.

* * “ JOHN NORDEN made a Survey of this County, which some curious Hollander purchased at a high price soon after the Restoration. The map was engraved by Charles Whitwell at the expence of Mr. Robert Nicholson, and was much larger and more exact than any of Norden's other maps.

“ Sir Edward Byshe, a native, gave out that he designed another Survey, for which he probably made collections, some fragments of which are interspersed in his Notes on Upton ‘*de studio militari*, Lond. 1654;’ fol. His Office of Garter, into which the Parliament thrust him 1645, though five years before he with other members had voted it illegal, diverted him from this design. It was resumed before his death by Mr. Aubrey, who perambulated the whole County; and his labours were revised, corrected, and published by Dr. Rawlinson, under the title of ‘*The Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, begun in the year 1673 by John Aubrey, Esq. F.R.S. and continued to the present time. Illustrated with proper sculptures. In five volumes. London, 1719.’

“ Nicholas Salmon published ‘*Antiquities of Surrey*, collected from the ancient Records; with some Account of the Present State and Natural History of the County. Lond. 1736¹.”

But all these Works have been superseded by the large and well-digested Collections of the late Rev. Owen Manning, Vicar of Godalming, with a particular illustration of its Domesday; which was first committed to the press under the auspices of Mr. Gough; and of which two volumes are already before the Publick, through the indefatigable exertions of a most able and intelligent coadjutor, Mr. Bray; who in very many places has completed what Mr. Manning left a mere skeleton; and is now employed in conducting through the press the third and concluding volume. After this, little need be said, but briefly to mention Dr. Ducarel's *Histories of the Archiepiscopal Palaces of Croydon and Lambeth*; and refer to the “*Magna Britannia*,” and the more recent labours of Mr. Gough and Messrs. Lysons. N.

¹ British Topography, vol. ii. p. 261, 262.

SUSSEX.

SUSSEX hath Surrey on the North, Kent on the East, the Sea on the South, and Hantshire on the West. It is extended along the Sea-side threescore miles in length, but is contented with a third of those miles in the breadth thereof. A fruitfull County, though very durty for the travellers therein, so that it may be better measured to its advantage by days' journeys then by miles¹. Hence it is, that, in the late Order for regulating the wages of Coach-men, at such a price a day and distance from London, *Sussex* alone was excepted, as wherein *shorter way* or *better pay* was allowed. Yet the Gentry of this County well content themselves in the very badness of passage therein, as which secureth their provisions at reasonable prices; which, if mended, *Higglers* would mount, as *bajulating*² them to London.

It is peculiar to this County, that all the Rivers (and those, I assure you, are very many) have their Fountains and Falls in this Shire (though one may seem somewhat suspicious) as being bred, living (though not to their full strength and stature of being navigable), and dying therein, swallowed up by the Sea.

It is sufficient evidence of the plenty of this County, that the *Tolle* of the *Wheat, Corn, and Malt*, growing or made about and sold in the City of Chichester, doth amount yearly, at an *halfpenny a Quarter*, to *sixty pounds* and upwards³ (as the Gatherers thereof will attest); and the numbers of the Bushels we leave to be audited by better Arithmeticians.

It hath been said that the first *Baron, Viscount, and Earl in England*⁴, all three have, and have had for some term of time, their chief residence in this County; and it is more civility to believe all, then to deny any part of the report, though, sure I am, this observation was discomposed at the death of the *Earl of Esser*, since which time *Viscount Hereford* is the first Person in *England* of that *Dignity*.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

IRON⁵.

Great the necessity hereof; some Nations having lived in the ignorance of *Gold* and *Silver*, scarce any without the use of *Iron*. Indeed we read not of it in making the *Tavernacle* (though from no *mention* no *use* thereof therein cannot infallibly be inferred) which being but a slight and portable Building, Brass might supply the want thereof. But in the *Temple*, which was a firmer fabrick, we find "Iron for the things of Iron⁶," and a *hundred thousand Talents*⁷ of that Metal employed therein.

Great the quantity of *Iron* made in this County; whereof much used therein, and more exported thence into other parts of the Land, and beyond the Seas. But whether or no

¹ This invidious and uncomfortable distinction no longer remains applicable. N.

² Hence *Bagers*. F. ³ So was I informed by Mr. Peckham, the Recorder of Chichester. F.

⁴ Lord Abergavenny, Viscount Montacute, and the Earl of Arundell. F.

⁵ *Sussex* has for some time ceased to be the County from which the principal supply of Iron is obtained; and from the cause predicted by Dr. Fuller, the great destruction of its woods. The quantity is infinitely less now than it was in Fuller's time; owing to Iron being made so much cheaper in other Counties, where they can get Pit-coal coked or charked. In fact there is no Iron now made in this County but on Lord Ashburnham's estate (which is still done with Charcoal); and, from its superior quality, is sold at 24*l.* per ton, at the Forge Door, to the smiths of the County. There is one other small Forge, but no other Furnace for making Iron in *Sussex*. N.

⁶ 1 Chronicles, xxix. 2.

⁷ Ibidem, xxix. 7.

the private profit thereby will at *long-running* countervail the publick loss in the destruction of Woods, I am as unwilling to *discuss* as unable to *decide*. Onely let me adde the ensuing complaint, wherein the *Timber-trees* of this County deplore their condition, in my opinion richly worth the Reader's perusal:

"Jove's Oake, the warlike Ash, veyn'd Elm, the softer Beech,
Short Hazell, Maple plain, light Aspe, the bending Wych,
Tough Holly, and smooth Birch, must altogether burn:
What should the Builders serve, supplies the Forgers' turn;
When under publick good, base private gain takes hold,
And we poor wofull Woods to ruin lastly sold."

But it is to be hoped that a way may be found out, to *charke Seacole* in such manner as to render it usefull for the making of *Iron*. All things are not found out in one age, as reserved for future discovery¹; and that perchance may be *easy* for the next, which seems *impossible* to this generation.

TALC.

Talc (in Latine *Talchum*) is a cheap kind of Mineral, which this County plentifully affords, though not so fine as what is fetch'd from *Venice*. It is *white* and *transparent* like Chrysell, full of *strokes* or *veins*, which prettily scatter themselves. Being calined and variously prepared, it maketh a curious *White-wash*, which some justify lawfull, because *clearing* not *changing* Complexion. It is a great *Astringent*, yet used but little in Physick. Surely, Nature would not have made it such an *Hypocrit*, to hang out so *fair* a sign, except some *guest* of *Quality* were lodged therein: I mean, it would not appear so beautifull to the eye, except some concealed worth were couched therein; inclining me to believe that the vertue thereof is not yet fully discovered.

WHEAT-EARS.

Wheat-ears is a Bird peculiar to this County, hardly found out of it. It is so called, because fattest when Wheat is ripe, whereon it feeds; being no bigger than a Lark, which it equalleth in the *fineness* of the flesh, far exceedeth in the *fatness* thereof. The worst is, that being onely seasonable in the heat of Summer, and naturally larded with lumps of fat, it is soon subject to corrupt, so that (though abounding within forty miles) *London Poulterers*² have no mind to meddle with them, which no care in carriage can keep from Putrefaction. That *Palate-man* shall pass in silence, who, being seriously demanded his judgment concerning the abilities of a great Lord, concluded him a man of very weak parts, "because once he saw him, at a great Feast, feed on *Chickens* when there were *Wheat-ears* on the table." I will adde no more in praise of this *Bird*, for fear some *female Reader* may fall in *longing* for it, and unhappily be disappointed of her desire.

CARPES.

It is a stately Fish, but not long *naturalized* in England³; and of all Fresh-water Fishes

¹ And this, among other discoveries, has actually been made, though not in Sussex. N.

² These delicate birds are now conveyed to London in the shape of *Poached Wheat-ears*. N.

³ See a register, under the MEMORABLE PERSONS in this County — Mr. Pennant, in his "British Zoology," refers to this and a subsequent passage of Dr. Fuller, for the introduction of the Carpe into this Country in 1541; but proves it to have been an earlier inhabitant by the following disich in the Boke of St. Alban's, 1496:

"Tunkies, carps, hops, pickerd, and beer,
Came into England all in one year."

This learned Naturalist does not speak decidedly of the age of a Carpe, contenting himself with saying, "They are very long lived, and that Gesner brings an instance of one that was a hundred years old." I believe instances of Carpe having lived to a very great age, and those well ascertained, might without difficulty be obtained. N.

(the *Ele* only excepted) lives longest out of his proper element¹. They breed (which most other Fishes doe not) severall Months in one year, though in cold Ponds they take no comfort to increase². A learned Writer³ observeth, they live but ten years; though others assign them a far longer life.

They are the better for their age and bigness⁴ (a rule which holds not in other Fishes); and their Tongues by ancient Roman Palate-men were counted most delicious meat; though, to speak properly, they have either *no Tongues in their Mouths*, or *all their Mouths are Tongues*, as filled with a *Carneous substance*, whilst their *Teeth* are found in their *throats*. There is a kind of Frog which is a profest Foe unto them; insomuch, that of a *Hundred Carpes* put into a Pond, not *five* of them have been found therein a year after. And though some may say perchance *two-legged Frogs* stole them away, yet the strict care of their Owners in watching them disproved all suspicion thereof.

Now as this County is eminent for both *Sea* and *River-fish*, namely an *Arundel Mullet*, a *Chichester Lobster*, a *Shelsey Cockle*, and an *Amerly Trout*; so *Sussex* aboundeth with more *Carpes* than any other of this Nation⁵. And though not so great as *Jovius* reporteth to be found in the *Lurian Lake* in Italy, weighing more than fifty pounds⁶, yet those generally of great and goodly proportion. I need not adde, that Physicians account the galls of Carpes, as also a stone in their heads, to be *medicinal*; only I will observe that, because Jews will not eat *Caviare* made of *Sturgeon* (because coming from a Fish wanting Scales, and therefore forbidden in the Levitical Law⁷); therefore the Italians make greater profit of the *Spawn of Carps*, whereof they make a *Red Caviare*, well pleasing the Jews both in *Palate* and *Conscience*.

All I will adde of *Carps* is this, that *Ramus* himself doth not so much redound in *Dichotomies* as they do; seeing no one bone is to be found in their body, which is not *forked* or divided into two parts at the end thereof.

MANUFACTURES.

GREAT GUNS.

It is almost incredible how many are made of the Iron in this County. Count Gondomer well knew their goodness, when of King James he so often begg'd the boon to transport them.

A Monke of Mentz (some three hundred years since) is generally reputed the first Founder of them. Surely *ingenuity* may seem *transpos'd*, and to have *cross'd her hands*, when about the same time a Souldier found out Printing; and it is questionable which of the two Inventions hath done more good, or more harm. As for Guns, it cannot be denied, that though most behold them as *Instruments of cruelty*; partly, because subjecting *valour* to *chance*; partly, because *Guns give no quarter* (which the Sword sometimes doth); yet it will appear that, since their invention, Victory hath not stood so long a Neuter, and hath been determined with the loss of fewer lives. Yet do I not believe what Souldiers commonly say, "that he was curs'd in his Mother's belly, who is kill'd with a Cannon," seeing many prime persons have been slain thereby.

¹ Mr. Pennant says, "They are extremely tenacious of life, and will live for a most considerable time out of water. An experiment has been made, by putting a Carp in a net well wrapped up in wet moss, the mouth only remaining out, and then hung up in a cellar, or some cool place; the fish is frequently fed with bread and milk, and is besides often plunged into water. Carp thus managed have been known, not only to live above a fortnight, but to grow exceedingly fat, and far superior to those that are immediately killed from the pond." N.

² The Carp is a prodigious breeder; its quantity of roe has been sometimes found so great, that, when taken out and weighed against the fish itself, the former has been found to preponderate." See Pennant. N.

³ Sir Francis Bacon, in his "History of Life and Death."

⁴ Gesnar and Janus Dubranus.

⁵ Mr. Isack Walton, in his "Compleat Angler."

⁶ Mr. Pennant notices, from Jovius, that they were sometimes taken in the *Lacus Lurius*, of two hundred pounds weight, but of his own knowledge could speak of none that exceeded twenty. Others are reported to have been taken in the Dneister, that were five feet in length. N.

⁷ Leviticus xi. 12.

Such as desire to know the pedigree and progress of great *Guns* in *England* may be pleas'd to take notice,

1. Anno 1535, *John Oaven* was the first Englishman, who in *England* cast brass Ordnance, Cannons, Culverings, &c.¹
2. *Peter Boud*², a French-man, in the first of King Edward the Sixth, was the first who in *England* cast Iron-Ordnance, Falcons, Falconers, Minions, &c.
3. *Thomas Johnson*, Covenant-servant to *Peter* aforesaid, succeeded and exceeded his Master, casting them clearer and better. He died about 1600.

Some observe, that God hath so equally divided the advantage of Weapons between us and *Spain*, that their *Steel* makes the best *Swords*, our *Iron* the most usfull *Ordnance*.

GLASS.

Plenty hereof is made in this County, though not so fine as what *Tyre* affordeth, fetch'd from the River *Belus* and the *Cenderian Lake*; nor so pure as is wrought at *Chiosa* nigh *Venice*, whereof the most refined falls but one degree short of Chrystall; but the course glasses here serve well enough for the common sort, for vessels to drink in. The workmen in this mystery are much encreased since 1557, as may appear by what I read in an Author writing that very year³:

“As for Glass-makers they be scant in this land,
Yet one there is as I doe understand,
And in *Sussex* is now his habitation,
At *Chiddingsfold* he works of his occupation.”

These brittle commodities are subject to breaking upon any casualty; and hereupon I must transmit a passage to Posterity, which I received from an Author beyond exceptions.

A noble man, who shall be nameless, living not many miles from Cambridge (and highly in favour with the Earl of Leicester) begg'd of Queen Elizabeth all the Plate of that University, as useless for Scholars, and more for State then Service, for Superfluity then Necessity. The Queen granted his suit, upon condition to find Glasses for the Scholars. The Lord considering this might amount to more then his Barony would maintain (except he could compass the Venetian Artist, who, as they say, could make *Vitra sine vitio fragilitatis pellucida*; yea, could consolidate glass to make it malleable) let his petition, which was as charitable as discreet, sink in silence.

By the way be it observed, that though course glass-making was, in this County, of great antiquity, yet, “The first making of Venice-glasses in *England* began at the Crotchet Friars in London, about the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, by one Jacob Venaline, an Italian⁴.”

THE BUILDINGS.

CHICHESTER Cathedral is a fine fabrick, built (after it had been twice consumed with fire) by Bishop Seffride (the second of the Name) about the year 1193. Country folk are confident in their tradition, that the *Master-workman* built *Salisbury*, and his *Man* the Church of *Chichester*; and if so, sequitur *Dominum non passibus aquis*. But Proportion of Time ———— confuteth the conceit, seeing *Seffride* flourished under King John, ———— and Bishop *Poor* (the Founder of *Salisbury*) lived much later under King Henry the Third.

Now though Seffride bestowed the *Cloth* and *Making* on the Church, Bishop Sherborn gave the *Trimming* and best *Lace* thereto in the Reign of King Henry the Seventh. I am sorry I can follow the *Allegory* so far, being informed that now it is not only *seam-ript*,

¹ Stow's Annals, p. 572.

² Thomas Charnock, in his Breviary of Philosophy, Cap. i.

³ Stow's Chronicle, p. 1040.

⁴ Idem, p. 394.

but *torn* in the *whole Cloth*, having lately a great part thereof fallen down to the ground.

*Arundel Castle*¹ is of great esteem, the rather because a *Local-Earldome* is cemented to the *walls* thereof. Some will have it so named from *Arundel* the *Horse* of *Beavoice* the great *Champion*. I confess it is not without precedent in *Antiquity*, for *Places* to take *names* from *Horses*, meeting with the *Promontory Bucephalus* in *Peleponesus*², where some report the *Horse* of *Alexander* buried, and *Bellonius* will have it for the same cause called *Cavalla* at this day. But this *Castle* was so called long before that *Imaginary Horse* was *foled*, who cannot be fancied elder then his Master *Beavoice*, flourishing after the *Conquest*, long before which *Arundel* was so called from the river *Arund* running hard by it.

Petworth, the house of the *Earls of Northumberland*³, is most famous for a stately Stable, the best of any Subject's in *Christendome*. Comparisons must move in their *own Spheres*, and *Princes* only are meet to measure with *Princes*. Tell me not therefore of the Duke of Saxony's Stable at *Dresden*, wherein are an *hundred twenty and eight horses* of *service* (with a *Magazene* out of which he can *Arme thirty thousand Horse* and *Foot* at a day's warning), that *Elector* being the most *Potent Prince* in the *Empire*. But is not the proportion fair, that *Petworth* Stable affordeth standing in state for *threescore horse* with all necessary accommodations?

WONDERS.

Expect not here I should insert what *William* of *Newbury* writeth (to be recounted rather amongst the *Untruths* then *Wonders*); viz. "That in this County, not far from *Battail-Abby*, in the place where so great a slaughter of the *English-men* was made, after any shower, presently sweateth forth very fresh blood out of the *Earth*, as if the evidence thereof did plainly declare the voice of *Blood* there shed, and crieth still from the *Earth* unto the *Lord*."

This is as true, as that in *white* chalky Countries (about *Baldock* in *Hartford-shire*) after rain run rivulets of *Milk*; neither being any thing else than the *Water* discoloured, according to the *Complexion* of the *Earth* thereabouts.

PROVERBS.

"He is none of the *Hastings*."

This Proverb, though extended all over *England*, is properly reduceable to this County as originated there, for there is a *Haven Town* named *Hastings* therein, which some erroneously conceive so called from *hast*, or *speed*, because *William* the [afterwards] *Conqueror*, landing there, did, as *Matthew Paris* saith, with *hast*, or *speedily*, erect some small Fortification. But sure it is that there is a noble and antient Family of the *Hastings* in this Land (I will not say first taking their Name from this Town), who formerly were *Earls of Pembroke*, and still are of *Huntington*⁴.

Now men commonly say they are none of the *Hastings*, who, being slow and slack, go about business with no agility. Such they also call *dull Dromedaries* by a foul mistake, merely because of the affinity of that name to our English word *Dreaming*, applied to such who go slowly and sleepily about their employment; whereas indeed *Dromedaries* are creatures of a constant and continuing swiftness, so called from the Greek word *Δρόμος*, *Cursus*, or a *Race*, and are the *Cursitors* for travell for the *Eastern Country*.

¹ Continued in high preservation by the present noble owner, the Duke of Norfolk. N.

² Mela, Pausanias, Ptolemy, Pliny.

³ Now the magnificent residence of the benevolent Earl of Egremont. N.

⁴ Of this noble house there is not at present any Earl of Huntingdon; the representative of it being Francis Hastings, Earl of Moira and Baron Rawdon. N.

MARTYRS.

Grievous the Persecution in this County under John Christopherson the Bishop thereof. Such his havock in burning poor Protestants in one year, that, had he sat long in that See, and continued after that rate, there needed no *Iron-mills* to *ravify* the *Woods* of this County, which this *BOSSEY junior* would have done of himself.

I confess, the Papists admire him as a most able and profound Divine; which mindeth me of an Epigram made by one who, being a Suitor to a surly and scornful Mistris, after he had largely praised her rare parts and *divine* perfections, concluded,

“She hath too much *Divinity* for me;
Oh! that she had some more *Humanity*!”

The same may this Diocess say of Christopherson, who, though carrying much of *Christ* in his *Surname*, did bear nothing of him in his *Nature*, no meekness, mildness, or mercy; being addicted wholly to cruelty and destruction, burning no fewer then *ten* in one fire in *Lewes*, and *seventeen* others at several Times in sundry Places.

CARDINALS.

HERBERT de BOSHAM was born at Bosham, a goodly Mannor in this County¹ (which Earl Godwin *craftily kissed* out of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury²); and, being a *good Scholar*, he was a *Manubus* (I mean to *write*, not to *fight* for him) unto Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury. He was present at his *Murder-martyring*; and had the *discretion* to make no *resistance*, lest he had been sent the same way with his Master. However, amongst many other books, he wrote the *story* of his Master's death. Going over into Italy, he was, by Pope Alexander the Third, made Arch-bishop of Beneventum; and, in the month of December 1178, created Cardinal, but by what title it is unknown, as also is the exact date of his death.

PRELATES.

JOHN PECKHAM, born of obscure Parents in this County³; bred, when a *Boy*, in *Lewes*; when a *Youth*, a Franciscan in Oxford; when a *Young man*, in Paris; when a *Man*, he lived in Lyons (where he became Canon); when a *Grave man*, in Rome, there made Auditor of Causes in that Court; when an *Old man*, in Canterbury, preferred against his will (except out of cunning he would seem *courted* into what he *coveted*), by the Pope's plenary power, to be Archbishop thereof.

Peckham believed the Pope invited him freely to that place, when soon after he was called upon to pay a sad reckoning, no less then *four thousand marks*. A worthy man he was in his place, who neither feared the Laytie nor flattered the Clergy, unpartially imposing on both (if appearing peccant) most severe penance. He was a great punisher of *Pluralists*, and injoyner of *Residence*.

His Canon's place at Lyons he not only kept during his life, but left it to his successors, who held it *in commendam* some hundred years afterwards. Loth they were to part with it, as a safe retreating-place, in case our English Kings should banish them the Realme. Besides, it was a convenient Inn for them to lodge at, as almost in the midway of their journey betwixt Canterbury and Rome.

He sat Arch-bishop almost fourteen years; built and endowed a Colledge at Wingham; yet left a great Estate to his Kindred. I believe his wealth well gotten, because the land purchased therewith hath lasted so long in the Lineage of his Allies, in this and the next County, even to our age. He died anno Domini 1294.

¹ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Cardinals, p. 165.

² Camden's Britannia, in Sussex.

³ The substance of his Life is taken out of Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Archbishops of Canterbury. F.

ROBERT WINCHELSEY. Although Bishop Godwin¹ saith, *ubi natus traditur, opinor, à nemine*; yet, considering the custome of the Clergy in that age, none can doubt his birth in this County, except any should deny *Winchelsey* to be therein. He was bred in the neighbouring Shire of Kent, where he was such a proficient in Grammar Learning, all did foretell that he [then the *Arch-Scholar* in the *School*] in due time would be *Arch-bishop* of the *See of Canterbury*.

He was afterwards admitted in Merton-colledge in Oxford; went thence to Paris, where he took the degree of Master of Arts, and became *Rector* (perchance no more then a *Regent* amongst us) of that *University*. Returning to Oxford, he there proceeded Doctor of Divinity, and became Chancellour thereof; successively Canon of Paul's, Arch-deacon of Essex, and Arch-bishop of Canterbury. He went to Rome, to procure his Pall of Pope Celestine.

This is that Celestine, formerly an Eremite, whom a Cardinal (afterward his Successor by the name of Boniface the Eighth) perswaded, by a voice through a *hollow trunk*, to resign his *Popedome*, and return into the *Wilderness*; which he did accordingly. Herein his Holiness did trust the *Spirit* before he did try it², contrary to the counsel of the Apostle. But this Pope, appearing *fallible* in his *Chamber*, if in his *Chair* and consulting his *Conclave of Cardinals*, no doubt would not have been deceived.

He easily obtained his *Pall*, and refused a *Cardinal's Cap* offer'd unto him. Returning to Canterbury, he was there solemnly inthron'd, and on the same day consecrated one Bishop, bestowed twelve rich Benefices on twelve Doctors, and twelve meaner Livings on as many Bachelors in Divinity.

Confiding in the Canon of the Council of Lyons, which forbad the Clergy to pay any Taxes to Princes without the consent of the Pope, he created much molestation to himself, King Edward the First using him very harshly, till at last he overcame all with his patience. For the main, he was a worthy Prelate and excellent Preacher. Being learned himself, he loved and preferred learned men, Prodigious his *Hospitality*, being reported that Sundays and Fridays he fed no fewer then *four thousand* men when Corn was cheap, and *five thousand* when it was dear³; and because it shall not be said but my *Belief* can be as large as his *Bounty*, I give credit thereunto. Otherwise it seemeth suspicious, as a *mock-imitation* of those self-same *numbers* of *persons*, which Christ, at two several times⁴, miraculously fed with *Loafes* and *Fishes*. His Charity went home to them which could not come to it, sending to such who were absented by their impotencies.

After his death, happening anno Domini 1313, he was accounted (*though not the Pope's*) the *Poor man's Saint* (*bountifull* men will always be canonized in the *Calender of Beggars*); poor people repairing in flocks to the place of his *buriall*, and *superstitiously* praying unto him, and they could best tell whether they found as much benefit from his *Tomb* when dead, as at his *Table* when living.

THOMAS BRADWARDINE⁵ was descended of an ancient Family at Bradwardine in Hereford-shire, who removing thence, had settled themselves for three generations in this County, where this Thomas was born, in or near the City of Chichester. He was bred Fellow of Merton-colledge in Oxford, where he became a most exquisite Mathematician and deep Divine, being commonly called *Doctor Profundus*. He was Confessor to King Edward the Third; and some impute our great Conquest in France, not so much to the *Prowesse* of that King, as to the *Prayers* of this his Chaplain. He constantly preach'd in the Camp, *Industry* to Officers, *Obedience* to Common Souldiers, *Humility* to all in good, *Patience* in bad success. He exhorted them to be *pious* to God, *dutifull* to their King, *pitifull* to all Captives; to be *carefull* in making, *faithfull* in keeping articles with their

¹ Out of whom the substance is taken of what followeth.

² 1 John, iv. 1.

³ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops of Canterbury, p. 147.

⁴ Matthew xv. 38. and xiv. 21.

⁵ Bale, Mr. Parker in *Antiquitates Britannicæ*, J. Pits, Bishop Godwin, and Sir Henry Savile in his Life prefaced to his Book "De causâ Dei."

Enemies. After the death of Stratford, he was made Arch-bishop of Canterbury; and at Avenion (where the Pope then resided) received his Consecration. Here he was accounted ἀγχιώτερος, somewhat clownish, by the Romish Court; partly because he could not make it with the Italians, but chiefly because, Money being the generall Turn-key to Preferment in that place, he was merely advanced for his merit.

But that which most recommended his memory to posterity, is that worthy book he made de *Causâ Dei*, wherein, speaking of Pelagius, he complaineth in his second Book, that, *Totus pænè mundus, ut timeo & doleo, post hunc abiit. & erroribus ejus favet.* "I fear and lament that almost the whole world runs after him, and favours his errors." Bradwardine, therefore, undertook to be Champion for Grace and God's cause, against such who were not "*Defensores, sed deceptores, sed inflatores, sed præcipitatores liberi arbitrii,*" as Augustine¹ calleth them; and as the same Father saith of Cicero, "*dum liberos homines esse volunt, faciunt sacrilegos*."² He died at Lambeth, in October, anno Domini 1349.

THOMAS ARUNDELL was the fourth Arch-bishop of Canterbury who was born in this County; Son he was to Robert, Brother to Richard Fitz Alen, both Earls of Arundell. Herein he standeth alone by himself, that the Name Arundell speaks him both *Nobleman* and *Clergy-man*; the Title of his father's honor, and place of his own birth, meeting both in the *Castle of Arundell*.

It was either his *Nobility*, or *Ability*, or *both*, which in him did *supplere ætatem*, qualifying him to be Bishop of Ely at twenty-two years of age³. He was afterwards Arch-bishop of York, and at last of Canterbury 1396; and three severall times Lord Chancellor of England, viz. in the tenth of Richard the Second, 1386; in the fifteenth of Richard the Second, 1391; the eleventh of Henry the Fourth, 1410.

By King Richard the Second, when his Brother the Earl of Arundell was beheaded, this Thomas was banished the Land. Let him thank his *Orders* for *saving his Life*; the *Tonsure* of his Hair for the *keeping* of his *Head*; who otherwise had been sent the same path and pase with his Brother.

Returning in the first of King Henry the Fourth, he was restored to his Archbishoprick. Such who commend his *Courage* for being the *Church's Champion*, when a powerfull Party in Parliament pushed at the *Revenues* thereof, condemn his *Cruelty* to the *Wicklites*, being the first who persecuted them with *Fire* and *Fagot*. As for the manner of his death, we will neither *carelessly wink* at it, nor *curiously stare* on it; but may with a *serious look solemnly behold it*. He who had stop'd the mouths of so many servants of God from preaching his Word, was himself famish'd to Death by a swelling in his Throat. But seeing we bear in our *Bodies* the *Seeds* of all *Sicknesses* (as of all *Sins* in our *Souls*) it is not good to be over-bold and busie in our censures on such Casualties. He died February 20, 1413, and lieth buried in his Cathedral at Canterbury.

Reader, for the greater credit of this County, I put there four Arch-bishops together; otherwise Bishop Burwash (following hereafter) in time preceded the two latter.

HENRY BURWASH, so named, saith my Author⁴ (which is enough for my discharge) from Burwash, a Town in this County. He was one of *noble Alliance*. And when this is said, *all is said* to his commendation, being otherwise neither good for Church nor State, Sovereign nor Subjects; covetous, ambitious, rebellious, injurious.

Say not, "What makes he here then amongst the Worthies?" For, though neither *Ethically* nor *Theologically*, yet *Historically* he was remarkable, affording something for our *Information*, though not *Imitation*.

He was recommended by his kinsman Bartholomew de Badilismere (Baron of Leeds in Kent) to King Edward the Second, who preferred him Bishop of Lincoln. It was not long before, falling into the King's displeasure, his Temporalities were seized on, and

¹ Augustine de Gratia, & Libero Arbitrio, Cap. 14.

² Godwin, in the Archbishops of Canterbury.

³ Idem, de Civitate Dei, Lib. v. Cap. 9.

⁴ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 213.

afterwards

afterwards on his submission restored. Here, instead of new *Gratitude*, retayning his old *Grudge*, he was most forward to assist the Queen in the deposing of her Husband¹. He was twice Lord Treasurer, once Chancellor², and once sent over Ambassador to the Duke of Bavaria. He died anno Domini 1340.

Such as mind to be merry may read the pleasant Story of his Apparition, being condemned after death to be *viridis viridarius*, "a green Forrester," because in his life-time he had violently inclosed other men's Grounds into his Park. Surely such Fictions keep up the *best Park of Popery (Purgatory)*, whereby their *fairest Game* and *greatest Gain* is preserved³.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM BARLOW, D. D. My industry hath not been wanting in *quest* of the place of his Nativity; but all in vain. Seeing, therefore, I cannot fix his character on his *Cradle*, I am resolved (rather than omit him) to fasten it on his *Coffin*, this County wherein he had his last preferment.

A man he was of much *Motion* and *Promotion*. First, I find him Canon Regular of St. Osiths in Essex, and then Prior of Bisham in Bark-shire.

Then preferred by King Henry the Eighth, Bishop of St. Asaph, and consecrated February 22, 1535.

Translated thence, the April following, to St. David's, remaining thirteen years in that See.

In the third of King Edward the Sixth, he was removed to the Bishoprick of Bath and Wells.

Flying the Land in the Reign of Queen Mary, he became Superintendent of the English Congregation at Embden.

Coming back into England, by Queen Elizabeth he was advanced Bishop of Chichester.

It is a Riddle, why he chose rather to enter into new *First-fruits*, and *begin* at Chichester, then return to Bath, a better Bishoprick. Some suggest, that he was loth to go back to Bath, having formerly consented to the expilation of that Bishoprick; whilst others make his consent to signify nothing, seeing *impowered Sacriledge* is not so *mannerly* as to ask any, *By your leave*.

He had a numerous and prosperous Female Issue, as appeareth by the Epitaph on his Wife's Monument in a Church in Hant-shire, though one shall get no credit in translating them:

*Hic Agathæ tumulus Barloi, Præsulis inde,
Exulis inde, iterum Præsulis, Uxor erat.
Prole beata fuit, plena annis; quinque suarum,
Præsulibus vidit, Præsulis ipsa, datas.*

"Barlow's Wife, Agathe, doth here remain;
Bishop, then Exile, Bishop then again.
So long she lived, so well his Children sped,
She saw five Bishops her five daughters wed."

Having sate about ten years in his See, he peaceably ended his life, December 10, 1569.

WILLIAM JUXON was born at Chichester in this County, bred Fellow in Saint John's Colledge in Oxford, where he proceeded Bachelour of Law; very *young*, but very *able* for that degree; and afterwards became Doctor in the same Faculty, and President of the Colledge.

¹ Godwin, in the Bishops of Lincoln.

² Godwin, *ut prius*.

³ J. Philipet, in his Catalogue of Chancellours.

One in whom *Nature* had not omitted, but *Grace* hath ordered, the *Tetrarch Humour* of *Choler*, being admirably Master of his *Pen* and his *Passion*. For his Abilities, he was successively preferred, by King Charles the First, Bishop of Hereford and London, and for some years Lord Treasurer of England; a troublesome place in those times, it being expected that he should make much *Brick* (though not altogether without, yet) with very little *Straw* allowed unto him. *Large* then the *Expences*, low the *Revenues* of the *Exchequer*. Yet those Coffers which he found *empty*, he left *filling*; and had left *full*, had Peace been preserved in the Land, and he continued in his Place. Such the mildness of his temper, that Petitioners for Money (when it was not to be had) departed well pleased with his denials, they were so civilly languaged. It may justly seem a wonder, that, whereas few spake well of Bishops at that time, and Lord Treasurers at all times are liable to the complaints of discontented people; though both Offices met in this man, yet, with Demetrius, "he was well reported of all men, and of the truth itself¹."

He lived to see much *shame* and *contempt* undeservedly poured on his *Function*; and all the while possessed his own soul in *patience*. He beheld those of his *Order* to lose their *Votes* in Parliament; and their insulting Enemies hence concluded (*loss of Speech* being a sad Symptom of approaching *Death*) that their final extirpation would follow, whose own experience at this day giveth the lie to their *malicious collection*. Nor was it the least part of this Prelate's honour, that, amongst the many worthy Bishops of our Land, King Charles the First selected him for his Confessor at his Martyrdome. He formerly had had experience [in the case of the Earl of Strafford] that this Bishop's Conscience was bottom'd on *Piety*, not *Policy*; the reason that from him he received the *Sacrament*, good *Comfort* and *Counsell*, just before he was murdered. I say just before that *Royal Martyr* was murdered; a *fact* so *foul*, that it alone may confute the error of the Pelagians; maintaining, "that all Sin cometh by imitation," the *Universe* not formerly affording such a *Precedent*; as if those Regicides had purposely designed to disprove the observation of Solomon, that "there is no new thing under the Sun." King Charles the Second, anno Domini 1660, preferred him Arch-bishop of Canterbury; which place he worthily graceth at the writing hereof, February 1, 1660.

ACCEPTUS FREWEN, D. D. was born at ———² in this County, bred Fellow of Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, and afterwards became President thereof; and, after some mediate preferments, was, by King Charles the First, advanced Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; and since, by King Charles the Second, made Arch-bishop of York.

But the matter whereof *Porcellane* or *China dishes* are made must be ripened many years in the earth, before it comes to full perfection. The Living are not the proper objects of the Historian's Pen, who may be misinterpreted to flatter, even when he falls short of their due Commendation, the Reason why I adde no more in the praise of this worthy Prelate.

As to the Nativities of Arch-bishops, one may say of this County, "Many Shires have done worthily, but Sussex surmounteth them all;" having bred *five* Arch-bishops of Canterbury; and at this instant claiming for her *Natives* the two Metropolitans of our Nation.

STATESMEN.

THOMAS SACKVILL, Son and Heir to Sir Richard Sackvill (Chancellor and Sub-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and Privy-Counsellour to Queen Elizabeth) by Winifred his Wife, Daughter to Sir John Bruges, was bred in the University of Oxford, where he became an excellent Poet, leaving both Latine and English Poems of his composing to Posterity³. Then studied he Law in the Temple, and took the degree of Barrister⁴; after-

¹ 3 John, 12.

² This blank may be filled with *Northiam*, now possessed by his worthy kinsman and representative. John Frewen-Turner, Esq. of Cold Overton in Leicestershire. N.

³ Mills, Catalogue of Honour, p. 412.

⁴ Idem, ibidem.

ward he travelled into forraign parts, detained for a time a prisoner in Rome, whence his liberty was procured for his return into England, to possess the vast Inheritance left him by his Father, whereof in short time, by his *magnificent prodigality*, he spent the greatest part, till he seasonably began to spare, growing neer to the bottom of his Estate.

The story goes, that this young Gentleman coming to an Alderman of London, who had gained great pennyworths by his former purchases of him, was made (being now in the *wane* of his *Wealth*) to wait the coming down of the Alderman so long, that his generous humor being sensible of the incivility of such attendance, resolved to be no more beholding to *wealthy pride*, and presently turned a thrifty improver of the remainder of his Estate. If this be true, I could wish that all *Aldermen* would *State it* on the like occasion, on condition their *noble Debtors* would but make so good use thereof.

But others make him the Convert of Queen Elizabeth (his Cousin-german once removed), who, by her frequent admonitions, diverted the torrent of his profusion. Indeed she would not *know him*, till he began to know himself, and then heaped places of honour and trust upon him, creating him

1. Baron of Buckhurst in this County (the reason why we have placed him therein) anno Domini 1566.
2. Sending him Ambassadour into France, anno 1571; into the Low-countries, anno 1586.
3. Making him Knight of the Order of the Garter, anno 1589.
4. Appointing him Treasurer of England, 1599.

He was Chancellour of the University of Oxford, where he entertained Queen Elizabeth with the most sumptuous Feast¹. His *elocution* was good, but *inditing* better; and therefore no wonder if his Secretaries could not please him², being a person of so quick dispatch, (faculties which yet run in the blood). He took a Roll of the names of all Suitors, with the date of their first addresses; and these in order had their hearing, so that a *Fresh-man* could not leap over the head of his *Senior*, except in urgent affairs of State.

Thus having made amends to his house for his mis-spent time, both in increase of Estate and Honour, being created Earl of Dorset by King James, he died on the 19th of April, 1608.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

Sir JOHN JEFFRY, Knight, was born in this County, as I have been informed. It confirmeth me herein, because he left a fair estate in this Shire (*Judges* generally building their *Nest* neer the place where they were *hatched*), which descended to his Daughter. He so profited in the study of our Municipal Law, that he was preferred Secondary Judge of the Common Pleas; and thence advanced by Queen Elizabeth, in Michaelmas Terme, the nineteenth of her Reign, to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which place he discharged for the term of two years, to his great commendation. He left one only Daughter and Heir, married to Sir Edward Mountague (since Baron of Boughton), by whom he had but one Daughter, Elizabeth, married to Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, Mother to the truly Honourable Mountague Earl of Lindsey and Lord Great Chamberlain of England. This worthy Judge died in the 21st of Queen Elizabeth.

SOULDIERS.

The ABBOT of BATTLE. He is a pregnant proof, that one may leave *no Name*, and yet a *good Memory*, behind him. His *Christian* or *Surname* cannot be recovered out of our Chronicles³, which hitherto I have seen. But take his worth as followeth:

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, in p. 1592.

² See *Fragmenta Regalia*, in his *Character* written by Sir Robert Naunton.

³ Holinshed, Stow, Speed, &c.

King Richard the Second, in the beginning of his Reign, was in *Nonage*; and his Council, some will say, in *Dotage*; leaving the *Land* and *Sea* to defend themselves, whilst they indulged their *private Factions*.

This invited the French to invade this County, where they did much mischief, *plundering* (the *Thing* was known in England before the *Name*) the people thereof, and carrying away captive the Prior of Lewes. And no wonder if our Abbot was startled therewith, seeing it may pass for a Proverb in these parts:

“Ware the Abbot of Battle,
When the Prior of Lewes is taken Prisoner.”

Wherefore (though no Sheriff) he got together (as well as he might) the *Posse Comitatus*; and, putting it in as good a *posture of defence* as the time would permit, marched to Winchelsey, and fortified it.

Some condemned him herein, it being incongruous for a Clergyman to turn Souldier. They objected also, that he ought to have expected *Orders from Above*; doing *Rectum*, but not *Rectè*, for want of a Commission.

Others commended him; to *save and preserve*, being the most proper Performance of a Spirituall Person: That, in *Hostes Publicos, omnis Homo Miles*: That, though it be *high Treason* for any to fight a Foe in a set field without command from the *Supreme Power*, yet one may (if he can) repel a Rout of *armed Thieves* invading a land; the *first* being the *fittest* time for such a purpose, the occasion itself giving (though no *express*) an *implicite Commission* for the same. This Abbot used rather the *Shield* than the *Sword*, being only on the *defensive* side.

Well, the French followed the Abbot, and besieged him in the town of Winchelsey. In Bravado they dared him to send out *one, two, three, four*, or more, to try the mastery in fight, to be encountred with an equal number. But the Abbot refused to *retail* his men out in such *parcels*, alledging “that he was a spiritual person, not to *challenge*, but only *defend*.”

Then the French let fly their great guns; and I take it to be the *first* and *last* time they were ever planted by a Foreign Enemy on the English Continent, and then *roared so loud*, that they *lost their voice*, and have been (blessed be God) *silent* ever since.

The Enemy, perceiving that the Country came in fast upon them, and suspecting they should be surrounded on all sides, were fain to make for France as fast as they could, leaving the Town of Winchelsey behind them, in the same *form* and *fashion* wherein they found it.

I behold this Abbot as the Saver, not onely of Sussex, but England. For as *Dogs*, who have once gotten an *haunt* to *worry Sheep*, do not leave it off till they meet with their reward; so, had not these French felt the *smart* as well as the *sweet* of the *English Plunder*, our Land (and this County especially) had never been free from their incursions. All this happened in the Raign of King Richard the Second, anno Domini 1378.

Sir WILLIAM PELHAM, Knight, was a Native of this County, whose ancient and wealthy Family¹ hath long flourished at Laughton therein. His Prudence in Peace, and Valour in War, caused Queen Elizabeth to imploy him in Ireland, where he was, by the Privy Council, appointed Lord Chief Justice to govern that Land, in the interim betwixt the death of Sir William Drury, and the coming in of Arthur Gray, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Say not that he did but *stop a gap* for a *twelve-month* at the most; seeing it was such a *Gap*, Destruction had entred in thereat to the final ruine of that Kingdome, had not his *Providence* prevented it. For, in this juncture of time, Desmond began his Rebellion, 1579, inviting Sir William to side with him, who wisely gave him the *Hearing*, with a *Smile* into the *Bargain*². And although our Knight (for want of force) could not *cure*

¹ From whom is descended the present Earl of Chichester. N.

² Camden's Elizabeth, in anno citato.

the wound, yet he may be said to have *washed* and *kept it clean*, resigning it in a *recovering condition* to the Lord Gray, who succeeded him. Afterwards he was sent over into the Low Countries, 1586, being Commander of the English Horse therein; and my Author saith of him, *Brabantiam persultabat*, "He leaped through Brabant!", importing *Celerity* and *Success*, yea as much *Conquest* as so sudden an expedition was capable of. I suspect he survived not long after, meeting no more mention of his martial Activity.

THE SHIRLEYS.

Their ancient extraction in this County is sufficiently known². The last Age saw a *Leash* of Brethren of this Family, severally eminent. This mindeth me of the Roman *Horatii*, though these expressed themselves in a different kind for the honour of their Country. Pardon me if reckoning them up not according to their age.

SIR ANTHONY SHIRLEY, second Son to Sir Thomas, set forth from Plimouth, May the 21st, 1596, in a Ship called The Bevis of Southampton, attended with six lesser vessels³. His design for Saint Thome was violently diverted by the contagion they found on the South Coast of Africa, where the rain did stink as it fell down from the heavens, and within six hours did turn into magots. This made him turn his course to America, where he took and kept the City of Saint Jago two days and nights, with two hundred and eighty men (whereof eighty were wounded in the service), against three thousand Portugalls.

Hence he made for the Isle of Fuego, in the midst whereof a Mountaine, *Ætna*-like, always burning; and the wind did drive such a shower of ashes upon them, that one might have wrote his name with his finger on the upper deck. However, in this fiery Island, they furnished themselves with good water, which they much wanted.

Hence he sailed to the Island of Margarita, which to him did not answer its name, not finding here the *Perl-dredgers* which he expected. Nor was his gaine considerable in taking the Town of Saint Martha, the Isle and Chief Town of Jamaica, whence he sailed more then thirty leagues up the River Rio-dolci, where he met with great extremity.

At last, being diseased in person, distressed for victuals, and deserted by all his other ships, he made by New-found-Land to England, where he arrived June 15, 1597. Now although some behold his voyage, begun with more courage then counsel, carried on with more valour then advice, and coming off with more honour then profit to himself or the Nation (the Spaniard being rather frightened then harmed, rather braved then frightened therewith); yet unpartial judgments, who measure not worth by success, justly allow it a prime place amongst the probable (though not prosperous) English Adventures.

SIR ROBERT SHIRLEY, youngest Son to Sir Thomas, was, by his Brother Anthony, entred in the Persian Court. Here he performed great service against the Turkes, and shewed the difference betwixt *Persian* and *English* Valour; the latter having therein as much Courage, and more Mercy, giving Quarter to Captives who craved it, and performing Life to those to whom he promised it. These his Actions drew the Envie of the Persian Lords, and Love of the Ladies, amongst whom one (reputed a Kins-woman to the great Sophy) after some opposition, was married unto him. She had more of *Ebony* then *Ivory* in her Complexion; yet amiable enough, and very valiant, a quality considerable in that Sex in those Countries. With her he came over into England, and lived many years therein. He much affected to appear in *foreign Festes*; and, as if his *Clothes* were his limbs, accounted himself never ready till he had something of the Persian Habit about him.

At last a Contest happening betwixt him and the Persian Ambassadors (to whom some reported Sir Robert gave a Box on the Ear), the King sent them both into Persia, there mutually to impeach one another, and joyned Doctor Gough (a Senior Fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge) in commission with Sir Robert. In this Voyage (as I am in-

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1586.

² Hackluyt's Voyages, Part III. p. 598.

³ Camden's Britannia, in Sussex.

formed) both died on the Seas, before the controverted difference was ever heard in the Court of Persia, about the beginning of the Reign of King Charles.

SIR THOMAS SHIRLEY. I name him the last (though the eldest Son of his Father) because last appearing in the world, Men's *Activity* not always observing the method of their *Register*. As the Trophies of Miltiades would not suffer Themistocles to sleep¹; so the Achievements of his two younger Brethren gave an Alarm unto his spirit. He was ashamed to see them worne like Flowers in the *Breasts* and *Bosoms* of Forreign Princes, whilst he himself withered upon the stalk he grew on. This made him leave his aged Father and fair Inheritance in this County, and to undertake Sea Voyages into Forreign parts, to the great honour of his Nation, but small *enriching* of himself; so that he might say to his Son, as Æneas to Æscanius:

*Disce, puer, Virtutem ex me verumque Laborem,
Fortunam ex aliis.*

"Virtue and Labour learn from me thy Father,
As for Success, Child, learn from others rather."

As to the generall performances of these three Brethren, I know the *Affidavit* of a Poet carrieth but a small credit in the Court of History; and the *Comedy* made of them is but a friendly *Foe* to their memory, as suspected more accommodated to please the present spectators, then inform posterity. However, as the belief of *Mitio* (when an *Inventory* of his adopted Son's misdemeanours was brought unto him) embraced a middle and moderate way, *nec omnia credere nec nihil*, neither to believe all things nor nothing of what was told him: so in the list of their Achievements we may safely pitch on the same proportion, and, when abatement is made for poetical embellishments, the remainder will speak them Worthies in their generations. The certain dates of their respective deaths I cannot attain².

PHYSICIANS.

[REM.] NICHOLAS HOSTRESHAM. Know, Reader, I have placed him in this County, only on presumption that Horsham in this *Shire* (no such place otherwise in England) is contracted for Hostresham. He was a learned man, a most famous Physician, and esteemed highly of all the Nobility of the Land, who coveted his company on any conditions. It seemeth that he was none of those so pleasing and conformable to the humor of their Patients, as that they press not the true Cure of the Disease; and yet none of those who are so regular in proceeding according to Art for the Disease, as that they respect not sufficiently the condition of their Patients; but that he was of a middle temper, and so in effect was two Physicians in one Man. Many were the Books he wrote, reckoned up by Bale³ and Pits⁴, amongst which I take especial notice of one, *contra dolorem renum*, thus beginning, "Lapis quandoque generatur in renibus." I observe this the rather, because his Practice was wholly at home (it not appearing that he ever went beyond the Sea); and this is contrary unto the confidence of such who have vehemently affirmed, that the Stone was never heard of in England, untill Happs, and Beer made therewith, (about the year 1516) began to be commonly used. He flourished anno Domini 1443.

WRITERS.

[S. N.] LAURENCE SOMERCOTE was born, saith Bale, in the South part of the Kingdome; but had, I am sure, his best English preferment in Sussex, being Canon of Chichester⁵. After his breeding here under his carefull Parents and skilfull Masters, who taught

¹ Plutarch, in his Life.

² See an ample account of the Shirleys, with pedigrees of the different branches of this ancient Family, and a fine portrait of Sir Robert, in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. iii. pp. 704, 715. N.

³ De Scripturis Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 8.

⁴ In anno 1443.

⁵ De Scripturis Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 2.

him Logick and Rhetorick, he applied himself to the study of the Law, and attained to great Learning therein. Then, leaving the Land, he went to Rome, and repaired to (his Brother, or Kinsman,) Robert Somercote, Cardinall, who, it seems, procured him to be Sub-deacon under the Pope. He wrote some Books both in Latine and French; and flourished in the year of our Lord 1240.

JOHN DRITON; so is his Surname *Englished* by Bale.———And why not as well *John Driby* (a Village in Lincoln-shire) seeing no Driton in all England? The truth is, this, in Latine he wrote himself, *de Aridd Villid*, equivalent with *Sicca Villa*, or *Sack-wil*¹, a Surname most renowned in this County: and because it is added to his Character, *ex illustri quiddam Anglie famulid procreatus*, it suiteth well with our conjecturing him this *Country-man*. He was bred, according to the *mode* of that age, in France; and there became, at Paris, *Summus Gymnasii Moderator*, which (howsoever rendred in English) soundeth a high place conferred on a Forreigner. In his time was much bustling in the University, about an Apocrypha Book (patched together out of the Dreams of Joachime and Cyril, two Monkes), which was publickly read and commented on by many Admirers thereof, by the name of "*The Eternall Gospell*."

The Pope, who often *curseth* where God *blesseth*, here *blessed* where God *curseth*; and, notwithstanding the solemn *Communion* against such *Additions* to *Scripture*, favoured them, and (what a *charitable Christian* can scarcely believe) damned their Opposers for *Hereticks*. This our Sackwill bestirred himself, and, with William de Sancto Amore and other pious men, opposed this piece of *Imposture*.

Pits, in the Character of this our *de Aridd Villid*, treads like a *sfoundred Horse* on *stones*, mentioning only that he met with much disturbance——without any particulars thereof. At last this *Eternall Gospell* had a *Temporal End*, and (with the Serpents of the Egyptian Inchanters, which vanished away) this pretended *Quint-essence* Gospell sunk with shame into silence, whilst the other Four Gospels (with the Serpent of Moses) doe last and continue. This our Writer flourished 1260.

JOHN WINCHELSEY was bred in Oxford, and became a great Scholar therein. I am not bound to believe Bale in full *latitude*, that he made a *Centaur-Divinity* out of *Poets* and *Philosophers*²; but this I believe, that in his old age he turned a Franciscan; and, when *Gray*, became a *Green Novice* of the Order at Sarisbury. Many condemned him, that he would *enter* into such a life when ready to *goe out* of the world; and others of his own Covent commended him, who, being *old*, was concerned to find out the most compendious way to Heaven. The year of his *Probation* was not ended, when he died and was buried in that Covent, anno 1326.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

[AMP.] WILLIAM PEMBLE was born in this County, where his Parents had no plentiful Estate; but their wants were supplied (as to this their Son's education in Learning) by the bounty of John Barker, of Mayfield in this Shire, Esquire, as by the following passage may appear, written by Mr. Capel, his worthy Tutor³:

"You are the man, who supported the Vine, that bore this and many other excellent Grapes. His studies had shrunk and withered, even then when they were about to knit, had it not been for you and your Exhibitions, who have raised up an able Scholar, a learned Divine, a well-studied Artist, a skilful Linguist, and (which is the soul of all) a very godly Minister."

So then, if I have miss'd Master Pemble's native County, yet I shall be excused by the known Proverb, *Non ubi nascor, sed ubi pascor*; *Sussex* affording him his most effectual

¹ There is a *Thorpe Suchwile*, or *Sicca Villa*, in Leicestershire. N.

² De Scripturibus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 11.

³ In the Epistle Dedicatory, before his Lectures on the Sacrament.

maintenance. He was *bred in* (or if you will, *he bred*) Magdalen Hall in Oxford; that house owing its late lustre to his *learned Lectures*, the gravest in the University not disdaining their presence thereat. He was an excellent Orator indeed, as who spake *non ex ore, sed ex pectore*, many excellencies being in him; but above all, this was his Crown, that he unfeignedly sought God's glory, and the good of men's souls. He died in the flower of his age, as he was making his Lectures on the Prophesie of Zachary (finishing but *nine* chapters of *fourteen*) anno Domini —, of a burning fever.

THOMAS CHUNE, Esquire, living at Alfriston in this County, set forth a small Manuall, intituled "Collectiones Theologicarum Conclusionum." Indeed many have much *opposed* it (as what book meeteth not with opposition?); though such as dislike, must commend the brevity and clearness of his positions. For mine own part, I am glad to see a Lay-Gentleman so able and industrious. His Book was set forth 1635.

THOMAS MAY was born in this County, of a worshipfull but decayed Family; bred Fellow-commoner in Cambridge, in Sidney Colledge, where he seriously applyed himself to his studies. He afterwards lived in Westminster, and about the Court. He was an elegant Poet, and translated Lucan into English. Now though Scaliger be pleased to say hypocritically of Lucan, "Non canit, sed latrat;" yet others (under the Rose), as judicious, allow him an excellent Poet, and loseing no lustre by Mr. May's Translation¹.

Some disgust at Court was given to, or taken by him (as some will have it) because his *Bays* were not *gilded richly enough*, and his *Verses* rewarded by King Charles according to his expectation. He afterwards wrote an History of this State, in the beginning of our Civill Warts; and, being myself (for my many Writings) *one under the Authority* of the *Tongues* and *Pens* of others, it ill becometh me to pass any censure on his performance therein. Sure I am, if he were a *biased* and *partiall* Writer, he lieth buried near a *good and true Historian* indeed (I mean Mr. Camden) in the West side of the North Isle of Westminster Abby, dying suddenly in the night, anno Domini 1652, in the 55th year of his age.

JOHN SELDEN, son of Thomas Selden, was born at Salvington, within the Parish of East Terring, in this County; and the ensuing Inscriptions, being *built three stories high*, will acquaint us with his age and parentage.

The lowest is written on the top stone of his Sepulcher, being five foot deep in the ground.

"Hic inhumatur corpus
JOHANNIS SELDENI."

The second is inscribed on a blew marble stone, lying flat on the flore in the Temple Church:

"J. SELDENUS, J. C.
Hic situs est."

The third is graven on the wall, in a monument of white and black marble:

"JOHANNES SELDENUS
Hic juxta situs, natus est decimo sexto Decembris MDLXXXIV. Salvintonie, qui viculus est Terring Occidentalisis in Sussexiæ maritimis, parentibus honestis, Joanne Seldeno Thomæ filio è quinis secundo, anno MDXLI. nato, et Margaretâ filiâ & hærede unicâ Thomæ Bakeri de Rushington, ex Equestri Bakerorum in Cantio familiâ; filius è cunis superstitem unicus, ætatis fere LXX. annorum. Denatus est ultimo die Novembris anno Salutis reparatæ MDCLIV.; per quam expectat hic Resurrectionem felicem."

¹ Superseded, however, by that of Mr. Rowe. N.

He was first bred in Hart Hall in Oxford, then in the Inner Temple in London, where he attained great skill in the Law, and all Antiquity¹. His Learning did not *live in a Lane*, but traced all the *Latitude of Arts and Languages*, as appears by the many and various Works he hath written, which people *affect* as they stand *affected* either by their *Fancy* or *Function*. *Lay-gentlemen* prefer his "Titles of Honour;" *Lawyers*, his "Mare Clausum;" *Antiquaries*, his "Spicilegium ad Edmearum;" *Clergy-men* like best his book "de Diis Syris," and *worst* his "History of Tythes."

Indeed the Body of that History did not more offend them in point of *profit*, then the Preface thereof in matter of *credit*; such his insolent reflections therein. Nor will it be impertinent here to insert a passage of consequence, which I find in a modern Author of good intelligence:

"Master Selden was no friend to Bishops, as constituted and established in the Church of England. For, being called before the High Commission, and forced to make a publique acknowledgment of his error and offence given unto the Church, in publishing a book entituled "The History of Tithes," it sunk so deep into his stomach, that he never after affected the men, or cordially approved the calling, though many wayes were tryed to gaine him to the Church's interest²."

To this his *publique acknowledgment* I can say nothing. This I know, that a Friend of mine, employed on a fair and honest account to peruse the Library of Arch-bishop Laud, found therein a large letter written to him, and subscribed with Master Selden's own hand, wherein he used many expressions of his Contrition, much condemning himself for setting forth a book of that nature; which Letter my aforesaid Friend gave back again to Master Selden, to whom (I assure you) it was no unacceptable present³.

But that which afterwards entituled him to a generall *popularity*, was his pleading with Master Noy for a *Habeas Corpus* of such Gentlemen which were imprisoned for the Refusal of the *Loane*. Hence was it that most men beheld Master Selden as their *Common Council*, and themselves as his *Clients*, conceiving that the Liberty of all *English Subjects* was concerned in that Suit. He had very many *ancient Coynes* of the *Roman Emperours*, and more modern ones of our *English Kings*; dying exceeding wealthy; insomuch that *naked Charity* both *wished* and *hoped* for a *good new Coat* at his hands, but mist of its Expectation. The Arch-bishop of Armagh (to whom he was always most civil and respectfull) preached his Funerall Sermon. The *large Library* which he left is a *Jewell* indeed; and this *Jewell* long looked to be put into a new *Cabinet*, when one of the *Inns of Court* (on which it was bestowed) should be pleased to provide a fair and firm *Fabrick* to receive it; but now is reposed (*Bodly* within a *Bodly*) in the matchless *Library* of Oxford.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

GREGORY MARTINE was born at Mayfield in this County; bred (contemporary with Campian) Fellow of Saint John's Colledge in Oxford⁴. He was chosen by Thomas Duke of Northfolk to be Tutor to his Son Philip Earl of Arundell; and well discharged his trust therein.

Going afterwards beyond the Seas, and living some time in Doway and Rome, he fixed at last in the English Colledge at Rhemes, where he was Professor of Divinity. As he was *Papall* both in his *Christian* and *Surname*, so was he deeply dyed with that Religion, writing many Books in the defence thereof, and one most remarkable, intituled, "A Detection of the Corruptions in the English Bible." Athaliah did craftily cry out first,

¹ Mr. Leigh, "Of Religious and Learned Men," p. 100.

² Extraneus Vapulans, made by an Alter idem to Doctor Heylin, p. 167.

³ Mr. Spencer, Keeper of the Library at Jesus' Colledge.

⁴ Pitts, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1582.

Treason, Treason, when she was the greatest *Traitor* herself¹; and this *Martine*, conscious of the *many* and *fioul* corruptions in his own Rhemish Translation, politickly complained of the *Faults* in our English Bible. He died the 28th of October 1582; and lyeth buried in the Parish Church of St. Stephen's in Rhemes.

THOMAS STAPLETON was born at Henfield in this County, as Pits, his familiar friend, doth inform us². Object not that it is written on his Tomb at Saint Peter's at Lovaine,

"Thomas Stapletonus, qui Cicestriae in Angliâ nobili loco natus;"

Chichester there not being taken *restrictively* for the *City*, but *extensively* for the *Diocess*. His bare Surname is sufficient proof of his gentile Birth.

Those of his own perswasion please themselves much to observe, that this Thomas was born in the same *year* and *month* wherein Sir Thomas More was beheaded, as if Divine Providence had purposely dropped from Heaven an *Acorn* in place of the *Oake* that was fell'd.

He was bred in New College in Oxford, and then by the Bishop (Christopherson, as I take it) made Canon of Chichester, which he quickly quitted in the first of Queen Elizabeth. Flying beyond the Seas, he first fixed at Doway, and there commendably performed the office of Catechist, which he discharged to his commendation³.

Reader, pardon an excursion caused by just *Grief* and *Anger*. Many, counting themselves Protestants, in England, do slight and neglect that *Ordinance* of God, by which their Religion was *set up*, and *gave credit* to it in the first Reformation; I mean, CATECHISING. Did not our Saviour say even to Saint Peter himself, "Feed my Lambs, feed my Sheep⁴?" And why *Lambs* first? 1. Because they were *Lambs* before they were *Sheep*. 2. Because, if they be not fed whilst *Lambs*, they could never be *Sheep*. 3. Because *Sheep* can in some sort feed themselves; but *Lambs* (such their tenderness) must either be *fed*, or *furnished*. Our Stapleton was excellent at this *Lamb-feeding*, from which office he was afterwards preferred King's Professor of Divinity in Lovain, and was for forty years together "*Dominus ad Oppositum*," the *Undertaker-General* against all Protestants. Dr. Whitacre, Professor in Cambridge, experimentally profest, that Bellarmine was the *fairer*, and Stapleton the *shrewder* Adversary.

His preferment (in mine eye) was not proportionable to his merit, being no more then Canon and Master of a Colledge in Lovain. Many more admired that Stapleton mist, then that Allen got a Cardinal's Cap, equalling him in strictness of *Life*, exceeding him in gentility of *Birth* and painfulness of writing for the Romish Cause. Such consider not that Stapleton's *Ability* was drowned with Allen's *Activity*; and one *grain* of the *Statesman* is too heavy for a *pound* of the *Student*; *practical Policy*, in all Ages, beating *Pen-pains* out of distance in the *race* of *Preferment*. Stapleton died and was buried in St. Peter's in Lovain, anno 1598.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

Reader, let not the want of *Intelligence* in me be mis-interpreted want of *Munificence* in the Natives of this County, finding but *one* most eminent, and him since the Reformation.

RICHARD SACKVILL, eldest Son of Thomas Earl of Dorset by Cecily his Wife, had his *Barony* (if not his *Birth*) at Buckhurst in this County: a Gentleman of singular Learning in many Sciences and Languages; so that the Greek and Latine were as familiar unto him as his own native Tongue⁵. Succeeding his Father in that Earldom, he enjoyed his dignity not a full year, as lacking seven weeks thereof. Yet is there no fear that the shortness of his Earliship will make his Name forgotten, having erected a Monument which will perpetuate his Memory to all Posterity; viz. a Colledge at East Greensted in

¹ 2 Kings xi. 14.

² See his Epitaph in Pits.

³ Mills, in Catalogue of Honour, p. 418.

⁴ Page 796.

⁵ John xxi. 15, 16.

this County, for one and thirty poor people to serve Almighty God therein; endowing the same with three hundred and thirty pounds a year out of all his Land in England. By Margaret sole Daughter to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, he left two surviving Sons, Richard and Edward, both persons of admirable parts (successively Earls after him); and, dying 1608, was buried at Withiam in this County.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

JOHN } PALMER, Sons unto Edward Palmer, Esquire, of Angmarine in this County; a
HENRY } town so called, as I am informed, from *Aqua Marina*, or the *Water of the Sea*,
THOMAS } being within two miles thereof, and probably, in former ages, neerer thereunto.

Their Mother was Daughter to one Clement of Wales, who, for his effectually assisting of King Henry the Seventh from his landing at Milford-haven untill the Battle of Bosworth, was brought by him into England, and rewarded with good Lands in this and the next County.

It happened that their Mother, being a full fortnight inclusively in labour, was on Whitsunday delivered of John her eldest Son, on the Sunday following of Henry her second Son, and the Sunday next after of Thomas her third Son. This is that which is commonly called *Superfœtation* (usuall in other *Creatures*, but rare in *Women*); the cause whereof we leave to the disquisition of Physicians.

These *Three* were knighted for their valour by King Henry the Eighth (who never laid his *Sword* on his *Shoulders* who was not a *Man*); so that they appear as remarkable in their *Successes* as their *Nativities*. The truth hereof needeth no other attestation then the generall and uncontrold tradition of their no lesse *worshipfull* then *numerous Posterity* in Sussex and Kent; amongst whom I instance in Sir Roger Palmer, aged eighty years, lately deceased, and Conſerer to our late King, averring to me the faith hereof on his Reputation. The exact date of these Knights' deaths I cannot attain.

LEONARD MASCALL, of Plumsted in this County, being much delighted in Gardening, man's original vocation, was the first who brought over into England, from beyond the Seas, *Carps* and *Pippins*; the one well-cook'd delicious, the other cordial and restorative. For the proof hereof, we have his own word and witness¹; and did it, it seems, about the fifth year of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, anno Domini 1514. The time of his death is to me unknown.

WILLIAM WITHERS, born at Walsbam in this County, being a child of eleven years old, did, anno 1581, lye in a trance *ten days* without any sustenance; and at last coming to himself, uttered to the standers-by many strange speeches, inveighing against *Pride*, *Covetousnesse*, and other outrageous Sins. But let the credit thereof be charged on my Author's account².

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

S. Bishop of Chichester,	} Commissioners to take the Oaths.
John Earl of Huntingdon,	
William St. John,	
William Sidney,	
} Knights for the Shire,	

Abbatiss de Bello.	Tho. Leukenore, mil.	Edw. Sakevyle, ar.
Tho. de Echingham, mil.	Rob. Roos, mil.	Will. Ryman, arm.
Hugon. Halsham, mil.	Hen. Husee, mil.	Rog. Gunter, arm.
Rog. Ferrys, mil.	Rich. Dalyngrigge, ar.	Rob. Lyle.

¹ In his book of Fishing, Fowling, and Planting.

² Holinshed, in his Chronicle, p. 1315.

Johan. Bartelet.	Joh. Grantford.	Johan. Bradebrugge.
Will. Eruele.	Rad. Vest.	Will. Delve.
Walt. Urry.	Joh. Vest.	Will. Shreswell.
Johan. Lylye.	Joh. Hammies de Padyngho.	Johan. Lunsford.
Joh. Knottesford, ar.	Johan. Parker de Lewes.	Johan. Penhurst.
Rich. Prolyt.	Jacob. Honiwode Prior de	Johan. Goringe.
Johan. Bolne.	Lewes.	Sim. Cheyne.
Walt. Fust.	Abbatis de Ponte Roberti.	Tho. Ashburnham.
Johan. Wilteshire.	Robert. Abbatis de Bege-	Rich. Clothule.
Ade Iwode.	ham.	Rob. Hyberden.
Will. Halle de Ore.	Prioris de Mechilham.	Johan. Dragon.
Joh. Oxebrugge.	Prioris de Hasting.	Tho. Surflet.
Tho. Oxebrugge.	Rich. Waller, arm.	Henrici Exton.
Rob. Arnold.	Johan. Ledes, arm.	Joh. Symond.
Johan. Peres.	Johan. Bramshel, arm.	Will. Scardevyle.
Rich. Danmere.	Rich. Cook, arm.	Will. Yevan.
Tho. Stanton.	Rich. Farnfold.	Joh. Rombrigg.
Tho. Cotes.	Joh. Burdevyle, arm.	Hen. Wendon.
Joh. Wyghtrynge.	Rad. Rademeld, arm.	Rich. Danel.
Will. Hore.	Johan. Apsle.	Rich. Roper.
Johan. Sherar.	Rich. Grene.	Tho. Fustyingden.
Johan. Hilly.	Tho. Grene.	Rad. Shreswell.
Will. Warnecamp.	Will. Blast.	
Will. Merwe.	Rob. Tank.	

SHERIFFS.

This County had the same Sheriffs with *Surrey* till the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth; and then, for the four years following, had these Sheriffs peculiar to itself.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	ELIZAB. REG.		
9	Ed. Bellingham, arm.	- - - - -	Arg. three hunters' horns stringed S.
10	Joh. Apseley, ar.	- - - - -	Barry of six Arg. and G.; a canton Erm.
11	Hen. Goring, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron 'twixt three annulets G.
12	Edw. Carrell, ar.	- - Harting - -	Arg. three bars; and as many martlets in [chief S.

Then were the two Counties re-united under one Sheriff untill the twelfth year of King Charles; when, being divided, these following were proper to Sussex alone.

SHERIFFS.

Anno	REX CAROL.		
12	Edw. Bishop, mil.	- Parham - - -	Arg. on a bend cotised G. three bezants.
13	Anth. Fowle, ar.	- - Riverhal - - -	{ G. a lion passant gardant, betwixt three roses O.
14	Anth. Forster, ar.	- Tronton - - -	
15	Edw. Apsley, ar.	- ut prius.	S. on a chevron Arg. three scallop-shells of [the field betwixt as many pheons O.
16	Geo. Churchar, ar.		
17	Egid. Garton, ar.		
18			
19	Joh. Baker, ar.		
20	Edw. Payne, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. on a fess engrailed G. three roses Erm.
21			
22	Tho. Eversfield, ar.	- - - - -	{ Erm. on a bend S. three mullets O. betwixt as many martlets S.

THE FAREWELL.

For my *Vale* to this County, I desire to be their Remembrancer of the counsell which their Country-man William Earl of Arundle gave to his Son, Henry Fitzallen, last Earl of that Surname, viz. "Never to trust their Neighbours the French¹." Indeed for the present they are at amity with us; but forreign friendship is ticklish, temporary, and lasteth no longer then it is advantaged with mutuall interest. May never French land on this Shore, to the losse of the English! But, if so sad an accident should happen, send then our Sussexians no worse success then their Ancestors of Rye and Winchelsey had, 1378, in the Reign of Richard the Second, when they embarked for Normandy²: for, in the night, they entred a Town called Peter's Port, took all such Prisoners who were able to pay ransome, and safely returned home without loss, and with much rich spoil; and amongst the rest they took down out of the Steeple the *Bells*, and brought them into England; *Bells* which the French had taken formerly from these Towns, and which did afterwards *ring* the more merrily, restored to their proper place, with addition of much wealth to pay for the cost of their Recovery.

* * * OF the County of Sussex, an ample field for Topographers, no regular History has been published; and (with the exception of its numerous Watering-places) very few Local Tracts have appeared. Histories of Chichester and Lewes; Guides to Brighthelmstone, Hastings, Worthing, Bognor, &c. and descriptions of Cowdray, and a few particular parts of the County, by repeated Tourists, in the Topographer, and the Gentleman's Magazine; the Additions to Camden, and the Magna Britannia; compose nearly all that is in print. But, if a man of fortune, of talent, and of leisure, were disposed either to compile or to patronize "The History and Antiquities of Sussex," the rich materials collected by Sir William Burrell would be an invaluable foundation for a magnificent structure of editorial fame. N.

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1580.

² Stow's Chronicle, in this year.

WARWICK-SHIRE.

WARWICK-SHIRE hath Leicester and Northampton-shires on the East, Oxford and Gloucester-shires on the South, Worcester on the West, and Stafford-shire on the North thereof. In forme, at the first view, in a Map, it doth pretend to some *Circularness*; but attaineth no exactness therein, as extending thirty-three miles from North to South, though from East to West not distanced above twenty-six.

One said no less truly then merrily, "It is the *Heart*, but not the *Core*, of England;" having nothing *course* or *chouky* therein. The *Wood-land* part thereof may want what the *Fieldon* affords; so that Warwick-shire is defective in neither. As for the *Pleasure* thereof, an Author is bold to say, that from Edg-hill one may behold it another *Eden*¹, as Lot did the *Plain of Jordan*²; but he might have put in, "It is not altogether so well watered."

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

SHEEP.

Most large for Bone, Flesh, and Wooll, in this County, especially about *Worm-Leighton*. In this Shire the complaint of J. Rous continueth and increaseth, that *Sheep* turn *Canibals*, eating up Men, Houses, and Towns, their pastures make such depopulation.

But, on the other side, it is pleaded for these Inclosures, that they make Houses the fewer in this County, and the more in the Kingdome. How come Buildings in great Towns every day to encrease (so that commonly *Tenants* are *in* before *Tenements* are ended) but that the Poor are generally maintained by Clothing, the Staple-trade of the Nation?

Indeed *Corn* doth visibly employ the Poor in the place where it groweth, by Ploughing, Sowing, Mowing, Inning, Threshing; but *Wooll* invisibly maintaineth people at many miles distance, by Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Dressing, Dying it. However, an expedient might be so used betwixt *Tillage* and *Pastureage*, that *Abel* should not kill *Cain*, the *Shepherd* undoe the *Husbandman*, but both subsist comfortably together.

ASH.

It is the *Prince* (*Oke* being allowed the *King*) of *English Timber*, growing plentifully in the *Wood land* part of this County. I confess it far short in *Sovereignness* against *Serpents* of the *Italian Ash*, if true what Pliny reporteth (making *affidavit* thereof on his own experience, "Experti prodimus") that a Serpent incircled with *Fire* and *Boughes* of *Ash*, will, in this dilemma, put himself rather on the hazard of *Fire*, then adventure on the fence of *Ashen Boughes*. It is also far inferiour in *toughness* to the *Spanish Ash*; and yet a *Stand* of *Pikes* made of *English Ash*, and managed with *English-men's Arms*, will doe very well. But, to wave the *warlike*, and praise the *peaceable* use of the *Ash*; it is excellent for *Plow-timber*, besides many *Utensils* within a *Family*. Being cut down

¹ J. Speed, in his Description of Warwick-shire.

² Natural History, lib. xvi. cap. 13.

³ Genesis xiii. 10.

green, it burneth (a peculiar priviledge of this Wood) *clear and bright*, as if the *Sappe* thereof had a *fire-feeding* unctiousness therein. The Fruit thereof is good in *Physick*, whose *Keys* are *opening of obstructions* arising from the *Spleen*.

COLE.

Much hereof is digged up at *Bedworth*, which (in my measuring) of all *Cole-mines*, *North of Thames*, is the most Southward, adding much to their *price*, and Owners' *profit*. The making such *Mines* destroyeth *much*, but when made preserveth *more* Timber. I am sorry to hear that those *black Indies*, both in *quantity* and *quality*, fall short of their former fruitfulness¹; and I wish they may recover their lost Credit, being confident the Earth there will *bleed* Profit as plentifully as any, had the *Miners* but the *good hap* to hit the *right vein* thereof.

As for MANUFACTURES in this County, some *Broad Cloths* are made in *Coventry*, and *ten* might be made for *one*, if the *mistry* thereof were vigorously pursued.

THE BUILDINGS.

Coventry, much beholding to the Lady Godiva (who took order that her *Charity* should not prejudice her *Modesty*, when she purchased the Priviledges of this Place) sheweth *two* fair Churches close together. How clearly would they have shined, if set at competent distance! Whereas now, such their *vicinity*, that the ARCHANGEL² eclypseth the TRINITY.

SAINT MARIES in *Warwick*, a beautifull Structure, owes its *life* to the Monuments of the *Dead* therein, most being Earls of Warwick³. Of these, that in the *Body* of the Church is the *oldest*, that in the *Chancell* is the *largest*, that in the *Chappell* (of gilt brass) the *richest*, that in the *Chapter-house* (of Fulke Lord Brook) the *latest*. *Greatness* may seem in some sort to be buried in the Tomb of the Earl of Leicester, and *Goodness* in that of the Earl of Warwick. Women are most delighted with the Statue of the *Infant Baron* of Denbigh, and Scholars most affected with the learned Epitaph of Sir *Thomas Puckering*. In a word, so numerous is the Church, with its Appendences, as I am informed by my worthy Friend the Minister⁴, that he can accommodate one *Clergyman*, of all Dignities and Degrees, to repose them, in severall *Chapells* or *Vestries* by themselves.

KENELWORTH, alias *Kenilworth*. It had the *Strength* of a *Castle*, and *Beauty* of a *Prince's Court*. Though most fair the *Porch*, no danger of the *Castle's* running out thereat (like that of *Mindus* at the Gate), as most proportionable to the rest of the *Fabrick*. I confess *handsome* is an unproper epithete of a *Gyant*, yet *Neatness* agreeth with the *Fastness* of this Structure.

Some Castles have been demolished for security, which I behold destroyed, *se defendo*, without offence. Others demolished in the heat of the Wars, which I look upon as *Castle-slaughter*. But I cannot excuse the Destruction of this Castle from *Wilful-murder*, being done in *cold blood*, since the end of the Wars.

I am not stock'd enough with charity to pitty the Ruiners thereof, if the materialls of this Castle answered not their expectation who destroyed it.

As we now from the *Præterperfect* to the *Present Tense*, I mean, from what was *once*, to what *now* is most magnificent, the *Castle of Warwick*. It over-looketh the Town, which is *washed* and *swept* by Nature, so sweet, on a rising hill, is the situation thereof. The Prospect of this *Castle* is pleasant in itself, and far more to the present Owner thereof, the right honourable Robert Lord Brooke, seeing the Windows look into Lands mostly of his possession.

We will conclude the Buildings of this County, with the beautifull Cross of *Coventry*; a *Reformed Cross* (or *Standard* rather) without any Cross thereon, being a *Master-piece*,

¹ Though I have no means of judging comparatively, I know that Bedworth Coal-mines continue to this day to supply immense quantities of that useful article. N.

² St. Michael's Church still continues the object of architectural admiration. N.

³ See Mr. Gough's copious and well-drawn description of the Beauchamp Monuments. N.

⁴ Mr. Venour.

all for *Ornament*, nothing for *Superstition*; so that the most curious hath just cause to commend, the most conscientious to allow, none to condemn it.

It was begun 1541, the 33d, and finished 1544, the 36th of King Henry the Eighth, at the sole cost of Sir William Hollis, Lord Mayor of London, Great Grand-father to the Right Honourable the Earl of Clare.

THE WONDERS.

At *Levington*, within two miles of *Warwick*, there issue out (within a stride) of the womb of the Earth two *Twin-springs*¹, as different in Taste and Operation, as *Esau* and *Jacob* in disposition, the one *Salt*, the other *Fresh*. Thus the meanest *Country-man* doth plainly see the *Effects*, whilst it would pose a *Consultation* of Philosophers to assign the *true Cause* thereof.

To this *permanent* let me joine a *transient Wonder*, which was some *fifty* years since. The Situation of *Coventry* is well known, on a rising Hill, having no River near it, save a small Brook, over which generally one may make a *Bridge* with a *Stride*. Now here happened such an Inundation, on Friday April the seventeenth, 1607 (attested under the Seal of the City, in the Mayoralty of Henry Sewel) as was equally admirable:

- In {
1. Coming about eight a clock in the morning, no considerable rain preceding, which might suggest the least suspicion thereof.
 2. Continuance, for the space of three hours, wherein it overflowed more then *two hundred and fifty* Dwelling-houses, to the great damage of the Inhabitants.
 3. Departure, or vanishing rather, sinking as suddenly as it did rise.

Thus what the Scripture saith of *Wind*, was then true of the *Water*, "One cannot tell, whence it came, nor whither it went²." Leaving others to enquire into the *second* and *sub-ordinate*, I will content myself with admiring the *Supreme Cause*, observed by the Psalmist, "He turneth a Wilderness into a standing water, and dry ground into Water-Springs³."

MEDICINAL WATERS.

At *Newenham Regis* there is a *Spring*, the Water whereof drunk with *Salt* loosneth, with *Sugar* bindeth the Body. It is also very sovereigne against *Ulcers*, *Impostumes*, and the *Stone*. This last I commend to the Reader's *choise observation*: the same Author affirmeth that it turneth *Sticks* into *Stone*, and that he himself was an Eye-witness thereof⁴. Now, how it should dissolve the *Stone* in the *Body* of a *Man*, and yet turn *Wood* into *Stone*, I leave to such who are *Nature à sanctoribus Consiliis*, at their next meeting at their *Counsel-table* to discuss and decide.

PROVERBS.

"He is the Black Bear of *Arden*."]

Arden is a *Forrest*, anciently occupying all the *Wood-land* part of this County. By the *Black Bear* is meant *Guy Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, who (besides the allusion to his *Crest*) was grim of person and surly of resolution: for, when this *Bear* had gotten *Pierce Gavis* one (that *Monkey* and *Minion* of King Edward the Second) into his chambers, he caused his death at a hill within two miles of *Warwick*, notwithstanding all opposition to the contrary. The Proverb is applicable to those who are not *Terracamenta*, but

¹ The virtues of the Levington Springs have within these very few years been brought forward to public notice, by Dr. Keir of Northampton; and the village is, in consequence, rising very rapidly into a place of fashionable resort for invalids. N.

² Job iii. 8.

Speed, in his Description of Warwick-shire.

³ Psalm cvii. 35.

Terrores, no *fancy-formed Bug-bears*, but such as carry *fear* and *fright* to others about them.

“As bold as *Beauchamp*.”]

Some will say the concurrence of these two B. B. did much help the Proverb; and I think (as in others of the same kind) they did nothing hinder it. However, this quality could not be fixed on any name with more truth. If it be demanded, what *Beauchamp* is chiefly meant, amongst the many of that Surname, Earls of Warwick? The answer of mutinous people is true in this case, *One and all*.

1. *William*. 2. *Guy*. 3. *Thomas*. 4. *Thomas*. 5. *Richard*. 6. *Henry*.

Such a series there was of successive undauntedness in that noble Family. But, if a better may be allowed amongst the best, and a bolder amongst the boldest; I conceive that *Thomas*, the first of that name, gave the chief occasion to this Proverb, of whom we read it thus reported in our Chronicles¹:

“At Hogges in Normandy, in the year of our Lord 1346, being there in safety arrived with Edward the Third, this *Thomas*, leaping over ship-board, was the first man who went on land, seconded by one Esquire and six Archers, being mounted on a silly Palfrey, which the suddain accident of the business first offered to hand; with this company he did fight against one hundred armed men; and, in hostile manner, overthrew every one which withstood him: and so, at one shock, with his seven assistants, he slew sixty Normans, removed all resistance, and gave means to the whole fleet to land the Army in safety.”

The Heirs male of this name are long since extinct, though some deriving themselves from the Heirs generall, are extant at this day.

“The *Bear* wants a *Tail*, and cannot be a *Lion*.”]

Nature hath cut off the *Tail* of the *Bear* close at the *Rump*, which is very *strong*, and long as a *Lion*; for a great part of the *Lion's strength* consists in his *Tail*, wherewith (when angry) he useth to *flap* and *beat* himself, to raise his *rage* therewith to the height so to render himself more *fierce* and *furious*. If any ask why this Proverb is placed in *Warwick-shire*? Let them take the ensuing Story for their satisfaction:

Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester derived his Pedegree from the ancient Earls of Warwick, on which Title he gave their *Crest*, the *Bear* and *Ragged Staffe*; and when he was Governour of the Low Countries, with the high Title of *His Excellency*, disusing his own *Coat* of the *Green Lion* with *Two Tails*, he signed all *Instruments* with the *Crest* of the *Bear* and *Ragged Staffe*. He was then suspected, by many of his *jealous Adversaries*, to hatch an ambitious design to make himself absolute Commander (as the *Lion* is *King of Beasts*) over the Low Countries. Whereupon some (Foes to his *Faction*, and Friends to the *Dutch Freedome*) wrote under his *Crest*, set up in publick places:

Ursa caret caudâ, non queat esse Leo.

“The *Bear* he never can prevail
To *Lion* it, for lack of *Tail*.”

Nor is *Ursa* in the feminine meerly placed to make the verse, but because Naturalists observe in *Bears*, that the Female is always the strongest.

This Proverb is applied to such who, not content with their condition, aspire to what is above their worth to deserve, or power to atchive.

“He is true *Coventry-blew*.”]

It seems the best *Blews*, so well *fixed* as not to *fade*, are died in *Coventry*. It is applied to such an one who is *fidus Achates*, a fast and faithful friend to those that employ him. Opposite hereunto is the Greek Proverb², Τὸ κακὸν τέλειται χροῖος, *Ignavi vertitur*

¹ Out of which it is observed by Mr. Mills, in his Catalogue of Honour, p. 804, and Mr. Dugdale, in his Earls of Warwick.

² Plutarchus, in problemate, Cur polypus mutat colorem.

color, "A Coward will change colour," either for fear or falsehood, when deserting those who placed confidence in him. As for those who apply this Proverb to persons so habited in wickedness as past hope of amendment, under favour I conceive it a *secondary*, and but abusive sense thereof.

PRINCES.

ANNE NEVILL, Daughter and Co-heir to Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick, was most probably born in Warwick Castle. She was afterward married, with a great portion and inheritance, to Edward Prince of Wales, sole Son to King Henry the Sixth; a Prince, neither dying of disease, nor slain in battle, nor executed by justice, but barbarously butchered by Richard Duke of Gloucester.

Was it not then a doring piece of Court-ship in him, who had murdered her husband, to make love unto her in way of marriage? And was not his success strange in obtaining her, having no beauty to commend his person to her affection? O the impotency of the weaker sex, to resist the battery of a Princely Sutor, who afterward became King by his own ambition! However, her life with him proved neither long nor fortunate.

It happened that there was the mattering of a marriage between Henry Earl of Richmond and Elizabeth eldest Daughter to Edward the Fourth, so to unite the Houses of Lancaster and York. To prevent this, King Richard the Third intended to marry the Lady himself, so methodical he was in breaking the Commandments of the Second Table. First, "Honour thy Father and Mother," when he procured his Mother to be proclaimed a Harlot, by a Preacher at Paul's Cross. Secondly, "Thou shalt not kill," when he murdered his Nephews. Thirdly, "Thou shalt not commit Adultery," being now in pursuit of an incestuous Copulation.

Say not that this match would nothing confirme his Title, seeing formerly he had pronounced all the Issue of King Edward the Fourth as illegitimate; for, first, that designe was rather *intended* then *effected*; most men remaining (notwithstanding this bastardizing attempt) well satisfied in the rightfulness of their extraction. Secondly, they *should* or *should not* be Bastards, as it made for his *present advantage*; Tyrants always *driving that nail which will goe*, though it go *cross* to those which they have *driven before*. Lastly, if it did not *help him*, it would *hinder* the Earl of Richmond, which made that *Usurper* half wild till he was wedded.

But one thing withstood his desires. This Anne his Queen was still alive, though daily *querryll'd at*, and *complained of* (her Son being lately dead) for barren; and oh, what a loss would it be to Nature itself, should her Husband dye without an Heir unto his virtues! Well, this Lady, understanding that she was a burthen to her *Husband*, for grief soon became a *burthen to herself*, and wasted away on a suddain. Some think she went her own pace to the grave, while others suspect a *grain* was given her, to quicken her in her journey to her long *home*; which happened anno Domini 1484.

EDWARD PLANTAGENET, Son to George Duke of Clarence, may passe for a Prince, because the last Male Heir of that Royal Family. Yea, some of his *Foes* feared, and more of his *Friends* desired, that he might be King of England. His Mother was Isabel, eldest Daughter to Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick. And he was born in Warwick Castle¹.

As his age increased, so the jealousy of the Kings of England on him did increase, being kept close Prisoner by King Edward the Fourth, *closer* by King Richard the Third, and *closest* by King Henry the Seventh. This last, being of a new *Linage* and *Surname*, knew full well how this Nation hankered after the Name of *Plantagenet*; which as it did *cut-sutable* *Fiador* in the mouths, so did it *out-vie* it in the affections of the English. Hence was it that the Earl was kept in so strict restraint, which made him very weak in his Intellectuals; and no wonder, being so sequestered from human converse.

¹ Mr. Dagdale, in his Illustrations of Warwick-shire, in the Catalogue of the Earls thereof.

It happened, a Marriage was now in debate betwixt Prince Arthur and Katherine Daughter to Ferdinand King of Spain; and the latter would not consent thereunto, untill, to clear all Titles, this Edward Plantagenet were taken out of the way. Thereupon he was charged for intending an Escape out of the Tower (was he not a *very Fool* indeed, if not desiring his own liberty?); which far-fetch'd deduction was heightened into High Treason. The simple Earl was perswaded, by his *Friend-pretending Foes*, to confess the fact, as the only way to find favour; and so, freely acknowledging more against himself than others could prove, yea or himself did intend, soon after found the Proverb true, "Confess, and be beheaded."

However, the blood of this *Innocent* (so may he truly be termed, take the word in what sence you please) did not pass unpunished; and the Lady Katherine Dowager was wont to acknowledge the death of her two Sons an ill success of her Match, as Heaven's Judgement on her Family for the murdering of this Earl, which happened anno Domini 1499.

SAINTS.

Saint Wolstan. There is some difference, but what is easily reconcileable, about the place of his Nativity:

*Sanctus Wolstanus, natione Anglus, Wigorniensis*¹, Saint Wolstan was born in Warwick-shire, of worthy and religious Parents².

The accommodation is easy, seeing a *Warwick-shire* man by his *County* may be a *Worcester-man* by his *Diocess*, to which *See* the Western moiety of that County doth belong. Since, I have learned from my worthy Friend³ that Long Irington in this Shire may boast of the birth of Saint Wolstan. He afterwards became Bishop of Worcester; and, for his piety and holiness, was generally revered.

Indeed he was, like Jacob, a *plain man*, with *Nathaniel* an *Israelite without guile; welt or gard*. He could not *mode* it, or comfort, either with *French fickleness*, or *Italian pride*; which rendred him at once hated by two *Grandeess*, King William the Conqueror, and Lankfank the lordly Lombard Arch-bishop of Canterbury.

These resolved on his removall, quarrelling with him that he could not *speake French* (a quality which much commended the Clergy in that Age to preferment); and command him to give up his *Episcopal Staffe* and *Ring* into the hands of the King. But old Wolstan trudged to the Tomb of King Edward the Confessor in Westminster, who had been his *Patron*, and there offered up his *Episcopal Habilliments*. "These," said he, "from you I received, and to you I resign them."

This his plain-dealing so wrought on his Adversaries (*Honesty* at *long running* is the best *Policy*), that he was not only *continued*, but *countenanced*, in his *Bishoprick*; yea, acquired the reputation of a *Saint*. The greatest fault which I find charged on his memory is, his activity in making William Rufus King, to the apparent injury of Robert his elder Brother. But it is no wonder if Clergymen betray their weakness, who, being bred in a Covent, quit *Church-business*, to intermeddle with *Secular matters*. He died January 19, 1095.

MARTYRS.

Name.	Place.	Vocation.	Martyred.	Time.
Laurence Sanders - - - -		Priest - -	Coventry - - - -	Feb. 8, 1555.
Robert Glover - -	Mancetor-	Gentleman -	Coventry - - - -	Sept. 20, 1555.
Cornelius Bongey -	Coventry -	Capper - -	Coventry - - - -	Sept. 20, 1555.
John Careles - -	Coventry -	Wever - -	King's Bench, London.	

¹ J. Pits, de illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, ætate undecimâ, num. 174.

² Hierome Porter, in the Flowers of the Lives of English Saints, p. 84.

³ Mr. Dugdale, in his Illustrations of this County.

To these let me add JULIUS PALMER, a hopefull Scholar, bred in Magdalen Colledge in Oxford; and, though burnt in Newbury, born at Coventry. Ralph Bams, Bishop of this Dioress, was the cause of much persecution therein.

CONFESSORS.

JOHN GLOVER. David saith, "He shall deliver thee from the snare of the Hunter¹." Now Hunters often change their Hare, losing that which they first followed, and starting another which they hunt and take. So it happened here; for this John was the person by his Persecutors designed to Death, who (after many temporall and spirituall troubles) miraculously escaped those *Nimrods*; whilst Robert Glover, his younger Brother (of whom before) without their intention fell into their hands, and lost his life. Yet was there no mistake in Divine Providence, making the *Succerings* and *Aberrations* of men tend, in a straight line, to the accomplishing of his hidden Will and Pleasure.

CARDINALS.

WILLIAM MARLESFIELD was born, saith my Author² (but with an abatement of a *hic fertur*) in the City of Coventry. He was made Batchelor of Divinity at Paris, Doctor at Oxford, and, being a Dominican, was made Generall of their Order.

Pope Benedict the Eleventh (who was of the same Fraternity), formerly his familiar acquaintance, made him Cardinal, with the title of Saint *Sadine*. But such his misfortune, that he was dead and buried at London, before his *Cardinal's cap* was brought to him.

What said David? "He shall carry nothing away with him when he dyes; neither shall his pomp follow him³." Yet this man's *State* endeavoured to follow him as far as it could. For his *Cardinal's cap* being sent to London with great solemnity, was with much magnificence set on the Monument where he was buried⁴. And perchance this Cap did him as much good when he was dead, as it would have done if he had been living. Sure I am, that *faithfull Linnen* did him far more service, which adventured to go down with him into the grave, for the winding of his body therein.

PETER PETOW, by Master Camden called *William Petow*⁵ (and, had I been at his *christening*, I could have decided the controversy) was descended from an ancient Family, which for a long time have flourished at Chesterton in this County⁶. Being by Order a Franciscan, he was, by Pope Paulus the Third, created Cardinal (his title unknown) June 13, 1557.

The same Pope also made him *Legat à Latere* and Bishop of Salisbury, to the apparant wrangling of John Capon, Bishop thereof, then alive, and no more *obnoxious* then others of his Order. But I forget what the Canon Law saith, "None may say to the Pope, Why dost thou so?" as if what were *unjust* in itself, were made *just* by his doing it.

Petow, thus armed with a *Legatine Power*, advances towards England, with full intent and resolution, either to force his admittance into the English Court, or else to *depart as he came*.

But Queen Mary, though *drenched*, not *drowned* in Popish Principles, would not *un-prince* herself to obey his *Holiness*; and, understanding it a *splenetick design* against Cardinal Pole, whom she intirely afflicted (wonder not at such differences betwixt *Anti-Cardinals*, whereas worse between *Anti-Popes*) prohibited his enterance into the Realme; which Petow took so tenderly, that, the April after, he died in France, 1558.

¹ Psalm xci. 3.

² Bishop Marlesfield in his Catalogue of Cardinals, p. 170.

³ Bishop Marlesfield *ubi supra*.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Warwickshire.

⁵ Bishop Guwio, in his Catalogue of Cardinals.

⁶ Psalm xlix. 17.

PRELATES.

JOHN STRATFORD, Son of Robert and Isabell Stratford, is notoriously known to be born at Stratford, an eminent Market in this County. This makes me much admire, and almost suspect my own eyes, in what I read, both in Arch-bishop Parker and Bishop Godwin,

“*De cujus Gente atque Patriâ nihil accepimus*”¹.

“*De cujus viri Natalibus traditum non reperi quicquam*”².

Being, by Papall provisions, preferred Bishop of Winchester, without the Royall Consent, he fell into the dis-favour of King Edward the Second, regaining his good-will (by the intercession of Arch-bishop Mepham); and being a Subject, not to the Prosperity, but Person of his Prince, he forsooke him not in his greatest extremity. This cost him the Displeasure of the Queen Mother and King Edward the Third, till at last, converted by his Constaney, they turned their frowns into smiles upon him.

When Arch-bishop of Canterbury, he perswaded King Edward the Third to invade France, promising to supply him with competent provisions for the purpose; a promise not so proportionable to his Archiepiscopal Capacity, as to *him*, as he had been twice Treasurer of England, and skilfull in the collecting and advancing of Money, so that he furnished the King with great sums, at his first setting forth for France.

These being spent before the year ended, the King sends over for a supply. Stratford, instead of *Coin*, returns *Counsel*, advising him to alter his Officers; otherwise, if so much was spent at a Breakfast, the whole Wealth of the Land would not suffice him for Dinner.

Over comes the angry King, from whose fury Stratford was forced to conceal himself, untill, publicly passing his purgation in Parliament, he was restored to the reputation of his Innocence, and rectified in the King's esteem. He built, and bountifully endowed, a beautifull Colledge, in the Town of his Nativity; and, having set Arch-bishop fifteen years, dyed anno 1348, leaving a perfumed memory behind him, for his Bounty to his Servants, Charity to the Poor, Meekness and Moderation to all persons.

RALPH STRATFORD (Kinsman to the foresaid Arch-bishop) was born in the Town of Stratford on Avon, where he built a Chappell to the honour of Saint Thomas³. He was first Cannon of Saint Paul's; and afterwards, May 12, 1339, was consecrated at Canterbury Bishop of London.

During his sitting in that See, there happened so grievous a *Pestilence* in London, that hardly the *Tenth Person* in some places did escape. Then each Church-yard was indeed a *Polyandrum*, so that the *Dead* might seem to *justle* one another for room therein. Yea, the *Dead* did kill the *Living*, so shallowly were their heaped Corps interred.

Whereupon this Bishop charitably bought a piece of ground nigh Smithfield. It was called *No-Man's-Land*, not *à parte ante*, as formerly without an *Owner* (seeing it had a *Proprietary* of whom it was legally purchased); but *de futuro*, none having a particular interest therein, though indeed it was *All-Men's-Land*, as designed and consecrated for the generall Sepulture of the Deceased. This Bishop having continued about 14 years in his See, he died at Stepney 1355.

ROBERT STRATFORD (brother to the Arch-bishop aforesaid) was, in the Reign of King Edward the Third, made Bishop of Chichester. He was at the same time Chancellor of Oxford (wherein he was bred), and of all England; honorable Offices, which sometimes have met in the same Person, though never more deservedly then in the *present Enjoyer*⁴ of them both.

In his time there was a tough contest betwixt the *South* and *Northern-men* in that University. They fell from their *Pens* to their *Hands*, using the *contracted fist* of martial

¹ In the Life of Stratford.

² Idem, ibidem.

³ Godwin, in the Bishops of London.

⁴ Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards the famous Earl of Clarendon. N.

Logic, bloody blows passing betwixt them. This Bishop did wisely and fortunately bestirre himself an Arbitrator in this *Controversy*¹, being a proper person for such a performance, born in this County (in the very *Navel of England*) ; so that his *Nativity* was a *naturall Expedient* betwixt them, and his judgement was unpartiall in compromising the difference.

He was accused to the King for favouring the French, with his Brother Archbishop; contented patiently to attend till *pregnant Time* was delivered of *Truth* her Daughter; and then this *Brace of Prelates* appeared *Brethren in Integrity*. He died at Allingbourn, April 9, 1362.

JOHN VESTY, *alias* HARMAN, Doctor of Law, was born at Sutton Colefield in this County, bred in Oxford; a most *vivacious* person, if the date of these Remarks be seriously considered.

1. In the *twentieth* year of King Henry the Sixth, he was appointed to celebrate the Divine Service in the Free Chappell of Saint Blase of Sutton aforesaid.
2. In the *twenty-third* year of Henry the Seventh, he was made Vicar of Saint Michael's Church in Coventry.
3. Under King Henry the Eighth, he was made Dean of the Chappell Royal, Tutor to the Lady Mary, and President of Wales.
4. In the *eleventh* of King Henry the Eighth, 1519, he was advanced to be Bishop of Exeter.

Which *Bishoprick* he destroyed, not onely shaving the hairs (with long leases), but cutting away the limbs with sales outright, in so much that Bishop Hall, his successor in that See, complaineth in print, that the following *Bishops* were *Barons*, but *Bare-ones* indeed. Some have confidently affirmed, in my hearing, that the word to *veize* (that is, in the West, to drive away with a *Witness*) had its originall from his *profligating* of the lands of his *Bishoprick*; but I yet demurre to the truth hereof.

He robbed his own Cathedral to pay a Parish Church, Sutton in this County, where he was born, whercon he bestowed many Benefactions, and built fifty-one houses. To enrich this his Native Town, he brought out of Devonshire many Clothiers, with desire and hope to fix the Manufacture of Cloathing there. All in vaine; for, as Bishop Godwin observeth,

“*Nón omnis fert omnia tellus.*”

Which, though true conjunctively, that all Countrys put together bring forth all things to be mutually bartered by a reciprocation of Trade, is false disjunctively, *no one place affording all Commodities*, so that the Cloath-workers here *had their pains for their labour*, and sold for their lost.

It seems, though he brought out of Devon-shire the *Fiddle* and *Fiddlestick*, he brought not the *Rosen*, therewith to make good Musick; and every Country is innated with a peculiar genius, and is *left-handed* to those Trades which are against their inclinations.

He quitted his Bishoprick (not worth keeping) in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth; and no wonder he resumed it not in the Reign of Queen Mary, the *Bone* not being worth the taking, the *Marrow* being knocked out before. He died (being 103 years old) in the Reign of Queen Mary; and was buried in his native Town, with his Statue mitred and vested.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN BIRD was born in the City of Coventry²; bred a Carmelite at Oxford, and became afterwards the *thirty-first* (the head-game) and *last* Provinciall of his Order. He preached some smart Sermons before King Henry the Eighth, against the *Primacy* of the *Pope*; for

¹ Brian Twine.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

which

which he was preferred (saith Bishop Godwin) to be successively Bishop of Ossery in Ireland, Bangor in Wales, and Chester in England.

To the two last we concur; but dissent to the former, because John Bale, contemporary with this John Bird, and also Bishop of Ossery (who therefore must be presumed skilful in his Predecessors in that See) nameth him not Bishop of Ossery, but "*Episcopum Penne-censem in Hiberniâ.*" The same Bale saith of him, *Audivi eum ad Papismi vomitum reversum*: "I have heard that (in the Reign of Queen Mary) he returned to the vomit of Popery;" which my charity will not believe. Indeed, in the first of Queen Mary, he was outed of his Bishoprick, for being married; and all that we can recover of his carriage afterwards is, this passage at the examination of Master Thomas Haukes, Martyr; when John Bird (then very old) brought Boner a *bottle of Wine*, and a *dish of Apples*, probably a present unto him for a *Ne noceat*; and therefore not enough to speak him a Papist in his perswasion.

Bishop Boner desired him to take Haukes into his Chamber, and to try if he could convert him: whereupon, after Boner's departure out of the room, the *quondam Bishop* accosted Haukes as followeth:

"I would to God I could do you some good. You are a young man, and I would not wish you to go too far, but learn of the elders to bear somewhat¹."

He enforced him no further; but, being a thorough old man, even fell fast asleep. All this, in my computation, amounts but to a *passive compliance*, and is not evidence enough to make him a *thorough-paced Papist*; the rather because John Pits omitteth him in the "Catalogue of English Writers," which no doubt he would not have done, had he any assurance that he had been a *radicated Romanist*. Nothing else have I to observe of him, but only that he was a little man, and had a pearl in his eyes; and, dying 1556, was buried in Chester.

STATES-MEN.

Sir NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON Knight, fourth Son of Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton in this County, was bred beyond the Seas, where he attained to great experience. Under Queen Mary he was in Guild-hall arraigned for Treason (compliance with *Wyat*); and, by his own warie pleading, and the Jury's upright verdict, hardly escaped. Queen Elizabeth employed him her Leiger a long time, first in France, then in Scotland, finding him a most able *Minister of State*; yet got he no great wealth, and no wonder, being ever of the opposite party to Burleigh Lord Treasurer²; *Chamberlain of the Exchequer*, and *Chief Butler of England*, were his highest preferments. I say *Chief Butler*, which Office, like an empty covered cup, pretendeth to some state, but affordeth no considerable profit³. He died at supper with eating of salates, not without suspicion of poison, the rather because hapning in the house of one no mean artist in that faculty, Robert Earl of Leicester. His death, as it was sudden, was seasonable for him and his, whose *active* (others will call it *turbulent*) spirit, had brought him into such trouble as might have cost him, at least, the loss of his personal estate⁴. He died, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, February the 12, 1570; and lyeth buried in the South side of the Chancel of St. Katharine Cree Church, London⁵.

EDWARD CONWAY Knight, Son to Sir John Conway Knight, Lord and Owner of Rag-leigh in this County. This Sir John being a person of great skill in Military affaires, was made by Robert Earl of Leicester (Generall of the English Auxiliaries in the United Provinces) Governor of Ostend. His Son Sir Edward succeeded to his Father's martial skill and valour, and twisted therewith peaceable policy in State affaires; so that the *Gown* and

¹ Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 1568, and anno 1555.

² Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1569.

³ The present Earl of Ormond could tell a different story respecting the office of *Chief Butler* of Ireland. N.

⁴ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1570.

⁵ Stow's Survey of London, p. 149.

the *Sword* met in him in most eminent proportion, and thereupon King James made him one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

For these his good services, he was by him created Lord Conway of Ragleigh in this County; and afterwards, by King Charles, Viscount Killultagh in the County of Antrim; and lastly, in the third of King Charles, Viscount Conway of Conway in Carnarvanshire, England, Ireland, and Wales, mutually embracing themselves in his honours. He died January the third, anno 1630.

JOHN DIGBY, Baron of Sherborn, and Earl of Bristol, was born in this County, a younger Son of an ancient family, long flourishing at Coleshull therein. To pass by his *Infancy* (all Children being alike in their long Coats), his *Youth* gave pregnant hopes of that Eminency which his mature age did produce.

He did ken the *Embassador-Craft* as well as any in his age; employed by King James in several services to Foreign Princes, recited in his *Patent* (which I have perused) as the main motives of the Honors conferr'd upon him. But his managing the *matchless Match* with Spain was his *Master-piece*, wherein a *good* (I mean a *great*) number of *State-Tra-verses* were used on both sides.

His contest with the Duke of Buckingham is fresh in many men's memories, charges of High Treason mutually flying about. But this Lord fearing the Duke's Power (as the Duke this Lord's policy) it at last became a *drawn Battail* betwixt them; yet so, that this Earl lost the love of King Charles, living many years in his dis-favour: but such as are in a *Court-Cloud* have commonly the Countrey's *Sun-shine*; and this *Peer*, during his *Eclips*, was very popular with most of the Nation.

It is seldom seen that a Favorite once *broken* at Court *sets up again* for himself: the *hap* (rather than *happiness*) of this Lord; the King graciously reflecting on him, at the beginning of the *Long Parliament*, as one *best able* to give him the *safest Counsel* in those *dangerous Times*. But how he incensed the Parliament so far as to be excepted Pardon, I neither do know, nor dare enquire. Sure I am, after the surrender of Exeter, he went over into France, where he met with that due respect in *Forraign*, which he missed in his *Native Country*. The worst I wish such who causelessly suspect him of *Popish* inclinations is, that I may hear from them but half so many strong arguments for the *Protestant Religion*, as I have heard from him, who was, to his commendation, a *cordial Champion* for the *Church of England*. He dyed in France, about the year 1630.

WRITERS.

WALTER of COVENTRIE was born and bred a Benedictine therein¹. Bale saith he was "immortali vir dignus memoria," and much commended by Leland (though not of set purpose, but) *sparsim*, as occasion is offered. He excelled in the two *essential* qualities of an Historian, *Faith* and *Method*, writing *truly* and *orderly*, onely guilty of *coarseness of style*. This may better be dispenced with in him, because "Historia est res Veritatis, non Eloquentia," because bad Latin was a *catching disease* in that age. From the beginning of the Britons he wrote a Chronicle (extant in Bene't Colledge Library) to his own time. He flourished anno 1217.

VINCENT of COVENTRIE was born in the chief City in this Shire, and bred a Franciscan (though learned Leland mistakes him a Carmelite) in the University of Cambridge².

His Order, at their first entrance into England, looked upon Learning as a thing beneath them; so totally were they taken up with their Devotion. This Vincent was the first who brake the *Ice* (and then others of his Order drank of the same Water); first applied himself to *Academicall studies*, and became a *publick Professor* in Cambridge³. He set a

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 74.

² Thomas Ecclestone, in Chronicle of Franciscans.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 12.

Coppy for the Carmelites therein to imitate, who not long after began their publick Lectures in the same place. He left some books to posterity, and flourished anno Domini 1250.

JOHN of KILLINGWORTH, born in that *Castelled Village* in this County; bred in Oxford, an excellent Philosopher, Astronomer, and Physician. He studied the *Stars* so long, that at last he became a *STAR* himself in his own *Sphere*, and out-shined all others of that Faculty. He was Father and Founder to all the *Astronomers* in that Age. I never did *spring* such a *Corye* of *Mathematicians* all at once, as I met with at this time; *Cervinus* or *Hart*, *Cure*, *John Stacy*, and *Blach*, all bred in Merton Colledge¹; which Society, in the former Century, applyed themselves to School-Divinity; in this, to *Mathematicks*; and attained to eminency in both; so good a *Genius* acted within the walls of that worthy Foundation. He flourished about the year 1360.

WILLIAM of COVENTRY was born and bred a Carmelite in that City. He in his youth was afflicted with an *unhealable sprain* in his *Hip*, and was commonly called *Claudus Conversus*, which I adventure to English, "The Lame Converted."

Conversus properly is one who, for *lack of Learning*, or *Deformity of Body*, is condemned to the servile work in the Monastery, under a *despair* ever to be made Priest, termed, it seems, *Conversus*, because not of voluntary choice *turning* to that course of Life, but *turned* (as passively necessitated) thereunto².

But hear how J. Pits *clinchem* in his praise: "Claudicavit corporis gressu, non virtutis progressu; vitiatus corpore, non viciosus animo," being in his Writings full of *Sentences*; amongst which, Bale takes especial notice of his "Prodesset Hierosolymam petere et alia invisere loca sacra, sed multum prestatet eo precio pauperes alere domi;" wherein, though I perceive no more *sententiousness* then common *sense*, yet because it containeth a *bold* truth in those *blind* dayes, it may be mentioned. He never set his name to his Books; but it may (according to the *Frierly-Fancy*) be collected out of the Capital Letters of his several works; who flourished anno 1360.

JOHN ROUSE, Son of Jeffery Rouse, was born at Warwick, but descended from the Rouses of Brinkloe in this County. He was bred in Oxford, where he attained to great eminencie of Learning. He afterwards retired himself to *Guy's Cliff*, within a mile of Warwick.

A most delicious place, so that a Man in many miles riding cannot meet so much variety, as there one forlong doth afford. A steep Rock, full of Caves in the bowels thereof, wash'd at the bottome with a christall River, besides many clear Springs on the side thereof, all overshadowed with a stately Grove; so that an ordinary Fancy may here find to itself *Heticon*, *Parnassus*, and what not? Many *Hermites* (and Guy Earl of Warwick himself) being sequestred from the world, retreated hither. Some will say it is too *gaudy* a place for that purpose, as having more of a *Paradise* then *Wilderness* therein, so that men's thoughts would rather be *scattered* then *collected* with such various objects. But, seeing *Hermits* deny themselves the *Company* of Men, let them be allowed to *converse* with the Rarities of Nature; and such are the fittest *Texts* for a solitary devotion to *comment* upon.

To this place came our John Rouse; and, by leave obtained from King Edward the Fourth, inured himself therein, that he might apply his Studies without distraction. Here he wrote of "The Antiquities of Warwick," with a Catalogue of the Earls thereof; a Chronicle of our English Kings; and a History of our Universities. He was as good with the *Pensill* as the *Pen*, and could draw Persons as well as *describe* them, as appears by lively Pictures limned with his own hand. He died, a very aged man, anno Domini 1491.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vi. num. 10.

² Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, anno 1360.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM PERKINS was born at Marston in this County; bred Fellow of Christ's Colledge, and then became Preacher of Saint Andrew's in Cambridge.

The *Athenians* did "nothing else but tell or hear some new thing¹." Why *tell* before *hear*? Because, probably, they themselves were the first Finders, Founders, and Fathers, of many Reports. I should turn such an *Athenian* to *find* and *invent*, should I add any thing concerning this worthy person, whose life I have formerly written at large in my "Holy State." He died anno Domini 1602.

THOMAS DRAX, D. D. was born at Stonely in this County, his Father being a younger Brother of a worshipfull Family, which for many years had lived at Wood-hall in Yorkshire; he was bred in Christ's Colledge in Cambridge. He was a *pious man*, and an *excellent Preacher*, as by some of his *Printed Sermons* doth appear. He translated all the Works of Master Perkins (his Countryman and Collegiat) into Latine, which were printed at Geneva. Doctor King, Bishop of London, removed him from his native Country, and bestowed a Benefice on him nigh Harwich in Essex, where the *change* of the *Aire* was conceived to hasten his *great change*, which happened about the year 1616. I cannot forget how this worthy name of *Drax* may be resembled to the River Anas in Spain, which, having run many miles under ground, surgeth a greater channell then before. They have flourished at Wood-hall afore-said, in the Parish of Darfield, ever since a Co-heir of the Noble Family of Fitz-williams brought that good Mannour (with the alternate gift of the *Mediety* of the rich Parsonage therein) in marriage into this Family, as since by an Heir-general it hath been alienated. But, after many various changes, this Name hath recovered and encreased its lustre in Sir James Drax, a direct descendant from the Heirs-male, who, by God's blessing on his *Industry* and *Ingenuity*, hath merited much of the English Nation, in bringing the *Sugars* and other *Commodities* of the *Barbadoes* to their present perfection.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE was born at Stratford on Avon in this County; in whom three eminent Poets may seem in some sort to be compounded. 1. *Martial*, in the warlike sound of his Surname (whence some may conjecture him of a *Military extraction*) *Hastiribrans*, or *Shake-speare*. 2. *Ovid*, the most *naturall* and *witty* of all Poets; and hence it was that Queen Elizabeth, coming into a Grammar-School, made this extemporary verse,

"*Persius* a Crab-staffe, Bawdy *Martial*, *Ovid* a fine Wag."

3. *Plautus*, who was an exact Comedian, yet never any Scholar, as our *Shake-speare* (if alive) would confess himself. Adde to all these, that though his *Genius* generally was *judicial*, and inclining him to *festivity*, yet he could (when so disposed) be *solemn* and *serious*, as appears by his Tragedies; so that *Heraclitus* himself (I mean if secret and unseen) might afford to smile at his Comedies, they were so *merry*; and *Democritus* scarce forbear to sigh at his Tragedies, they were so *mournfull*.

He was an eminent instance of the truth of that Rule, "*Poeta non fit, sed nascitur*;" one is not *made*, but *born* a Poet. Indeed his Learning was very little, so that, as *Cornish diamonds* are not polished by any Lapidary, but are pointed and smoothed even as they are taken out of the Earth, so *Nature* itself was all the *Art* which was used upon him.

Many were the *Wet-combates* betwixt him and *Ben Jonson*; which two I behold like a *Spanish great Gallion* and an *English Man of War*; Master *Jonson* (like the former) was built far higher in Learning; *solid*, but *slow*, in his performances. *Shake-speare*, with the *English Man of War*, lesser in *bulk*, but lighter in *sailing*, could turn with all tides, tack about, and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his Wit and Inven-

tion. He died anno Domini 16 . . ¹, and was buried at Stratford upon Avon, the Town of his Nativity.

MICHAEL DRAYTON, born in this County at Atherston, as appeareth in his poetick address thereunto:

“ My native Country,
If there be vertue yet remaining in thy earth,
Or any good of thine thou breath'st into my birth,
Accept it as thine own, whilst now I sing of thee;
Of all thy later Brood th' unworthiest though I be ².”

He was a pious Poet, his conscience having always the command of his fancy; very temperate in his life, slow of speech, and inoffensive in company. He changed his Laurel for a Crown of Glory, anno 1631; and is buried in Westminster-Abby, near the South door, with this Epitaph:

“ Doe, pious Marble, let thy Readers know,
What they and what their children owe
To *Drayton's* name, whose sacred dust
We recommend unto thy trust.
Protect his memory, and preserve his story,
Remain a lasting Monument of his glory:
And when thy ruins shall disclaime
To be the Treasurer of his name;
His name that cannot fade, shall be
An everlasting Monument to thee.”

He was born within a few miles of William Shake-speare, his Countryman and Fellow-Poet; and buried within fewer paces of Jeffry Chaucer and Edmund Spencer.

SIR FULKE GREVIL Knight, Son to Sir Fulke Grevil the elder, of Becham-Court in this County. He was bred first in the University of Cambridge. He came to the Court, back'd with a full and fair Estate; and Queen Elizabeth loved such substantiall *Courtiers* as could plentifully subsist of themselves. He was a good Scholar, loving much to employ (and sometimes to advance) learned men, to whom worthy Bishop Overal chiefly owed his preferment, and Mr. Camden (by his own confession) tasted largely of his liberality ³.

His Studies were most in Poetry and History, as his Works doe witness. His Stile, conceived by some to be swelling, is allowed for lofty and full by others. King James created him Baron Brook of Beachamp-Court, as descended from the sole Daughter and heir of Edward Willoughby the last Lord Brook in the Reign of King Henry the Seventh.

His sad Death, or Murther rather, happened on this occasion. His discontented Servant, conceiving his deserts not soon or well enough rewarded, wounded him mortally; and then (to save the law the labour) killed himself, verifying the observation, “ that he may when he pleaseth be master of another man's life, who contemneth his own.”

He lieth buried in Warwick Church, under a Monument of black and white Marble, whereon he is styled “ Servant to Queen Elizabeth, Counsellor to King James, and Friend to Sir Phillip Sidney.” Dying September 30, 1628, without Issue, and unmarried, his Barony, by vertue of Entail in the Patent, descended on his kinsman Robert Grevill Lord Brook, Father to the Right Honourable Robert Lord Brook.

NICHOLAS BYFIELD was born in this County (as his Son ⁴ hath informed me) bred (as I

¹ It is a little remarkable that Dr. Fuller should not have been able to have filled up this blank; which I should have done silently (as I have in numberless other instances), but that I think it right to notice how little was then known of the personal history of the sweet Swan of Avon, who died April 23, 1616. N.

² Song xiii. p. 213.

³ In his *Britannia*, in Warwick-shire.

⁴ Mr. Adoniram Byfield, who promised to leave larger instructions of his Father's life; but I received them not. F. remember)

remember) in Queen's Colledge in Oxford. After he had entred into the Ministry, he was invited into Ireland, to a place of good profit and eminency; in passage whereunto, staying wind bound at Chester, his Inn proved his home for a long time unto him, preaching a Sermon there with such approbation, that he was chosen Minister in the City; not without an especiall Providence, seeing the place promised in Ireland would have fed him, and his going over had been a labour in vain. The Cestrians can give the best account of his profitable preaching and pious life, most strict in keeping the Lord's day, on which occasion pens were brandished betwixt him and Mr. Breerwood.

In his declining age he was presented to the Benefice of Isleworth in Middlesex, where for fifteen years though he preached twice every Lord's day, and expounded Scripture every Wednesday and Friday, till five weeks before his death, notwithstanding there was *Mors in uldi*, a stone in his bladder, which, being taken out, weighed, and measured after his death, was found of these prodigious proportions:

- In {
 1. Weight, thirty-three ounces and more.
 2. Measure about the edge, fifteen inches and an half.
 3. Measure about the length, thirteen inches and above.
 4. Measure about the breadth, almost thirteen inches¹."

It was of a solid substance to look upon, like a Flint. "Lo, here is the patience of the Saints." Ali I will adde is this, the Pharisee said proudly, "I thank thee, Lord, I am not as this Publican." Let Writer and Reader say humbly and thankfully to God, "We are not as this truly painfull Preacher; and let us labour, that, as our bodies are more *healthfull*, our souls may be as *holy* as his;" who died and was buried at Isleworth.

[S. N.] PHILEMON HOLLAND, where born is to me unknown, was bred in Trinity Colledge in Cambridge a Doctor in Physick, and fixed himself in Coventry. He was the *Translator Generall* in his Age, so that those Books alone of his *turning* into *English* will make a *Country Gentleman* a competent Library for *Historians*; in so much that one saith,

"Holland with his Translations doth so fill us,
 He will not let *Suetonius* be *Tranquillus*."

Indeed some deery all *Translators* as *Interlopers*, spoiling the Trade of Learning, which should be *driven* amongst Scholars alone. Such also alledge, that the best *Translations* are works rather of *Industry* then *Judgement*, and (in easy Authors) of *Faithfulness* rather then *Industry*; that many be but *Bunglers*, forcing the meaning of the Authors, they translate, "picking the lock when they cannot open it."

But their opinion resents too much of Envy, that such Gentlemen who cannot repair to the Fountain should be debar'd access to the Streame. Besides, it is unjust to charge all with the faults of some; and a distinction must be made amongst *Translators*, betwixt *Coblers* and *Workmen*, and our *Holland* had the true *knack* of Translating.

Many of these his Books he wrote with *one Pen*, whereon he himself thus pleasantly versified:

"With one sole pen I writ this Book,
 Made of a Grey Goose Quill;
 A Pen it was when it I took,
 And a Pen I leave it still."

This *monumental Pen* is solemnly kept, and showed to my reverend Tutor Doctor Samuel Ward. It seems he leaned very lightly on the *neb* thereof, though weightily enough in another sense, performing not *slightly*, but *solidly*, what he undertook.

But what commendeth him most to the praise of Posterity is, his translating *Camden's Britannia*, a *Translation* more then a *Translation*, with many excellent Additions, not

¹ Dr. Gough's Preface to Posthume Works of Mr. Byfield.

found in the *Latine*, done *fifty* years since in Master Camden's life-time, not onely with his knowledge and consent, but also, no doubt, by his desire and help. Yet such additions (discoverable in the former part with asterisks in the margent) with some *Antiquaries* obtain not equal authenticalness with the rest¹. This eminent *Translator* was *translated* to a better life, anno Domini 16..2.

FRANCIS HOLYOAKE (Latinizing himself *de sacræ Quercu*), and Minister of Southam, born at Witacre in this County. He set forth that staple Book which School-boys called "Rider's Dictionary." This *Rider* did borrow (to say no worse) both his *Saddle* and *Bridle* from *Thomas Thomatius*, who, being bred Fellow of King's Colledge in Cambridge, set forth that *Dictionary* known by his *Name*; then which, Men have not a *better* and *truer*; Children no *plainer* and *briefer*. But *Rider*, after *Thomas's* death, set forth his *Dictionary*, the same in effect, under his own *Name*, the property thereof being but little disguised with any *Additions*.

Such *Plageary-ship* ill becometh *Authors* or *Printers*; and the *Dove* being the Crest of the *Stationers' Armes*, should mind them, not, like *Rooks*, to filch Copies one from another. The Executors of *Thomas Thomatius* entring an Action against *Rider*, occasioned him, in his own defence, to make those numerous *Additions* to his *Dictionary*, that it seems to differ rather in *kind* then *degree* from his *first Edition*.

I am forced to place this *Child*, rather with his *Guardian* then *Father*; I mean, to mention this *Dictionary* rather under the name of Master *Holyoake* then *Rider*, both because the residence of the latter is wholly unknown to me, and because Mr. Holyoake added *many* (as his *learned Son* hath since *more*) *Wonders* thereunto. This Master Holyoake died October 2, anno Domini 1661.

JAMES CRANFORD was born at Coventry in this County (where his Father was a Divine and School-master of great note); bred in Oxford, beneficed in Northampton-shire, and afterwards removed to London, to Saint Christopher's. A painfull Preacher, an exact Linguist, subtil Disputant, orthodox in his judgement, sound against Sectaries, well acquainted with the Fathers, not unknown to the School-men, and familiar with the modern Divines. Much his Humility, being *James the Less* in his own esteeme, and therefore ought to be the *Greater* in ours. He had, as I may say, a *broad-chested soul*, favourable to such who differed from him. His Moderation increased with his Age, Charity with his Moderation; and had a *kindness* for all such who had any *goodness* in themselves. He had many choise Books, and (not like to those who may lose themselves in their own Libraries, being *Owners*, not *Masters* of their Books therein) had his Books at such command as the Captain has his Souldiers, so that he could make them, at pleasure, *goe* or *come*, and *do* what he desired. This lame and loyall *Mephibosheth* (as I may terme him), sadly sympathizing with the sufferings of Church and State, died rather infirm then old, anno 1657.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

WILLIAM BISHOP was born in this County, saith my Author³, *ex Nobili Familid*. Enquiring after his Surname in this Shire, I find one *John Bishop*, Gentleman, Patron of Brails in this County, who died anno 1601, aged 92, being a Protestant, as appeareth by his Epitaph⁴; who, according to proportion of time, might in all probability be his Father, the rather because he is said "Parentes et ampli Patrimonii spem reliquisse," to have left his Parents, and the hope of a fair Inheritance.

Reader, a word by the way of the word *Nobilis*, which soundeth high in English ears, where *Barons'* youngest children are the lowest step of Nobility; whilst *Nobilis* from the Pen of a Foraigner generally importeth no more then an ordinary Gentleman⁵.

¹ Mr. Camden has since found Translators of far greater talent in Bishop Gibson and Mr. Gough. N.

² He died in 1636, at the advanced age of eighty-five. N.

³ Pits, de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1612.

⁴ Mr. Dugdale, in his Illustrations of Warwick-shire.

⁵ Our countryman, Pits, did *foranize* with long living beyond the Seas. F.

It is not long since my weakness was employed to draw up, in Latin, a Testimoniall for a High German, who indeed was of honourable extraction; and, according to direction, I was advised to style him *Generosissimum ac Nobilissimum*. For *Generosus* (which runneth so low in England) in Saxony doth carry it clear as the more honourable epithet. Thus *Words*, like *Counters*, stand for more or less according to *Customes*. Yea, *Latine words* are bowed in their *modern senses*, according to the acception of severall *Places*.

This *Bishop*, leaving the Land, went first to Rhemes, then to Rome, where he was made Priest; and, being sent back into England, met with variety of success:

1. Being seized on, he was brought before Secretary Walsingham, and by him committed to the Marshalsey.
2. After three years, being banished the Realm, he became a Doctor of Sorbonne.
3. He returned into England, and for nine years laboured in the Popish Harvest.
4. By their Clergy, he was employed a Messenger to Rome, about some affaires of importance.
5. His business dispatch'd, he returned the *third* time into England; and, after eight years' industry therein, to advance his own Cause, was caught and cast into Prison at London, where he remained about the year 1612.
6. Soon after he procured his Enlargement; and, anno 1615, lived at Paris, in *Collegio Atrebatensi*.

Men of his Perswasion cry him up for a most *glorious Confessor* of their *Popish Faith*, who (if any goodness in him) should also be a *thankfull Confessor* of the *Protestant Charity*, permitting him twice to depart Prison (on hope of his amendment) though so active an Instrument against our Religion. No such courtesy of Papists to Protestants, *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*; no return (especially the second time) out of durance; the first disease being dangerous, but deadly their *relapse* into a Prison. But perchance this William Bishop found the more favour, because our Church-men accounting it too much severity to take away both his *Credit* and his *Life*, both to *conquer* and *kill* him, seeing this *Priest*, whilst in Prison, was often worsted (though his Party bragged of victory) both by *Tonges* and *Pens*, in Disputings and Writings, of severall Protestants, amongst whom Robert Abbot (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury) gave him the most fatall Defeat. The certain date of his death is to me unknown.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

HUGH CLOPTON was born at Stratford, a fair Market Town in this County, bred a Mercer in London, and at last Lord Mayor thereof, anno 1491. Remembering that his Native Town stood on Avon (a *River* in *Summer*, and little *Sea* in *Winter*), troublesome for *Travellers* to pass over; he, in lieu of the former *inconvenient conveyance*, built a stately and long Stone-bridge, of many Arches, over the *Channel* and *Overflowings* thereof.

I behold this *Bridge* more *usefull*, though less *costly*, then what Caligula made, termed by Suetonius¹ "novum et inauditum spectaculi genus," reaching from Putzel to Baully, *three miles* and a *quarter*. This was only a *Pageant-bridge* for *Pompe*, set up to be soon taken down, whereof Lipsius said well, "*Laudem immenso operi vanitas detrahit.*" But our Clopton's Bridge remaineth at this day, even when the Colledge in the same Town, built by Arch-bishop Stratford, is (as to the *intended use* thereof) quite vanished away. Indeed *Bridges* are the most lasting *Benefactions*, all men being concerned in their *continuance*, lest, by *destroying* of them, they *destroy* themselves, not knowing how soon, for their own safety, they may have need to make use thereof. Many other *Charities* he bestowed; and deceased anno 1496.

¹ In Vita Caligulae, cap. xix.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN HALES, Esquire¹. He purchased a prime part of the Priory of Coventry. Now, either out of his own inclination, or as a *Condition* of his Composition with King Henry the Eighth, or a mixture of both; he founded and endowed a fair Grammar-school in Coventry. Herein I have seen more (abate the *three English Schools* of the *first Magnitude*²) and as *well-learned* Scholars (be it spoken that the *Master, Usher, and Scholars*, may, according to their proportions, divide the praise betwixt them) as in any School in England. Here is also an *Infant*, which may be an *Adult Library*, when it meeteth with more *Benefactors*.

JOHN Lord HARRINGTON, son to James Lord Harrington, was born at Combe Abby in this County (accruing unto him by his Mother, Heiress of Kelway), as by a Property of that Family, *lately* (or *still*) surviving, I have, on very strict enquiry, been certainly enformed.

He did not count himself privileged from being *good*, by being *great*; and his *timely Piety* rising early, did not soon after go to Bed (as some *young Saints*, beheld under another notion) but continued watchfull during his life.

He was one of the first who began the *pious fashion* (since followed by few of his Quality) of a *Diary*, wherein he registred, not the injuries of others done unto him (a work of *Revenge* not *Devotion*), but of his *Failings* and *Infirmities* toward his Master. Thus making even with the God of Heaven, by Repentance in Christ at the end of every day, "he had," to use the *Expression* and *Counsel* of the Reverend Arch-bishop of Armagh, "but one day to repent of before his death."

He lived out *all his days* in the appointment of *Divine Providence*, not *half* of them according to the course and possibility of *Nature*, not *half a quarter* of them according to the *hopes* and *desires* of the *Lovers* and *Honourers* of *Virtue* in this Nation, especially of the Society in Sidney Colledge in Cambridge, whereto he was a most *bountifull Benefactor*. He was the last *Male* of that Honourable Family, as one justly complains.

JOHANNES DOMINUS HARRINGTONIUS.

Anagramma³:

INSIGNIS ERAT (AH) UNUS HONOR DOMI.

The Reader is referred for the rest unto his Funerall Sermon preached by Master Stock of London, who, though he would not (to use his own phrase) "gild a potsheard;" understand him, "flatter unworthyness;" yet giveth him his *large* and *due* commendation. He died unmarried⁴, anno 161., leaving his two Sisters his Heirs; Lucy, married to Edward Earl of Bedford, and Anne, who by Sir Robert Chichester had a daughter, Anne, married to Thomas Earl of Elgin, and Mother to Robert Lord Bruce⁵, who is at this day Heir Apparent to no small part of the Lands, but actually possessed of a larger of the *Vertues* of his honourable Great-uncle.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THOMAS UNDERHILL, Esquire, was born at Nether-Eatendon in this County. It is pity to part him from Elizabeth his Wife, seeing the poetical fiction of *Philemon* and *Baucis* found in them an historical performance with improvement:

*Sed pia Baucis anus parilique ætate Philemon
Illi sunt annis juncti juvenilibus, illi*

¹ Of this generous Benefactor see a full account in Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. I. p. 180. N.

² Eton, Westminster, and the Charter-house. N.

³ H. Holland, Heroologia, p. 139.

⁴ This excellent young Nobleman, who succeeded his Father in the title of Lord Harrington in 1613, died in 1614, at the age of twenty-two. N.

⁵ Robert Lord Bruce was created Earl of Aylesbury, March 18, 1664; Lord Chamberlain of the King's House-hold, July 30, 1685; and died on the 20th of October following. N.

*Consuere casā: paupertatēque faciendo
Effecere levem, nec iniqua mente ferendam.*

"But good old *Baucis* with *Philemon*, match'd
In youthfull years, now struck with equal age,
Made poorness pleasant in their cottage thatch'd,
And weight of want with patience did aswage."

Whereas this our *Warwick-shire pair*, living in a worshipfull equipage, and exemplary for their hospitality, did teach others, not how *Poverty* might be born, but *Wealth* well used (by their Example) for the Owners' and others' good.

The *Ovidian Couple* appear issueless; whereas *twenty* children, viz. *thirteen* sons and *seven* daughters, were begotten and born by this *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*, living *sixty-five* years together in marriage.

Indeed the *Poetical Pair* somewhat outstrip'd them in the happiness of their death, their request being granted them:

——— *Et quoniam concordēs egimus annos,
Auferat hora duos eadem: nec conjugis unquam
Busta mea videam: nec sim tumulandus ab illa.*

"Because we liv'd and lov'd so long together,
Let's not behold the funeralls of either;
May one hour end us both! may I not see
This my wife buried, nor wife bury me!"

However, these *Underhills* deceased in one year; she in July, he in October following, 1603¹.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. John Coventry ²	William Coventry	Coventry	Mercer	1425.
2. John Olney	John Olney	Coventry	Mercer	1446.
3. Robert Tate	Thomas Tate	Coventry	Mercer	1488.
4. Hugh Clopton	John Clopton	Stratford-upon-Avon	Mercer	1491.
5. John Tate	Thomas Tate	Coventry	———	1496.
6. William Cockain	William Cockain	Baddesley	Skinner	1619.
7. John Warner	John Warner	Rowington	Grocer	———

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

William Bishop of Lincoln,

Richard Earl of Warwick,

John Cotes,

Nicholas Metley,

} Knights for the Shire,

} Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Radul. Nevill, mil.

Joh. Colepeper, mil.

Will. Mounford, mil.

Edw. Oddingselles, mil.

Tho. Burdet, mil.

Rich. Otherston, Abbatis de Camba.

Will. Pole, Abbatis de Alyncestre.

Joh. Buggeley, Abbatis de Miravalle.

Edw. Bronflete de Farriburgh, ar.

Bald. Mountford de Hamp-ton, ar.

Rad. Brasebrugg de Kinnesbury, ar.

¹ See their Monument in the Church of Nether Eatendon.

² I suspect this Catalogue (though taken out of Mr. Stow) imperfect, and that Sir William Hollis, Lord Mayor (and builder of Coventry-cross), was this Country-man. F.

Will. Lucy de Charlecote, ar.
 Tho. Hugford de Emescote, ar.
 Tho. Erdington de Erdington, ar.
 Rob. Arden de Bromwich, ar.
 Will. Puefrey de Shiford, ar.
 Rog. Harewell de Morehall, ar.
 Rich. Hyband de Ippesley, ar.
 Will. Botoner de Wythbroke.
 Joh. Midlemore de Eggebaston, ar.
 Thome Porter de Escote, ar.
 Tho. Sydenhall de Tonworth, ar.
 Tho. Waryng de eadem, ar.
 Rich. Verney, ar. de Wolverton.
 Tho. Grene de Solyhull, ar.
 Joh. Chetwyn de Alspath, ar.
 Joh. Waldiene de eadem, ar.
 Nich. Ruggeley de Donton, ar.
 Will. Holt de Aston, ar.
 Rich. Merbroke de Codbarow, ar.

Galf. Allefley de parva Lalleford.
 Tho. Greswold de Solyhull.
 Tho. Haynton de Napton.
 Will. Parker de Tonworth.
 Edm. Starkey de Stretton.
 Ranul. Starky de eadem.
 Will. Derset de Thurlaston.
 Rich. Hall de Stretford.
 Joh. Mayell de eadem.
 Simon. Forster de Altherston.
 Clemen. Draper de eadem.
 Johan. Darant de Berston.
 Rog. Mullward de Nuneton.
 Johan. Omfrey de eadem.
 Johan. Waryn de eadem.
 Hum. Jacob de Tamworth.
 Tho. Neuton de eadem.
 Math. Smalwode de Sutton.
 Rich. Dalby de Brokhamp-ton.
 Rich. Eton de Warwick.
 Hum. Corbet.
 Johan. Aleyn de Berford.
 Tho. Jakes de Woner.
 Rog. Clerk de Tatchbrook.
 Rich. Briches de Longedon.
 Will. Reynold de Attilburgh.
 Joh. Michell, Majoris civitatis Coventriæ.

Will. Donington, unius Ballivorum civitatis predictæ.
 Rob. Southam, alterius Ballivorum civitatis predictæ.
 Egidii Allesley, Magistri Gildæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de Coventria.
 Lauren. Cook de Coventria, Merchant.
 Rich. Sharp de eadem, Merchant.
 Richardi Boton de eadem, Fishmonger.
 Joh. Lychefeld de eadem, Grasier.
 Joh. Walle de eadem, Fishmonger.
 Joh. Leder de Coventria, Merchant.
 Tho. Estop, Magistri Gildæ Sanctæ Trinitatis Warwick.
 Nich. Rody de eadem.
 Joh. Mayell de eadem, senior.
 Will. Hopkyns de eadem.
 Joh. Broune de eadem, jun.
 Johan. Stokes de Henlen in Ardeon Gildæ Villæ Magistri prædictæ.
 Johan. Thorp de Kolle.

SHERIFFS.

This Shire was in Conjunction, under the same Sheriffs, with *Leicester-shire*, untill the 8th year of *Queen Elizabeth*. Since which time *Warwick-shire* hath these appropriat to itself.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
9	Rob. Midlemore -	Egbaston -	{ Per chevron Arg. and S. in chief two martlets of the second.
10	Bas. Feelding, ar. -	Neunham Park -	Arg. on a fess Az. three fusils O.
11	Sin. Ardern, ar. -	- - - -	G. three cross crosselets fitché; a chief O.
12	Fr. Willoughby, ar. -	Midleton -	O. on two bars G. three water-budgets Arg.
13	{ He. Cumpton, mil. } { Du. Cumpton - - }	Cumpton -	S. a lyon passant O. inter three helmets Arg.
14	Ful. Grevile, mil. -	Beauchamp court	{ S. a border and cross engrailed O. thereon five pellets.
15	Sam. Marow, ar. -	Berkswell -	{ Az. a fess engrailed betwixt three women's heads cooped O.
16	Edw. Arden, ar.	- - - -	- - - -
17	Will. Boughton, ar.	Lauford -	S. three crescents O.
18	[AMP.] Hum. Ferrers, ar.	- - - -	- - - -

	Nams.	Place.	Armes.
19	Will. Catesby, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. two lions passant S.
20	Tho. Lucy, mil.	- - - - -	G. crusulée O. three picks [or lucies] hau-
21	Ed. Boughton, ar.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i> [riant Arg.
22	Geo. Digby, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a flower de luce Arg.
23	Tho. Leigh, ar.	- - - - -	{ G. a cross engrailed Arg.; on the first quar-
24	Jo. Harington, mil.	- - - - -	ter, a lozenge of the second.
25	Edw. Holt, ar.	- - - - -	S. a fret Arg.
26	Ful. Grevill, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. three flower de luzes Az.
27	An. Shuckburgh, ar.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
28	Th. Daubrigcourt	- - - - -	S. a chevron betwixt three mullets Arg.
29	Hum. Ferrers, ar.	- - - - -	Erm. three bars humet G.
30	Will. Feelding, ar.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
31	Will. Boughton, ar.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
32	Rich. Verney, ar.	- - - - -	Compton Murdak Az. on a cross Arg. three-mullets G.
33	Will. Leigh, mil.	- - - - -	
34	Rad. Hubaud, ar.	- - - - -	
35	Ge. Devereux, ar.	- - - - -	Castle Bramwich Arg. a fess G.; in chief three torteauxes.
36	Edw. Grevill, ar.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
37	Tho. Leigh, mil.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
38	Rob. Burgoyne, ar.	- - - - -	{ G. a chevron O. between three talbots on
39	Cle. Fisher, ar.	- - - - -	chief embatteled Arg. as many martlets S.
40	Sam. Marowe, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron vary between three lions
41	Tho. Houlst, ar.	- - - - -	[rampant G.
42	Tho. Lucy, mil.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
43	Rob. Burdett	- - - - -	Bramcot Az. two bars O. on each three martlets G.
44	Will. Peyto, ar.	- - - - -	{ Barry of six pieces Arg. and G. per pale in-
45	Barth. Hales	- - - - -	dentcd and counterchanged.
			G. three arrows O. feathered and headed
			[Arg.

Anno REG. JAC.

1	Barth. Hales, ar.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Rich. Verney, mil.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Tho. Beaufoe, mil.	- - - - -	Guise Cliff Erm. on a bend Az. three cinquefoiles O.
4	Ed. Boughton, ar.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Will. Combe, ar.	- - - - -	
6	And. Archer, ar.	- - - - -	Tanworth Az. three arrows O.
7	Will. Somerville, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. on a fess between three annulets G. as
8	Bas. Feelding, ar.	- - - - -	[many leopards' heads of the first,
9	Tho. Lucy, mil.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Cle. Throgmorton	- - - - -	Hasley G. on a chevron Arg. three bars gemelles S.
11	Joh. Reppington, ar.	- - - - -	
12	Joh. Ferrers, mil.	- - - - -	
13	Will. Combe, ar.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Wal. Devereux, mil.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Joh. Shuckburgh, ar.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Fran. Leigh, mil.	- - - - -	Newnham Regis <i>Ut prius</i> , with due difference.
17	Rob. Lee, mil.	- - - - -	
18	Th. Temple, m. & b.	- - - - -	Dasset Arg. on two bars S. six martlets O.
19	Will. Noell, ar.	- - - - -	O. fretée G. a canton Erm.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
20 Joh. Huebaud, ar.		
21 Tho. Puckering, mil.	Warwick - - -	S. a bend fusilly cotised Arg.
22 Her. Underhill, mil.	Eatendon - - -	Arg. a chevron G. between three trefoils [Vert.

Anno CAR. REX.

1 Joh. Newdigate, ar.	Erdbury - - -	G. three lions gambes [or paws] erased Arg.
2 Sim. Archer, mil.	- ut prius.	
3 Rob. Fisher, mil.	- ut prius.	
4 Geo. Devereux, ar.	- ut prius.	
5 Rog. Burgoin, ar.	- ut prius.	
6 Will. Purefoy, ar.	- - - -	S. three pair of gantlets arming [or clipping] [Arg.
7 Will. Boughton, ar.	- ut prius.	
8 Tho. Lucy, mil.	- ut prius.	
9 Sim. Clerke, mil.	Sulford - - -	{ G. three swords in fess, the points erect proper.
10 Rich. Murden, ar.	Morton - - -	Erm. on a chief S. a talbot passant Arg.
11 Gre. Verney, mil.	- ut prius.	
12 Tho. Leigh, mil.	- ut prius.	
13 Ed. Underhill, mil.	- ut prius.	
14 Joh. Lisle, ar.		
15 Geo. Warner, ar.	Wolston - - -	{ Arg. a chevron 'twixt three boars' heads S. cooped G.
16 Edw. Ferrars - - -	Badesly - - -	G. seven masklees conjunct, viz. three, three, [and one, O.; a canton Erm.
17 SPATIA HÆC		
18 MIHI		
19 BELLA		
20 DEDERUNT.		
21		
22 Rich. Lucy, ar.	- - ut prius.	

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

27. AN. SHUGBURGH, Ar.]

Though the Records belonging to this Family have been embezeled, so that the *Links* of their *Successions* cannot be *chained* in a continued *Pedegree* from their *Original*; yet is their Surname right ancient in the place of their *Name* and *Habitation*, giving for their Armes the Stones *Astroites* (in Heraldry reduced to *Mullets*, which they most resemble) found within their Mannor.

KING JAMES.

2. RICHARD VERNEY, Mil.]

In his Sherifalty the Powder-Traiters met at Dunchurch, at their appointed hunting-match; when, suspecting their plot discovered, they entred on such designs as despair dictated unto them, scattering of scandals, breaking of houses, stealing of horses, &c. But such the care of this Sir Richard to keep the peace of this County, that he hunted the *Hunters* out of this into the next Shire of Worcester.

16. FRANCIS LEIGH, Mil.]

He was created Baron of Dunsmore, and afterwards Earl of Chichester, by King Charles the First. His eldest Daughter and Heir was married to Thomas Earl of Southampton, his younger to George Villiers Viscount Grandison,

KING CHARLES.

2. SIMON ARCHER, Mil.]

This worthy Knight is a lover of Antiquity, and of the Lovers thereof¹. I should be much disheartned at his great Age², which promiseth to us no hope of his long continuance here, were I not comforted with the consideration of his worthy Son, the Heir as well of his *Studiosness* as *Estate*.

12. THOMAS LEIGH, Mil.]

King Charles the First, at Oxford, created him, for his fidelity in dangerous times, Baron of Stoneleigh in this County; and he is happy in his Son Sir Thomas Leigh, who undoubtedly will *dignify* the *honour* which descendeth unto him.

THE BATTLE ON OCTOBER 3, 1642.

As for the fatal Fight at Edge-hill (called Keinton-field from the next Market-town thereunto), the actings therein are variously related; and I confess myself not to have received any particular intelligence thereof. I will therefore crave leave to transcribe what followeth out of a short but worthy work of my honoured Friend, confident of the authentic truth thereof³.

"The Fight was very terrible for the time, no fewer then *five thousand* men slain upon the place; the Prologue to a greater slaughter, if the dark night had not put an end unto that dispute.

"Each part pretended to the victory; but it went clearly on the King's side, who, though he lost his Generall, yet he kept the field, and possessed himself of the dead bodies; and not so onely, but he made his way open unto London, and in his way forced Banbury Castle, in the very sight, as it were, of the Earl of Essex, who, with his flying Army, made all the haste he could towards the City (that he might be there before the King), to secure the Parliament. More certain signs there could not be of an absolute Victory.

"In the Battel of Taro, between the Confederates of Italy and Charles the Eighth of France, it happened so that the Confederates kept the Field, possess themselves of the Camp, Baggage, and Artillery, which the French, in their breaking through, had left behind them. Hereupon a dispute was raised, to whom the honour of that day did of right belong; which all knowing and impartiall men gave unto the French: for though they lost the Field, their Camp, Artillery, and Baggage, yet they obtained what they fought for, which was the opening of their way to France, and which the Confederates did intend to deprive them of. Which resolution in that case may be a ruling case to this: the King having not onely kept the Field, possess himself of the dead bodies, pillaged the carriages of the Enemy, but forcibly opened his way towards London, which the Enemy endeavoured to hinder, and finally entred triumphantly into Oxford, with no fewer then an hundred and twenty Colours taken in the Fight."

Thus far my Friend. Let me adde, that what Sallust observeth of the Conspirators with Catiline, "that where they stood in the Fight whilst living, they covered the same place with their Corpes when dead," was as true of the *Loyal Gentry* of Lincoln-shire, with the Earl of Linsey their Country-map. Know also that the *over-soon* and *over-far pursuit* of a flying Party with *pillaging* of the Carriages (by some who prefer the *snatching of wealth*, before the *securing of Victory*) hath often been the cause why the *Conquest* hath slipped out of their *fingers*, who had it in their *hands*; and had not some such miscarriage happened here, the Royalists had totally (in all probability) routed their Enemies.

¹ A similar compliment is paid to him by Sir William Dugdale, in his History of Warwickshire, vol. II. p. 781. N.

² He was born September 21, 1581; and created a Baronet, August 21, 1624. N.

³ Dr. Heylin, in the History and Reign of King Charles.

THE FAREWELL.

I cannot but congratulate the happiness of this County, in having Master William Dugdale [now Norroy] my worthy Friend, a *Native* thereof; whose *Illustrations* are so great a Work, no *Young Man* could be so bold to *begin*, or *Old Man* hope to *finish* it, whilst one of *Middle Age* fitted the Performance. A well-chosen County for such a Subject, because lying in the *Center* of the *Land*, whose *Lustre* diffuseth the *Light*, and darteth *Beames* to the *Circumference* of the *Kingdome*. It were a *wild wish*, that all the *Shires* in England were *described* to an equal degree of perfection¹, as which will be accomplished when each *Star* is as *big* and *bright* as the *Sun*. However, one may desire them done *quoad speciem*, though not *quoad gradum*, in imitation of Warwick-shire. Yet is this hopeless to come to pass, till men's pains may meet with proportionable *Incouragement*; and then the *Poet's Prediction* will be true:

*Sint Mæcenates, non desint, Flacce, Marones;
Virgiliumque tibi vel tua Rura dabunt.*

“ Let not *Mæcenases* be scant,
And *Maroes* we shall never want;
For, *Flaccus*, then thy Country-field
Shall unto thee a *Virgil* yield.”

And then would our *Little* [divided] *World* be better described, then the *Great World* by all the *Geographers* who have written thereof.

* * * THE County of WARWICK has to boast of one of the earliest (and certainly, at the time it was published, by far the completest) History of its Topographical Antiquities; a Work which is still very highly and deservedly esteemed. A new Edition of it was published by Dr. Thomas, another intelligent Antiquary, with a continuation to the year 1722, enlarged into two volumes. The second Edition has now also become scarce, and consequently extremely dear; and it is to be hoped that some Continuator of equal abilities with Dr. Thomas will be encouraged to undertake a *third*, brought down to the present enlightened period. Several materials for such an undertaking are to be found in detached publications, which to a sagacious Editor it would be superfluous to enumerate here. Coventry, Warwick, and Kenilworth, however, may be mentioned, as prominent articles; and much information may be gained from Mr. Bartlett's *Manduessedum*. The “Magna Britannia,” and Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden, should also be consulted; and Mr. Fisher's very accurate and laborious illustration of the antient Guild at Stratford-upon-Avon, with his beautiful Fac-simile Plates, would be an admirable appendage to a new edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire. N.

¹ An equal degree of perfection is scarcely to be expected, considering the peculiar advantages which Sir William Dugdale enjoyed of obtaining information. But the example has been boldly followed, if *haud passibus aquis*, yet in many instances not wholly without success; as the brief note annexed to each County in the present Edition of this Work will have demonstrated. N.

WESTMERLAND

WESTMERLAND hath Cumberland on the West and North, Lancashire on the South, Bishoprick and Yorkshire on the East thereof. From North to South it extendeth thirty miles in length, but is contented in the breadth with twenty-four.

As for the Soil thereof, to prevent exceptions, take its description from the pen of a credible Author¹:

“ It is not commended either for plenty of Corn or Cattle, being neither stored with arable grounds to bring forth the one, nor pasturage to breed up the other; the principal profit that the people of this Province raise unto themselves, is by Clothing.”

Here is cold comfort from Nature, but somewhat of warmth from Industry. That the Land is barren, is God's pleasure; the People painfull, their praise. That thereby they grow wealthy, shews God's goodness, and calls for their gratefulness.

However, though this County be sterile by general Rule, it is fruitfull by some few exceptions, having some pleasant Vales, though such ware be too fine to have much measure thereof; in so much that some Back-friends to this County will say, that though Westmerland hath much of *Eden* (running clean through it), yet hath little of *Delight* therein.

I behold the Barrenness of this County as the cause why so few Frieries and Convents therein; Master Speed (so curious in his Catalogue in this kind) mentioning but *one* Religious house therein. Such *lazy-folk* did *hate labour*, as a *House of Correction*; and knew there was nothing to be had here, but what *Art* with *Industry* wrested from *Nature*.

The Reader, perchance, will smile at my curiosity, in observing, that this small County, having but *four Market Towns*, three of them are, *Kirkby-Stephens*, *Kirkby-Lonsdale*, *Kirkby-Kendale*, so that so much of *Kirk* or *Church* argueth not a little *Devotion* of the Ancestors in these parts, judiciously expressing itself, not in building *Convents* for the ease of Monks, but *Churches* for the worship of God.

THE MANUFACTURE.

Kendall Cottons are famous all over England; and Master Camden termeth that Town “*Lanificii gloria, et industriâ præcellens.*” I hope the Towns-men thereof (a word is enough to the wise) will make their Commodities so substantiall, that no *Southern Town* shall take an advantage, to gain that Trading away from them. I speak not this out of the *least distrust* of their *honesty*, but the *great desire* of their *happiness*, who, being a Cambridge-man, out of *Sympathy* wish well to the *Clothiers* of *Kendall*, as the first Founder of our *Sturbridge-fair*.

PROVERBS.

“ Let *Uter-Pendragon* do what he can,
The River *Eden* will run as it ran.”]

Tradition reporteth, that this *Uter-Pendragon* had a design to fortifie the Castle of *Pendragon* in this County. In order whereunto, with much *art* and *industry*, he *invited* and *tempted* the River of *Eden* to forsake his old channell, and all to no purpose. The Pro-

¹ J. Speed, in the Description of this County.

verb is applicable to such who *offer a rape* to Nature, indeavouring what is cross and contrary thereunto—

Naturam expellas Furcâ licet, usque recurret.

“Beat *Nature* back, ’tis all in vain,

With *Tines of Fork*, ’twill come again.”

However, Christians have not onely some *hope*, but comfortable *assurance*, that they may conquer the corruptions of their *nature*. If *Furca* (in no *unusuall sence*) be taken for the *Cross*, by the vertue of Christ’s sufferings thereon, a man may so *repell* Nature, that it shall not *recoile* to his destruction.

PRINCES.

KATHARINE PARR, Daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, was born at Kendall-castle in this County, then the prime seat of that (though no Parliamentary) Barony, devolved to her Father by inheritance from the *Bruses* and *Rosses* of *Werk*. She was first married unto John Nevile Lord Latimer, and afterwards to King Henry the Eighth.

This King first married *half a Maid* (no less can be allowed to the Lady Katharine, the Relict of Prince Arthur); and then he married *four* Maids successively. Of the two last he complained, charging the one with *impotency*, the other with *inconstancy*; and, being a free man again, resolved to wed a *Widow* who had given testimony of her fidelity to a former Husband.

This Lady was a great Favourer of the Gospell, and would earnestly argue for it, sometimes speaking more than her Husband would willingly hear of. Once politick *Gardiner* (who spar’d all the *Weeds*, spoil’d the good *Flowers* and *Herbs*) had almost got her into his clutches, had not Divine Providence delivered her. Yet a Jesuite tells us that the King intended, if longer surviving, to behead her for an Heretick; to whom all that I will return is this, “that he was neither Confessour nor Privy-Counsellour to King Henry the Eighth.”

This Queen was afterward married to Thomas Seymer, Baron of Sudeley and Lord Admiral; and died in child-bed of a Daughter, anno Domini 1548; her second¹ Husband surviving her². This makes me the more admire at the great mistake of Thomas Mills³ (otherwise most industrious and judicious in Genealogies), making this Lady married the third time unto Edward Burgh, eldest Son unto Thomas Lord Burgh, without any shew of probability.

CARDINALS.

CHRISTOPHER BAMBRIDGE, born near Apleby in this County⁴, was bred Doctor of Law in Queen’s Colledge in Oxford. He was afterwards Dean of York, Bishop of Durham, and at last Arch-bishop of York. Being employed an Embassadour to Rome, he was an active instrument to procure our King Henry the Eighth to take part with the Pope against Lewis King of France, for which good service he was created Cardinal of Saint *Praxis*; a title some say he *long desired*; let me adde, and *little injoyed*; for, falling out with his Steward *Rivaldus de Modena* an *Italian*, and *jusfigating* him for his faults, the angry Italian poysoned him⁵.

Herein something may be pleaded for this Cardinal out of the *Old*, sure I am more must be pleaded against him out of the *New Testament*, if the places be parallel’d:

“A Servant will not be corrected by Words⁶,” &c.

“A Bishop must be no Striker⁷,” &c.

But grant him greatly faulty, it were uncharitable in us to beat his memory with more stripes, who did then suffer so much for his own indiscretion. His death happened July 14, 1511; and was buried at Rome (not in the Church of Saint *Praxis*, which entitled him, but) in the *Hospitall* of the *English*.

¹ Or rather, *third*. N.

² In his Catalogue of Honour, p. 229.

³ Godwin, in his Arch-bishops of York.

⁴ Godwin’s Anna of King Edward the Sixth, in *hoc anno*.

⁵ Godwin, in his Arch-bishops of York.

⁶ Proverbs xxix. 19.

⁷ 1 Timothy iii. 8.

PRELATES.

THOMAS VIPOINT was descended of those ancient Barons who were Hereditary Lords of this County. Surely either his Merit was very great, or Might very prevalent (advantaged by his near and potent Relations); that the Canons of Carlile stuck so stiffly to their electing their Bishop, when King Henry the Third with so much importunity commended John Prior of Newbury unto them. This Thomas enjoyed his place but one year; the onely reason, as I conceive, that no more is reported of him. He died anno Domini 1256.

JOHN DE KIRKBY, born at one of the two *Kirkbies* (*Landsdale* or *Stephens*) in this County, was first Canon, and afterwards Bishop of Carlile, anno 1332. This is that stout Prelate, who, when the Scots invaded England, anno 1345, with an Army of thirty thousand, under the conduct of William Douglas, and had taken and burnt Carlile with the Country thereabouts; I say, this John Kirkby was he who, with the assistance of Thomas Lucy, Robert Ogle (persons of prime power in those Parts), fighting in an advantageous place, utterly routed and ruined them. Such as behold this act with envious eyes, cavelling that he was *non-resident* from his Calling when he turned his *Miter* into an *Helmet*, *Crosier-staffe* into a *Sword*, consider not that true maxim, "In publicis hostes omnis homo miles;" and the most conscientious Casuists, who forbid *Clergy-men* to be *Military Plaintiffs*, allow them to be *Defendants*. He died anno Domini 1353.

THOMAS de APPELEY, born in that eminent Town in this County where the Assises commonly are kept, was legally chosen Bishop of Carlile by all that had right in that Election. Yet he was either so *timorous*, or the Pope so *tyrannicall*, or both, that he durst not own the choice with his publique consent, untill he had first obtained his Confirmation from the Court of Rome. He was consecrated anno Domini 1363; and, having set thirty-three years in that See, deceased December 5, 1395.

ROGER de APPELEY went over into Ireland, and there became Prior of Saint Peter's near Trimme (formerly founded by Simon de Rupe forti, Bishop of Meath). Hence by the Pope he was preferred Bishop of Ossory in the same Kingdome. He died anno Domini 1404.

WILLIAM of STRICKLAND, descended of a right worshipful Family in this County, anno 1396, by joynt consent of the Canons, chosen Bishop of Carlile. However, by the concurrence of the Pope and King Richard the Second, one Robert Read was preferred to the *place*; which *injury* and *affront* Strickland bare with much moderation. Now it happened that Read was removed to Chichester, and Thomas Merx his Successor translated to a *Grecian Bishoprick*, that Strickland was elected again¹ (Patience gains the *Goal* with *long-running*), and consecrated Bishop of Carlile, anno 1400. For the Town of Perith in Cumberland, he cut a passage with great *Art*, *Industry*, and *Expence*, from the Town into the River *Petterill*, for the conveyance of *Boatage* into the *Irish Sea*². He sate Bishop 19 years, and died anno Domini 1419.

NICHOLAS CLOSE was born at Bibreke in this County, and was one of the six original Fellows whom King Henry the Sixth placed in his new erected Colledge of King's Colledge in Cambridge. Yea he made him in a manner *Master of the Fabrick*, committing the building of that *House* to his *Fidelity*, who right honestly discharged his *trust* therein. He was first Bishop of Carlile, then of Leichfield, where he died within a year after his Consecration, viz. anno Domini 1453.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

HUGH COREN, or CURWEN, was born in this County, and made by Queen Mary Archbishop of Dublin³; Brown, his immediate Predecessor being deprived, for that he was married. Here it is worthy of our observation, that though many of the Protestant Clergy in that Land were imprisoned, and otherwise much molested, yet no one person, of what

¹ Bishop Godwin, in the Catalogue of the Bishops of Carlisle.

² Camden's Britannia, in Cumberland.

³ Manuscript Additions to Sir James Ware.

quality soever, in all Ireland, did suffer Martyrdome; and hereon a remarkable story doth depend; a story which hath been solemnly avouched by the late reverend Arch-bishop of Armagh in the presence of several persons, and amongst others unto Sir James Ware Knight (that most excellent Antiquary) and divers in the University of Oxford, who wrote it from his mouth, as he received the same from ancient persons of unquestionable credit.

About the third of the Reign of Queen Mary, a Pursevant was sent with a Commission into Ireland, to impower some eminent persons to proceed, with fire and fagot, against poor Protestants. It happened by Divine Providence, this Pursevant at Chester lodged in the house of a *Protestant Inn-keeper*, who, having gotten some inkling of the matter, secretly stole his Commission out of his *Cloke-bag*, and put the *Knave of Clubs* in the room thereof. Some weeks after, he appeared before the Lords of the Privy-Council at Dublin (of whom Bishop Coren a principall), and produced a *Card* for his pretended *Commission*. They caused him to be committed to prison for such an affront, as done on designe to deride them. Here he lay for some month, till with much adoe at last he got his enlargement. Then over he returned for England; and, quickly getting his Commission renewed, makes with all speed for Ireland again.

But, before his arrival there, he was prevented with the news of Queen Marie's death; and so the *lives* of many, and the *liberties* of more, poor Servants of God were preserved.

To return to our Coren, though a moderate Papist in Queen Marie's days, yet he conformed with the first to the Reformation of Queen Elizabeth, being ever sound in his heart. He was for some short time Chief Justice and Chancellor of Ireland, till he quitted all his Dignities in exchange for the Bishoprick of Oxford. It may seem a wonder that he should leave one of the best Arch-bishopricks in Ireland, for one of the worst Bishopricks in England. But, oh, no *Preferment to Quiet!* And this politick Prelate, very decrepit, broken with old age and many State-affaires, desired a private repose in his Native Land before his death, which happened anno Domini 1567.

BARNABY POTTER was born in this County, 1578, within the Barony of Kendall, in which Town he was brought up untill he was sent to Queen's Colledge in Oxford, becoming successively *Scholar*, *Fellow*, and *Provost* thereof¹. He was chosen the last with the unanimous consent of the Fellows, when, being at great distance, he never dreamed thereof.

Then, resigning his Provost's Place, he betook himself to his Pastorall Charge in the Country. He was Chaplain in Ordinary to Prince Charles, being accounted at Court the *Penitentiall Preacher*, and by King Charles was preferred Bishop of Carlile, when others sued for the *Place*, and he little thought thereof. He was commonly called the *Puritanicall Bishop*; and they would say of him, in the time of King James, "that Organs would blow him out of the Church;" which I do not *believe*, the rather because he was loving of, and skilful in, *Vocall Musick*, and could bear his own part therein.

He was a constant *Preacher*, and *Performer of Family-duties*; of a *weak Constitution*, *melancholy*, *lean*, and an *hard Student*. He dyed in honour, being the last Bishop that dyed a Member of Parliament, in the year of our Lord 1642,

STATESMEN.

Sir EDWARD BELLINGHAM Knight, was born of an ancient and warlike Family, in this County², Servant of the Privy-Chamber to King Edward the Sixth, who sent him over, anno 1547, to be Lord Deputy of Ireland; whose Learning, Wisdome, and Valour, made him fit to discharge that place.

Hitherto the *English Pale* had been *hide-bound* in the growth thereof, having not gained one foot of ground in more then two hundred years, since the time of King Edward the

¹ Mr. S. Clarke, in his *Lives of Modern Divines*, p. 393.

² Though Sussex (where his Surname is of good esteem) may pretend unto him, I am confident of his right Location. F.

Third. This Sir Edward first extended it, proceeding against the *Irishry* in a martial course, by beating and breaking the *Moors* and *Connors*, two rebellious *Septs*¹.

And, because the Poet saith true,

“ It proves a man as brave and wise
To keep, as for to get the prize ;”

he built the Forts of Leix and Offaly, to secure his new acquisition. Surely, had he not been suddenly revok'd into England, he would have perfected the project in the same sort as it was performed by his Successour the Earl of Sussex, by setting English Plantations therein.

Such his secrecie (the soul of great designs) that his Souldiers never knew whither they went, till they were come whither they should go. Thus he surprised the Earl of Desmond, being rude and unmurtured; brought him up to Dublin, where he *informed* and *reformed* him in manners and civility; sometimes making him to kneel on his knees an hour together, before he knew his duty, till he became a new man in his behaviour². This Earl all his life after highly honoured him; and, at every dinner and supper, would pray to God for *good Sir Edward Bellingham*, who had so much improved him³.

This *Deputy* had no fault in his *Deputiship* but *one*, that it was so short; he being called home before *two* years were expired. Surely this hath much retarded the reducing of the *Irishry*, the often shifting of their *Deputies* (too often change of the kinds of plaisters, hinders the healing of the sore); so that as soon as they had learn'd ther Trade, they must resigne their Shop to another; which made King James continue the Lord Chichester so long in the place, for the more effectual performance therein.

Coming into England, he was accused of many faults; but cleared himself as fast as his Adversaries charged him, recovering the King's favour in so high a degree, that he had been sent over Deputy again, save that he excused himself by indisposition of body, and died not long after.

WRITERS.

RICHARD KENDAL. I place him here with confidence, because no *Kendal* in England save what is the chief Town of this County⁴. He was an excellent Grammarian, and the greatest instructor (*shreud* and *sharp* enough) of youth in his age. He had a vast collection of all Latine Grammars, and thence extracted a *Quintessence*, whercof he was so highly conceited, that he publickly boasted, “ that Latine onely to be elegant, which was made according to his Rules, and all other to be base and barbarous⁵;” which, Reader, I conceive (being out of *his*, though) under *thy Correction*, a *proud* and *pedantick* expression. He flourished in the Raign of King Henry the Sixth.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

BERNARD SON OF EDWIN GILPIN, Esquire, was born at Kentmire in this County, anno 1517. At sixteen years old (very young in *that Age* from *those Parts*) his Parents sent him to Queen's Colledge in Oxford; whence his merit advanced him one of the first Students in the new Foundation of Christ's Church.

Hitherto the *Heat* of Gilpin was more then his *Light*; and he hated *Vice* more then *Error*; which made him so *heartily* dispute against Master Hooper (who afterwards was martyred) when indeed he did *follow his Argument* with his *Affections*.

How afterwards he became a zealous Protestant, I referre the Reader to his Life, written at large by Bishop Carlton. He was Rector of Houghton in the North, consisting of *fourteen* Villages.

¹ Sir John Davis, in Discourse of Ireland, p. 69.

² Ralph Holinshed, Irish Chronicle, p. 109.

³ See “ Villare Anglicanum.”

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis; & Pits, de Scriptoribus Anglie.

⁵ Idem, ibidem.

In his own house he boarded and kept full four and twenty Scholars. The greater number of his Boarders were poor men's sons, upon whom he bestowed meat, drink, and cloth, and education in learning. He was wont to entertain his Parishioners and Strangers at his table, not onely at the Christmas time, as the custome is; but, because he had a large and wide Parish, a great multitude of people, he kept a table for them every Sunday from Michaelmas to Easter. He had the Gentlemen, the Husbandmen, and the Poorer sort, set every degree by themselves, and as it were were ordered in ranks. He was wont to commend the married estate in the Clergy; howbeit himself lived and dyed a single man. He bestowed, in the building, ordering, and establishing of his School, and in providing yearly stipends for a School-master and an Usher, the full summe of five hundred pounds; out of which School he supplied the Church of England with great store of learned men. He was careful to avoid not only all evil-doing, but even the lightest suspicions thereof. And he was accounted a Saint in the judgements of his very Enemies, if he had any such. Being full of faith unfained, and of good works, he was at the last put into his grave, as a heap of wheat in due time swept into the garner. He dyed the 4th of March, 1583, and in the 66th year of his age.

[AMP.] RICHARD MULCASTER was born of an ancient extract in the North; but whether in this County or Cumberland, I find not decided. From Eaton-school he went to Cambridge, where he was admitted into King's Colledge, 1548¹; but, before he was graduated, removed to Oxford. Here such his proficiency in Learning, that, by general consent, he was chosen the first Master of Merchant Tailors School in London, which prospered well under his care, as, by the flourishing of Saint John's in Oxford, doth plainly appear.

The Merchant Tailors, finding his Scholars so to profit, intended to fix Mr. Mulcaster as his Desk to their School, till Death should remove him. This he perceiv'd, and therefore gave for his Motto,

“Fidelis Servus, perpetuus Asinus.”

But, after twenty-five years, he procured his freedome, or rather exchanged his service, being made Master of Paul's School.

His method in teaching was this: In a morning he would exactly and plainly construe and parce the lessons to his Scholars; which done, he slept his hour (custome made him critical to proportion it) in his desk in the School; but woe be to the Scholar that slept the while! Awaking, he heard them accurately; and *Atropos* might be perswaded to pity, as soon as he to pardon, where he found just fault. The prayers of cockering Mothers prevailed with him as much as the requests of indulgent Fathers, rather increasing then mitigating his severity on their offending Child.

In a word, he was *Plagosus Orbilius*; though it may be truly said (and safely for one out of his School) that others have taught as much Learning with fewer Lashes. Yet his sharpness was the better endured, because unpartial; and many excellent Scholars were bred under him, whereof Bishop Andrews was most remarkable.

Then quitting that place, he was presented to the rich Parsonage of Stanford-rivers in Essex. I have heard from those who have heard him preach, that his Sermons were not excellent, which to me seems no wonder; partly, because there is a different discipline in teaching Children and Men; partly, because such who make Divinity (not the choice of their youth, but) the refuge of their age, seldom attain to eminency therein. He died about the middle of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

CHRISTOPHER POTTER, D. D. Kinsman to Bishop Potter (of whom before) was born in this County, bred Fellow of Queen's Colledge in Oxford, and, at last, was chosen Provost thereof, Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles, and Dean of Worcester. One of a sweet nature, comely presence, courteous carriage, devout life, and deep learning; he wrote an excellent book, entituled “Charity mistaken,” containing impregnable truth, so that malice

¹ Hatcher's MS. of the Scholars thereof.

may *snarl* at, but not *bite it*, without breaking its own teeth. Yet a railing Jesuit wrote a pretended Confutation thereof, to which the Doctor made no return; partly, because the industrious Bee would not meddle with a Wasp, or Hornet rather; partly, because Mr. Chillingworth, a great Master of Defence in School-divinity, took up the Cudgells against him. This worthy Doctor died in the beginning of our Civill Distempers.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

ROBERT LANGTON, }
MILES SPENCER, } Doctors of Law¹.

It is pity to part them, being Natives of this County (as I am credibly informed), Doctors in the same Faculty, and Co-partners in the same Charity, the building of a fair School at Appleby, the pregnant Mother of so many eminent Scholars.

As for Robert Langton, he was bred in, and a Benefactor to, Queen's Colledge in Oxford, owing the glazing of many Windows therein to his beneficence. Witness his conceit to communicate his Name to Posterity, viz. a *Ton* (the *Rebuss* or *Fancy* General, for all Surnames in that *Termination*) extended very long beyond an ordinary proportion [*Lang the Northern Man* pronounceth it]; whereby he conceiveth his *Surname* completed. I shall be thankfull to him who shall enform me of the Dates of their severall deaths.

ANNE CLYFFORD, sole Daughter and Heir to George Earl of Cumberland, Wife first to Richard Earl of Dorset, then to Phillip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery (though born and nursed in Hartfordshire, yet) because having her greatest Residence and Estate in the North, is properly referable to this County. The Proverb is, *Homo non est ubi animat, sed amat*, "One is not to be reputed there where he lives, but where he loves;" on which account this Lady is placed, not where she *first took life*, but where she hath left a most lasting Monument of her *Love* to the Publique.

This is that most beautifull *Hospital*, stately built, and richly endowed, at her sole cost, at Appleby in this County.

It was conceived a bold and daring part of Thomas Cecill (Son to Treasurer Burghleigh) to enjoin his Masons and Carpenters not to omit a day's work at the building of Wimbleton House in Surrey, though the *Spanish Armado*, anno 1588, all that while shot off their Guns, whereof some might be heard to the place. But Christianly Valiant is the Charity of this *Lady*, who in this age, wherein there is an *Earthquake* of antient *Hospitals*, and as for *new ones* they are hardly to be seen for *New Lights*; I say, courageous this worthy *Ladie's* Charity, who dare *found* in this *confounding* Age, wherein so much was demolished and aliened which was given to God and his Church. Long may she live in Wealth and Honour, exactly to *compleat* whatsoever her bountifull Intentions have *designed*².

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

RICHARD GILPIN, a valiant Man in this County, was infeoffed, in the Reign of King John, about the year 1208, in the Lordship of Kent-mire Hall, by the Baron of Kendal, for his singular deserts both in Peace and War:

"This was that Richard Gilpin, who slew the wild Bore, that, raging in the Mountains adjoining (as sometimes that of Erimanthus), much indamaged the Country people; whence it is, that the Gilpins in their Coat-Armes give the Bore³."

I confess, the story of this *Westmerland-Hercules* soundeth something *Romanza* like. However, I believe it, partly, because so reverend a pen hath recorded it, and because the

¹ Though disputable, I conceive them rightly placed since the Reformation. F.

² See an account of the completion of the Hospital at Appleby in Burn's *Westmerland*, vol. i. p. 320; and an interesting Memoir of the Countess, in Dr. Whitaker's *History of Craven*, p. 277. N.

³ Life of Bernard Gilpin, wrote by Bishop Carleton. p. 2.

people in these parts need not feigne foes in the fancy, *Bears, Bores, and Wild Beasts*, who in that age had real enemies, the *neighbouring Scots*, to encounter.

LORD MAYOR.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. Cuthbert Buckle -	Christopher Buckle -	Bourgh - -	Vintner - -	1593.

SHERIFFS.

I find *two or three Links*, but no continued *Chain* of Sheriffs in this County, untill the 10th of King John, who bestowed the *Baily-week* and *Revenues* of this County upon Robert Lord Vipont.

ROBERT de VIPONT, the last of that Family, about the Reign of King Edward the First left two Daughters:

1. Sibel, married to Roger Lord Clifford.
2. Idonea¹ (the first and last I meet with of that *Christian-name*, though proper enough for women, who are to be "meet helps²" to their *Husbands*) married to Roger de Leburn.

Now because *Honor nescit dividi*, "Honour cannot be divided betwixt Co-heirs;" and because in such cases it is in the *Power* and *Pleasure* of the King to assign it entire to which he pleased; the King conferred the *Hereditary Sheriffalty* of this County on the Lord Clifford, who had married the *Eldest Sister*.

It hath ever since continued in that honourable Family. I find Elizabeth the Widdow of Thomas Lord Clifford (probably in the Minority of her Son) *Sheriffess* (as I may say) in the sixteenth of Richard the Second, till the last of King Henry the Fourth.

Yet was it fashionable for these Lords to depute and present the most principal Gentry of this Shire, their *Sub-Vicecomites*, "Under-sheriffs," in their Right, to order the affairs of that County. I find Sir Thomas Parr, Sir William Parr (Ancestors to Queen Katherin Parr), as also Knights of the Families of the Bellingams, Musgraves, &c. discharging that office, so high ran the Credit and Reputation thereof.

Henry Lord Clifford was, by King Henry the Eighth, anno 1525, created Earl of Cumberland; and when Henry the fifth Earl of that Family died lately without issue male, the honour of this Hereditary Sheriffalty, with large Revenues, reverted unto Anne the sole Daughter of George Clifford third Earl of Cumberland, the Relict of Richard Earl of Dorset (and since of Phillip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery); by whom she had *two* Daughters, the elder married to the Earl of Thanet, and the younger married to James Earl of Northampton.

THE FAREWELL.

Reader, I must confess myself sorry and ashamed, that I cannot do more right to the Natives of this County, so far distanced North, that I never had yet the opportunity to behold it. Oh, that I had but received some intelligence from my worthy Friend Doctor Thomas Barlow, Provost of Queen's Colledge in Oxford! who, for his Religion and Learning, is an especiall ornament of Westmerland. But *Time, Tide, and a Printer's Press*, are *three unmannerly things*, that will *stay for no man*; and therefore I request, that my *defective indeavours* may be well accepted.

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Westmerland.

² Genesis ii. 18

I learn out of Master Camden, that in the River Cann, in this County, there be *two Catadupa*, or *Waterfalls*; whereof the *Northern*, sounding *clear* and *loud*, foretokeneth Fair Weather; the *Southern*, on the same terms, presageth Rain. Now I wish that the former of these may be vocall in *Hay-time* and *Harvest*, the latter after great Drought, that so both of them may make welcome Musick to the Inhabitants.

* * THE Topographical accounts of WESTMORELAND are easily enumerated. A single quarto volume on its Antiquities, by Nicolson and Burn; with several Guides, Excursions, and Rambles to the Lakes, form the principal Articles; to which may be added Robinson's "Essay towards a Natural History," the "Magna Britannia," and Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden. N.

WILT-SHIRE.

WILT-SHIRE hath Gloucester-shire on the North, Berk-shire and Hamp-shire on the East, Dorset-shire on the South, and Summerset-shire on the West. From North to South it extendeth thirty-nine Miles; but abateth ten of that number in the breadth thereof¹.

A pleasant County, and of great Variety. I have heard a *Wise man* say, that an *Oxe* left to himself would, of all England, choose to live in the *North*, a *Sheep* in the *South* part hereof, and a *Man* in the *Middle* betwixt both, as partaking of the pleasure of the plain, and the wealth of the deep Country.

Nor is it unworthy the observing, that of all *Inland* Shires (no ways bordered on Salt water) this gathereth the most in the Circumference thereof² (as may appear by comparing them), being in compass *one hundred thirty-nine Miles*. It is plentifull in all English, especially in the ensuing Commodities.

NATURALL COMMODITIES.

WOOLL.

The often repetition hereof (though I confess against our rules premised) may justly be excused. Well might the *French Embassadour* return, *France, France, France*, reiterated to every *petty title* of the King of *Spain*. And our English *Wooll, Wooll, &c.* may counterpoize the *numerous* but *inconsiderable* Commodities of other *Countries*. I confess a *Lock* thereof is most contemptible; *Non flocci te facio*, passing for an expression of the highest neglect; but a quantity thereof quickly amounteth to a good valuation.

MANUFACTURES.

CLOTHING.

This Mystery is vigorously pursued in this County; and I am informed that as *MED-LEYS* are most made in other Shires, as good *WHITES* as any are woven in this County.

This mentioning of *Whites* to be vended beyond the Seas, minds me of a memorable contest in the Reign of King James, betwixt the Merchants of London, and Sir William Cockain, once Lord Mayor of that City, and as *prudent a person* as any in that Corporation. He ably *moved*, and vigorously *prosecuted* the design, that all the *Cloth* which was *made* might be *died* in England; alledging, that the wealth of a Country consisteth in driving on the *Naturall Commodities* thereof, through all *Manufactures*, to the utmost, as far as it can *go*, or will be *drawn*. And by the *Dying* of all *English Cloth* in England. *Thousands* of poor People would be employed, and thereby get a comfortable subsistence.

¹ The extent and area of the County have been more accurately defined since the time Fuller wrote this account. Andrews and Drury published a Topographical Survey of Wiltshire in 1773, on eighteen sheets, whereby the greatest extent of the County, from North to South, in a direct line, is fifty-five miles, and its transverse width from East to West, thirty-seven miles. The area of the County is estimated at 1,283 square statute miles, equal to 821,120 statute acres.—*Abstract, &c. of Parliamentary Report, relating to the state of the Poor, &c.* 1804. Davis, in his "General Views of the Agriculture of Wiltshire," says, "the County is about fifty-four miles in length, by thirty-four in its greatest breadth, and contains about 1372 square miles, or 878,000 acres." J. B.

² Compare the Tables of Mr. Speed,

The *Merchants* returned, that such *home-dying* of our Cloth would prove prejudicial to the sale thereof, *Forrainers* being more expert then we are in the mysterie of *fixing of Colours*—besides, they can afford them far cheaper then we can, much of *Dying-stuff* growing in their Countreies, and *Forrainers* bear a great affection to *White* or *Virgin* cloth, unwilling to have their fancies prevented by the *Dying* thereof, insomuch that they would like it *better* (though done *worse*) if done by themselves.—That Sir William Cockain had got a vast deal of *Dying-stuff* into his own possession, and did drive on his *own interest*, under the pretence of the *Publick good*.—These their Arguments were seconded with *good store of good Gold* on both sides, till the *Merchants* prevailed at last (*a Shale of Herrings* is able to beat the *Whale* itself); and *Clothing* left in the same condition it was before.

TOBACCO-PIPES.

The best for shape and colour (as curiously sized) are made at Amesbury in this County. They may be called Chimneys portable in pockets, the one end being the *Hearth*, the other the *Tumell* thereof. Indeed, at the first bringing over of Tobacco, Pipes were made of Silver and other metals; which, though free from breaking, were found inconvenient, as soon fouled, and hardly clenched.

These Clay-pipes are burnt in a Furnace for some fifteen hours, on the self-same token, that if taken out half an hour before that time, they are found little altered from the condition wherein they were when first put in. It seems all that time the fire is a working itself to the height, and doth its work very soon when attained to perfection. *Gauntlet-pipes*, which have that mark on their *heel*, are the best; and hereon a Story doth depend.

One of that Trade observing such Pipes most salable, set the *Gauntlet* on those of his own making, though inferior in goodness to the other. Now the Workman who first gave the *Gauntlet* sued the other, upon the Statute which makes it penal for any to set another's Mark on any Merchantable Commodities. The Defendant being likely to be cast (as whose Counsell could plead little in his behalf) craved leave to speak a word for himself; which was granted. He denied that he ever set another man's mark: "for the Thumb of his *Gauntlet* stands one way, mine another; and the same hand given *dexter* or *sinister*, in Heraldry, is a sufficient difference." Hereby he escaped; though surely such who bought his Pipes never took notice of that Criticisme, or consulted which way the Thumb of his *Gauntlet* respected.

THE BUILDINGS.

The CATHEDRALL OF SALISBURY (dedicated to the Blessed Virgin) is paramount in this kind, wherein the *Doors* and *Chappells* equall the Months, the Windows the Days, the Pillars and Pillarets of *Fusill Marble* (an ancient Art now shrewdly suspected to be lost) the Hours of the Year, so that all Europe affords not such an *Almanack of Architecture*¹.

Once walking in this Church (whereof then I was *Prebendary*) I met a Countryman wondring at the Structure thereof. "I once," said he to me, "admired that there could be a Church that should have so many Pillars as there be Hours in the Year; and now I admire more, that there should be so many Hours in the Year as I see Pillars in this Church."

The *Cross Isle* of this Church is the most beautifull and lightsome of any I have yet beheld. The Spire Steeple (not founded on the ground, but for the main supported by *Four Pillars*) is of great height and greater workmanship. I have been credibly informed, that some *Forraign Artists*, beholding this Building, brake forth into Tears, which some imputed

¹ This quaint "*Almanack of Architecture*," like Moore's "*Vox Stellarum*," is more calculated to amuse vulgar curiosity, than afford correct information; for it will not bear the test of close examination. There are certainly more than twelve doors and chapels, but the number of windows and pillars is exaggerated. The pillars are chiefly of *Parish marble*, and most of the shafts consist of one piece of stone. Strange idea of Fuller, in thinking these were formed from liquid or melted matter! J. B.

to their *Admiration* (though I see not how *wondring* can cause *weeping*); others to their *Envy*, grieving that they had not the like in their own Land.

Nor can the most *curious* (not to say *cavilling*) Eye desire any thing which is wanting in this *Edifice*, except possibly an *Ascent*; seeing such who address themselves hither for their devotions can hardly say with *David*, "I will go up into the House of the Lord."

Amongst the many Monuments therein, that of Edward Earl of Hartford is most magnificent; that of Helen Suavenburgh, a Swede (the Relict of William Marquess of Northampton, and afterwards married to Sir Thomas Gorges) is most commended for its artificial plainness.

But the curiosity of Criticks is best entertained with the Tomb in the North of the Nave of the Church, where lieth a Monument in stone of a little Boy, habited all in Episcopal Robes, a Miter upon his head, a Crosier in his hand, and the rest accordingly. At the discovery thereof (formerly covered over with Pews) many justly admired, that either a *Bishop* could be so small in *Person*, or a *Child* so great in *Clothes*; though since all is unriddled; for it was fashionable in that Church¹ (a thing rather deserving to be remembered then fit to be done) in the depth of Popery, that the Choristers chose a Boy of their society to be a Bishop among them from St. Nicholas' till Innocents' day at night, who did officiate in all things Bishop-like, saying of Mass alone excepted, and held the state of a Bishop, answerably habited, amongst his fellows the counterfeit Prebends: one of these, chancing to die in the time of his mock-Episcopacy, was buried with Crosier and Miter as is aforesaid. Thus Superstition can dispence with that which Religion cannot, making Piety Pageantry, and subjecting what is sacred to lusus representations².

As for Civil-buildings in this County, none are such Giants as to exceed the *Standard of Structures* in other Counties. *Long-leat*, the house of Sir James Thynne, was the biggest, and *Wilton* is the stateliest and pleasantest for Gardens, Fountains, and other accommodations³.

Nor must the industry of the Citizens of Salisbury be forgotten, who have derived the *River* into every *Street* therein, so that Salisbury is a *heap of Islets* thrown together. This mindeth me of an Epitaph made on Mr. Francis Hide, a Native of this City, who dyed Secretary unto the English Leiger in Venice:

"Born in the *English Venice*, thou didst die
Dear Friend, in the *Italian Salisbury*."

The truth is, that the strength of this City consisted in the weakness thereof, incapable of being garrison'd, which made it, in our *modern Wars*, to 'scape better then many other places of the same proportion.

THE WONDERS.

STONE-HENGE.

After so many wild and wide conjectures of the Cause, Time, and Authors hereof, why, when, and by whom, this Monument was erected, a *Posthume-book* comes lagging at last, called "Stone-henge restored⁴," and yet goeth before all the rest. It is questionable whether it more modestly propoundeth, or more substantially proveth, this to be a *Roman* work, or *Temple* dedicated to *Cælus* or *Cælum* (son to *Æther* and *Dies*), who was *senior* to all the *Gods* of the *Heathen*.

That it is a *Roman* design, he proveth by the *Order*, as also by the *Scheam* thereof, con-

¹ Mr. Gregory's *Opera Posthuma*, p. 95, &c.

² An accurate Engraving of the figure of the Boy Bishop in Salisbury Cathedral, from a Drawing by Mr. Schnabelie, is given in Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," Vol. II. Introduction, Plate IV. See also "British Topography," Vol. II. p. 362.

³ Longford Castle, the Earl of Radnor's; Wardour Castle, Lord Arundell's; Fonthill, William Beckford's; Fries, Stourhead, Sir Richard Colt Hoare's, Bart.; Charlton House, the Earl of Suffolk's; Tottenham Park, the Earl of Aylesbury's; Corsham House, P. C. Methuen's; Bowood, the Marquis of Lansdown's; are all houses of note, grandeur, and elegance. J. B.

⁴ Written by Inigo Jones, Esq. F.

sisting of *four* Equilateral Triangles, inscribed within the Circumference of a Circle, an *Architectonicall Scheme* used by the Romans¹. Besides, the *Portico*, or Entrance thereof, is made double, as in the Roman ancient Structures of great Magnificence. Not to say that the *Architraves* therein are all set without Morter, according to the *Roman Architecture*, wherein it was ordinary to have *Saxa nullo fulva glutino*.

No less perswasive are his Arguments to prove a Temple dedicated to *Cælum*; first, from the *Situation* thereof, standing in a *Plain*, in a free and open Ayre, remote from any Village, without Woods about it. Secondly, from it's *Aspect*, being *sub dio*, and built without a *Roof*. Thirdly, from the *Circular form* thereof, being the proper Figure of the Temple of *Calus*. Not to mention his other arguments, in which the Reader may better satisfy himself from the originall Author, then my second-hand relation thereof².

KNOT GRASSE.

This is called in Latin *Gramen caninum supinum longissimum*, and groweth nine miles from Salisbury, at Master Tucker's at Maddington. It is a peculiar kind; and of the *ninety species* of Grasses in England, is the most marvellous. It groweth ordinarily *fifteen foot* in length: yea, I read of one *four and twenty foot* long, which may be true, because, as there are Giants amongst men, so there are Giants amongst Grasses, which even exceed them in proportion.

The place whereon it groweth is low (lying some Winters under Water) having Hills round about it, and a spacious Sheep-common adjoining: the soyl whereof, by every hasty shewre, is brought down into this little meadow, which makes it so incredibly fruitfull. This Grasse being built so many stories high, from knot to knot, lyeth matted on the ground, whence it is cut up with sickles, and bound into sheaves. It is both *Hay* and *Provender*, the joint-like knots whereof will fat Swine.

Some conceive that the Seed thereof, transplanted, would prosper plentifully (though not to the same degree of length) in other places; from whose judgement other Husband-men dissent, conceiving it so peculiar to this place, that Ground and Grass must be removed both together. Or else it must be set in a parallel'd position, for all the particular advantages aforesaid, which England will hardly afford. So that Nature may seem mutually to have made this *Plant* and this *Place* one for another³.

PROVERBS.

“It is done *secundum usum Sarum*.”]

This Proverb, coming out of the *Church*, hath since enlarged itself into a *Civil use*. It began on this occasion. Many *Offices* or *Forms of Service* were used in severall Churches in England, as the Office of *York*, *Hereford*, *Bangor*, &c.: which caused a deal of confusion in God's Worship, untill Osmond Bishop of Sarum, about the year of our Lord 1690, made that *Ordinall*, or *Office*, which was generally received all over England, so that Churches thenceforward easily understood one another, all speaking the same words in their Liturgy.

It is now applied to those *Persons* which do, and *Actions* which are *formally* and *solemnly* done, in so regular a way, by *authentick Precedents*, and Patterns of *unquestionable Authority*, that no just exception can be taken thereat.

¹ Vitruvius, lib. v.

² Dr. Stukely, Dr. Smith, and Wood, an Architect of Bath, have published works and plates illustrative of this wonder-working structure. Jones's plans, views, and descriptions, are fundamentally incorrect. Among the *Houses* of the Convent it is really *wonderful* that the great Temple, or assemblage of stones, &c. at Avebury, escaped Fuller's notice. It was of much greater magnitude, of superior importance, and consequently more entitled to notice than Stonehenge. Dr. Stukely has devoted a folio volume to its illustration. It was certainly the most stupendous and extensive work of art in this island, and was probably the largest Druidical Temple in Europe. J. B.

³ For a particular account of this Grass, see Davis's “General View of the Agriculture of Wiltshire,” 1811. J. B.

PRINCES.

MARGARET PLANTAGENET, Daughter to George Duke of Clarence and Isabel Nevile eldest Daughter and Co-heir of Richard Nevile Earl of Warwick, was born August 14, 1473, at Farley Castle¹ in this County². Reader, I pray thee, let her pass for a Princesse, because Daughter to a Duke, Niece to two Kings (Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third), Mother to Cardinal Reginald Pole; but chiefly because she was the last liver of all that Royall Race, which from their birth wore the names of *Plantagenet*. By Sir Richard Pole, a Knight of Wales, and Cozen-Jerman to King Henry the Seventh, she had divers Children, whereof Henry Lord Mountague was the eldest; he was accused of Treason, and this Lady his Mother charged to be privy thereunto, by King Henry the Eighth, who (as his Father was something too slow) was somewhat too quick in discovering Treasons, as soon as (if not before) they were. On the Scaffold as she stood, she would not gratify the Executioner with a *prostrate Posture* of her body.

Some beheld this her action as an argument of an erected soul, disdaining pulingly to submit to an infamous death, showing her mind free, though her body might be forced, and that also it was a demonstration of her innocence. But others condemn'd it as a needless and unseasonable animosity in her, who, though suppos'd innocent before man for this fact, must grant herself guilty before God, whose Justice was the supreme Judge condemning her. Besides, it was indiscreet to contend, where it was impossible to prevail, there being no guard against the edge of such an axe, but patience; and it is ill for a soul to goe *recking with anger* out of this world.

Here happened an unequall context betwixt *Weakness* and *Strength*, *Age* and *Youth*, *Nakedness* and *Weapons*, *Nobility* and *Baseness*, a *Princess* and an *Executioner*, who at last dragging her by the hair (gray with age) may truly be said to have *took off* her head, seeing she would neither give it him, nor forgive him the doing thereof. Thus dyed this Lady Margaret, Heir to the name and stout nature of Margaret Dutchess of Burgundy, her Aunt and God-mother, whose spirits were better proportioned to her Extraction then Estate; for, though by special Patent she was created Countess of Sarisbury, she was restored but to a small part of the Inheritance she was born unto. She suffered in the twenty-third year of the Raign of King Henry the Eighth.

JANE SEYMORE, Daughter to Sir John Seymore Knight (honourably descended from the Lords Beauchamps), was (as by all concurring probabilities is collected) born at Wulfall in this County, and after was married to King Henry the Eighth.

It is currantly traditioned, that at her first coming to Court, Queen Anne Bollen, espying a *Jewell* pendant about her neck, snatched thereat (desirous to see, the other unwilling to show it), and casually hurt her *hand* with her own violence; but it grieved her *heart* more, when she perceived it the King's Picture by himself bestowed upon her, who from this day forward dated her own *declining*, and the other's *ascending*, in her Husband's affection.

It appeareth plainly by a passage in the Act of Parliament, that the King was not onely invited to his marriage by his own affections, but by the *humble Petition and intercession of most of the Nobles of his Realme*, moved thereunto, as well by the *conveniency of her years*, as in respect that by her *excellent Beauty and Purenness of Flesh and Bloud* (I speak the very words of the Act itself) she was *apt (God willing) to conceive Issue*. And so it proved accordingly.

This Queen dyed some days after the birth of Prince Edward her Son, on whom this Epitaph;

Phœnix Jana jacet, nato Phœnice; dolendum
Sæcula Phœnices nulla tulisse duas.

"Soon as her *Phœnix Bud* was blown,
Root-*Phœnix Jane* did wither:
Sad, that no age a *brace* had shown
Of *Phœnixes* together."

¹ Farley Castle is in Somersetshire, and is now the property of Colonel Houlton. J. B.

² Mr. Dugdale, in his Illustrations of Warwick-shire, p. 335.

Of all the Wives of King Henry, she only had the happiness to dye in his full favour, the 14th of October, 1337; and is buried in the Quire of Windsor Chappell, the King continuing in *real mourning* for her, even all the Festival of Christmas.

SAINTS.

ADELME, Son to Kenred, Nephew to Ina King of the West Saxons¹, was bred in Forraign parts: and, returning home, was Abbot of Malmesbury thirty years, a person memorable on several accounts:

1. He was the *first Englishman who ever wrote in Latine*².
2. He was the *first* that ever brought *Poetry* into *England*.
3. The first *Bishop* of the *See* of *Sherburn*.

Bede giveth him a large commendation for his Learning; the rather, because he wrote a Book for the reducing the Britons to observe *Easter* according to the Church of Rome.

Impudent Monkes have much abused his memory with *shameless lyes*, and amongst the rest with a *Wooden Miracle*: that, a *Carpenter* having cut a *Beam* for his *Church* too *short*, he, by his Prayers, stretched it out to the full proportion³. To this I may add another *lye* as clear as the *Sun* itself, on whose *Rayes* (they report) he hung his *Vestment*, which miraculously supported it, to the great admiration of the beholders⁴.

Coming to Rome, to be consecrated Bishop of Sherburn, he reprov'd Pope Sergius his *Fatherhood*, for being a *Father* indeed to a *base Child*, then newly born; and, returning home, he lived in great esteem untill the day of his death, which happened anno Domini 709.

His Corps being brought to Malmesbury, was there inshrined, and had in great veneration; who, having his longest abode whilst living, and last when dead, in this County, is probably presumed a Native thereof.

EDITH, naturall Daughter of King Edgar, by the Lady Wolfhild, was Abbess of Wilton, wherein she demeaned herself with such devotion, that her memory obtained the reputation of *Saint-ship*. And yet an Author telleth us, that, being more curious in her attire than becometh her profession, Bishop Ethelwold sharply reprov'd her, who answered him roundly, "That God regarded the Heart more then the Garment, and that Sins might be covered as well under *Rags* as *Robes*⁵."

One reporteth, that, after the slaughter of her brother Edward, holy Dunstan had a design to make her Queen of England⁶ (the *Fall* of her *Head*, it seems, would not hinder the *Crown*), so to defeat Ethelred the lawfull Heir, had she not declined the proffer, partly on *pious*, partly *politick disvasions*. She died anno Domini 984; and is buried in the Church of Dioness at Wilton, of her own building. She is commonly called "Saint Edith the younger," to distinguish her from Saint Edith her Aunt, of whom before.

MARTYRS.

It plainly appeareth that, about the year of our Lord 1503, there was a persecution of Protestants (give me leave so to antedate their name) in this County, under Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury, as by computation of time will appear. Yet I find but one man, Richard Smart by name (the more remarkable because but once, and that *scentingly*, mentioned by Mr. Fox⁷), burnt at Salisbury, for reading a book called "*Wicliff's Wicket*" to one Thomas Stillman, afterwards burnt in Smithfield. But, under cruel Bishop Capon, Wiltshire afforded these

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. i. num. 83.

² Flowers of English Saints, p. 491.

³ Polye. lib. vi. cap. 9.

⁴ Acts and Monuments, p. 815.

⁵ Camden's Britannia, in Wiltshire.

⁶ Idem, p. 492.

⁷ John Capgrave, in Vita Sanctæ Edithæ.

MARIAN MARTYRS.

Name.	Vocation.	Residence.	Martyred in	Anno
John Spicer ¹	- - - Free-Mason	} Kevel	- Salisbury	{ 1556. Apr.
William Coberly	- - - Taylor			
John Maundrell	- - - Husbandman			

CONFESSORS.

Name.	Vocation.	Residence.	Per-secuted in	Anno
John Hunt ²	- - - Husbandman	} Marleborough	- Salisbury	- 1558.
Richard White	- - - Husbandman			

These both being condemned to die, were little less then miraculously preserved, as will appear hereafter³.

ALICE COBERLY must not be omitted, Wife to William Coberly forenamed (charitably presuming on her repentance), though she failed in her *constancy* on this occasion. The Jaylor's Wife of Salisbury, heating a *Key* fire hot, and laying it in the *grasse*, spake to this Alice to bring it in to her; in doing whereof, she piteously burnt her *hand*, and cryed out thereat. "O," said the other, "if thou canst not abide the burning of a *Key*, how wilt thou indure thy whole *Body* to be burnt at the stake?" Whereat the said Alice revoked her *opinion*⁴.

I can neither excuse the *cruelty* of the *one* (though surely doing it not out of a *persecuting*, but *carnall preserving intention*), nor the *cowardliness* of the *other*; for she might have hoped that her whole body, encountering the flame with a Christian resolution, and confidence of *Divine support* in the testimony of the truth, would have found lesse pain then her hand felt from the suddain surprize of the *Fire*, wherein the *unexpectedness* added (if not to the *pain*) to the *fright* thereof. This sure I am, that *some* condemn her shrinking for a *burnt Hand*, who would have done so themselves for a *scratched Finger*.

CARDINALS.

WALTER WINTERBURN was born at Sarisbury in this County, and bred a Dominican Fryer⁵. He was an excellent Scholar in all Studies suitable to his age, when a *Youth*; a good *Poet* and *Orator*, when a *Man*; an *acute Philosopher*, "*Aristotelicarum doctrinarum heluo*," saith he who otherwise scarce giveth him a good word⁶, when an *Old Man*; a *deep Controvertial Divine*, and *Skilfull Casuist*; a quality which commended him to be *Confessor* to King Edward the First⁷.

Now news being brought to Pope Benedict the Eleventh, that William Maklesfield, Provincial of the Dominicans, and designed Cardinal of Saint Sabin, was dead and buried at London before his *Cap* could be brought to him, he appointed this Walter to be Heir to his *Honour*. The worst is, as *Medlers* are never *ripe* till they are *rotten*, so few are thought fit to be *Cardinals* but such as are *extreamly in years*. Maklesfield had all his body buried, and our Winterburn had one foot in the grave, being *seventy-nine years of age* before he was summoned to that dignity.

However, over he went with all haste into Italy; and though coming thither *too late* to have a sight of Pope Benedict the Eleventh, came *soon enough* to give a *suffrage* at the choice of Clement the Fifth. This Walter's *Cardinal's Cap* was never a *whit* the worse for *wearing*, enjoying it but a *year*. In his return home he died, and was buried at Genua; but afterwards his *Corps* was brought over, and *re-interred* most solemnly in London, anno 1305.

¹ Fox's Acts and Monuments, page 1894.

² See Michell, in MEMORABLE PERSONS in this Shire.

³ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Cardinals, p. 171.

⁴ Pitts, de Anglia Scriptoribus, anno 1305.

⁵ Idem, p. 2054.

⁶ Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 1894.

⁷ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 85.

[S. N.] ROBERT HALAM was, saith my Author, "Regio sanguine Angliæ natus!" born of the Blood Royal of England, though how, or which way, he doth not acquaint us. But we envy not his *high Extraction*, whilst it seems accompanied with other *Eminences*. He was bred in Oxford, and afterwards became Chancellour thereof, 1403. From being Arch-deacon of Canterbury, he was preferred Bishop of Salisbury. On the sixth of June 1411, he was made Cardinal, though his particular title is not expressed. It argueth his *Abilities*, that he was one of them who was sent to represent the English Clergy, both in the Council of Pisa and Constance, in which last service he dyed, anno Domini 1417, in Gotleby Castle.

PRELATES.

JOANNES SARISBURIENSIS was born at, and so named from, Old Sarum in this County; though I have heard of some of the *Salisburies* in *Denby-shire*, who essay to assert him to their Family, as who would not recover so eminent a person?

Leland saith, that he seeth in him *Omniem scientiarum Orbem*, "all the World (or, if you will, the whole *Circle*) of Learning." Bale saith, that "he was one of the first who, since Theodorus Arch-bishop of Canterbury, living *five hundred years* before him (O the *Μέγλα* *ἁδωρα* of barbarisme in England!) indeavoured to restore the Learned Languages to their originall Purity, being a good *Latinist*, *Grecian*, *Musician*, *Mathematician*, *Philosopher*, *Divine*, and what not?"

What Learning he could not find at home, he did fetch from abroad, travelling into France and Italy, companion to T. Becket in his Exile, but no partner in his protervity against his Prince, for which he sharply reproved him. He was highly in favour with Pope Eugenius the Third and Adrian the Fourth; and yet no Author in that age hath so pungent passages against the *Pride* and *Covetousness* of the Court of Rome. Take a tast of them:

"*Sedent in Ecclesiis Romani Scribæ et Pharisei, ponentes onera importabilia in humeros hominum. Ita debauchantur ejus Legati, ac si ad Ecclesiam flagellandam egressus sit Satan à facie Domini.*

"*Peccata populi comedunt; eis vestitur, et in iis multipliciter luxuriantur, dum veri adoratores in Spiritu adorant Patrem. Qui ab eorum dissentit Doctrinâ, aut Hæreticus judicatur, aut Schismaticus. Manifestet ergo seipsum Christus, et palam faciat viam, quâ nobis est incedendum*³."

"Scribes and Pharisees sit in the Church of Rome, putting unbearable burthens on men's backs. His Legates do so swagger, as if Satan were gone forth from the Face of the Lord to scourge the Church.

"They eat the sins of the People; with them they are clothed, and many ways riot therein, whilst the true Worshipers worship the Father in Spirit. Whoso dissent from their Doctrine, are condemned for Hereticks or Schismatics. Christ therefore will manifest himself, and make the way plain, wherein we must walk."

How doth our Author *Luther it* (before *Luther*) against their errors and vices! the more secure for the generall opinion men had of his person, all holding our John to be, though no *Prophet*, a *pious Man*. King Henry the Second made him Bishop of Chartres in France, where he died 1182.

[S. N.] RICHARD POORE, Dean of Sarisbury, was first Bishop of Chichester, then of Sarisbury, or Old Sarum rather. He found his Cathedrall most inconveniently seated, for want of water and other necessaries; and therefore removed it a mile off, to a place called *Merry-field* (for the pleasant situation thereof), since *Sarisbury*; where he laid the foundation of that *stately Structure* which he lived not here to finish.

¹ Pits, de Scripturis Britannicis, anno 1410.

² Joannes Sarisburiensis, in Polycratico.

³ Centuria iii. num. 1

Now, as the place whence he came was so dry, that, as Malmsbury saith, *miserabili commercio, ibi aqua veneat*; "by sad chafier, they were fain to give money for water;" so he removed to one so low and moist, men sometimes (upon my own knowledge) would give money to be rid of the water. I observe this for no other end but to show that all humane happiness, notwithstanding often exchange of places, will still be an *Heteroclite*, and either have too much or too little for our contentment.

This Poore was afterwards removed to the Bishoprick of Durham, and lived there in great esteem; Matthew Paris characterizing him, *eximie sanctitatis, et profundæ scientiæ virum*. His dissolution, in a most pious and peaceable manner, happened April 5, anno Domini 1237. His Corps, by his Will, was brought and buried at Tarrent in Dorsetshire, in a Nunnery of his own founding; and some of his Name [and probably Alliance] are still extant in this County.

WILLIAM EDENDON was born at Edendon in this County; bred in Oxford, and advanced by King Edward the Third to be Bishop of Winchester and Lord Treasurer of England. Daring his managing of that Office, he caused new Coines (unknown before) to be made, Groats and Half-groats, both readier for change, and fitter for charity. But the worst was, *imminuto nomihil pondere*, "the weight was somewhat abated!" If any say this was an *un-episcopal act*, know, he did it not as Bishop, but as Lord Treasurer; the King, his Master, having all the profit thereby. Yea, succeeding Princes, following this pattern, have *sub-diminished* their Coin ever since. Hence is it that our Nobility cannot maintain the port of their Ancestors with the same revenues; because so many pounds are not so many pounds; though the same in noise and number, not the same in *intrinsecal valuation*.

He was afterward made Lord Chancellor, and erected a stately Convent for *Bonhomes* at Edendon in this County, the place of his Nativity, valued at the Dissolution *per annum* at five hundred twenty-one pounds twelve shillings five pence half-penny. Some condemn him for robbing Saint Peter (to whom, with Saint Swithin, Winchester Church was dedicated) to pay All Saints collectively, to whom Edendon-Covent was consecrated, suffering his Episcopal Palaces to decay and drop down, whilst he raised up his new foundation². This he dearly payed for after his death, when his Executors were sued for dilapidations by his successour William Wickham (an excellent Architect, and therefore well knowing how to proportion his charges for reparations), who recovered of them one thousand six hundred sixty-two pounds ten shillings, a vast sum in that Age, though paid in the lighter Groats and Half-groats³. Besides this, his Executors were forced to make good the standing-stock of the Bishoprick, which in his time was empaired; viz.

Oxen, 1556.—Weathers, 4717.—Ewes, 3521.—Lambes, 3521.—Swine, 127.

This Edendon sat in his Bishoprick twenty-one years; and, dying 1366, lyeth buried on the South side, in the passage to the Quire, having a fair Monument of Alabaster, but an Epitaph of *course stone*; I mean, so barbarous that it is not worth the inserting.

RICHARD MAYO, alias MAYHOWE, was born nigh Hungerford in this County, of good parentage, whose Sur-name and Kindred was extinct in the last generation, when the *Heirs general* thereof were married into the Families of Montpesson and Grove. He was first admitted in New Colledge⁴, and thence removed to Magdalen's in Oxford, where he became President thereof twenty-seven years. It argueth his abilities to any indifferent apprehension, that so knowing a Prince as Henry the Seventh, amongst such plenty of *Eminent Persons*, elected and sent him into Spain, anno 1501, to bring over the Lady Katharine to be married to Prince Arthur⁵; which he performed with all fidelity, though the heavens might rather seem to laugh at, then smile on, that unfortunate Marrying. After

¹ Godwin, in the Bishops of Winchester.

² Speed, in his Catalogue of Religious Houses in Wilt-shire.

³ Godwin, in his Bishops of Winchester.

⁴ New Colledge Register, in anno 1459.

⁵ Godwin, in the Bishops of Hereford.

his return, he was rewarded with the Bishoprick of Hereford, and having sat eleven years therein, dyed 1516; and lyeth buried in his Church, on the South side of the high Altar, under a magnificent Monument.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN THORNEBOROUGH, B. D. was born (as I am credibly informed) in the City of Salisbury, bred in Magdalen Colledge⁷ in Oxford. He did *εὐπροσποῖται ἐν σαρκί*, and his *goodly presence* made him more acceptable to Queen Elizabeth, preferring him Dean of York, and Bishop of Lymbrick in Ireland, where he received a most remarkable deliverance, in manner as followeth:

Lying in an old Castle in Ireland, in a large room, partitioned but with Sheets or Curtaines, his Wife, Children, and Servants, in effect an whole Family; in the dead time of the night, the floor over head being Earth and Plaister, as in many places is used, over-charged with weight, fell wholly down together, and crushing all to pieces that was above *two* feet high, as Cupboards, Tables, Formes, Stools, rested at last on certain Chests, as God would have it, and hurt no living Creature¹.

In the first of King James, 1603, he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol; and held his Deanery and Irish Bishoprick *in commendam* with it, and from thence was translated to Worcester. I have heard his skill in Chimistry much commended; and he presented a precious extraction to King James, reputed a great preserver of health, and prolonger of life. He is conceived by such helps to have added to his vigorous vivacity, though I think a merry heart (whereof he had a great measure) was his best *Elixir* to that purpose. He died, exceeding aged, anno Domini 1641.

JOHN BUCKRIDGE was born at Dracot nigh Marleborough in this County²; and bred under Master Mullcaster in Merchant Taylors school; from whence he was sent to Saint John's Colledge in Oxford, where, from a Fellow, he became Doctor of Divinity, and President thereof. He afterwards succeeded Doctor Lancelot Andrews in the Vicaridge of Saint Giles' Cripplegate, in which Cure they lived one and twenty years apiece; and indeed great was the intimacy betwixt these two learned Prelates. On the ninth of June 1611, he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester; and afterwards set forth a learned Book, in opposition of John Fisher, "*De potestate Papæ in Temporalibus*," of which my Author doth affirm,

"*Johannem itaque Roffensem habemus, quem Johanni Roffensi opponamus, Fisherio Buckerigium, ejus argumentis (si quid ego video) ne à mille quidem Fisheris unquam respondebitur.*"

He was afterwards preferred Bishop of Ely; and having preached the Funerall Sermon of Bishop Andrews (extant in print at the end of his Works) survived him not a full year, dying anno Domini 1631. He was decently interred, by his own appointment, in the Parish Church of Bromly in Kent; the Mannor whereof belonged to the Bishoprick of Rochester.

STATES-MEN.

EDWARD SEIMOR and THOMAS SEIMOR, both Sons of Sir John Seimor, of Wolfall, Knight, in this County. I joyn them together, because, whilst they were united in affection, they were invincible; but, when divided, easily overthrown by their enemies.

¹ Sir John Harrington, in his Additional Supply to Bishop Godwin. p. 158.

² So am I informed by Mr. Anthony Holmes, his Secretary, still alive. F.

³ Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Rochester.

Edward Seimor Duke of Sommerset, Lord Protector and Treasurer of England, being the elder Brother, succeeded to a fair paternal inheritance. He was a valiant Souldier for Land-service, fortunate, and generally beloved by martiall men. He was of an open nature, free from jealousie and dissembling, affable to all people. He married Anne, Daughter of Sir Edward Stanhop Knight, a Lady of a high mind and haughty undaunted spirit.

Thomas Seimor, the younger Brother, was made Barron of Sudley; by offices and the favours of his Nephew, King Edward the Sixth, obtained a great Estate. He was well experienced in Sea affairs, and made Lord Admirall of England. He lay at a close posture, being of a reserved nature, and was more cunning in his carriage. He married Queen Katharine Parr, the Widow of King Henry the Eighth.

Very great the Animosities betwixt their Wives; the Dutchess refusing to bear the Queen's Train, and in effect justled with her for Precedence; so that what betwixt the *Train* of the Queen, and long *Gown* of the Dutchess, they raised so much dust at the Court, as at last put out the eyes of both their Husbands, and occasioned their Executions, as we have largely declared in our "Ecclesiasticall History;" the Lord Thomas anno 1548-9; the Lord Edward anno 1551-2.

Thus the *two* best Bullworks of the safety of King Edward the Sixth being demolished to the ground, Duke Dudley had the advantages the nearer to approach and assault the King's Person, and to practise his destruction, as is vehemently suspected.

SIR OLIVER SAINT JOHN, Knight, Lord Grandison, &c. was born of an ancient and honourable Family, whose prime seat was at Lediard Tregoze in this County. He was bred in the Warrs from his youth, and at last by King James was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, and vigorously pursued the principles of his Predecessours for the civilizing thereof. Indeed the Lord Mountjoy reduced that Country to obedience, the Lord Chichester to some civility, and this Lord Grandison first advanced it to considerable profit to his Master. I confess T. Walsingham writeth¹, that Ireland afforded unto Edward the Third *thirty thousand pound* a year paid into his Exchequer; but it appears by the Irish Records (which are rather to be believed) that it was rather a burden, and the constant revenue thereof beneath the third part of that proportion². But now, the Kingdome being peaceably settled, the income thereof turned to good account, so that Ireland (called by my Author the *Land of Ire*, for the constant broiles therein for *four hundred years*) was now become the *Land of Concord*. Being re-called into England, he lived many years in great repute, and dying without issue, left his Honour to his Sister's Son by Sir Edward Villiers, but the main of his estate to his Brother's Son Sir John Saint John, Knight and Baronet.

SIR JAMES LEY, Knight and Baronet, Son of Henry Ley Esquire (one of *great Ancestry*, who on his own *cost*, with his men, valiantly served King Henry the Eighth at the siege of Bullen) was born at Tafant in this County. Being his Father's sixth Son (and so in probability barred of his inheritance), he indeavoured to make himself an *Heir* by his *Education*, applying his book in Brazen-nose Colledge, and afterwards studying the *Laws* of the Land in Lincoln's Inn, wherein such his proficiency, King James made him Lord Chief Justice in Ireland.

Here he practised the charge King James gave him at his going over (yea, what his own tender *Conscience* gave himself); namely, "Not to build his Estate upon the ruines of a miserable Nation;" but aiming, by the impartial execution of *Justice*, not to enrich himself, but civilize the People, he made a good Progress therein. But the King would no longer lose him out of his *own Land*, and therefore recalled him home about the time when his Father's inheritance, by the death of his *five elder Brethren*, descended upon him.

¹ In the Life of Richard the Second.

² Sir John Davise, in Discoveries of Ireland, p. 39, &c.

It was not long before Offices and Honour flowed in fast upon him, being made by
 King James. King Charles.

1. Attorney of the Court of Wards.
2. Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, 18th of his Reign, Jan. 29.
3. Lord Treasurer of England, in the 22d of his Reign, December 22.
4. Baron Ley of Ley in Devonshire, the last of the same month¹.
1. Earl of Marleburg in this County, immediately after the King's Coronation.
2. Lord President of the Council; in which place he died, anno Domini 1629.

He was a person of great gravity, ability, and integrity; and, as the Caspian Sea is observed neither to ebb nor flow, so his mind did not rise or fall, but continued the same constancy in all conditions.

Sir FRANCIS COTTINGTON Knight, was born nigh Meer in this County, and bred, when a youth, under Sir ——— Stafford. He lived so long in Spain, till he made the garbe and gravity of that Nation become his, and become him. He raised himself by his naturall strength, without any artificial advantage; having his parts above his learning, his experience above his parts, his industry above his experience, and (some will say) his success above all; so that at the last he became Chancellour of the Exchequer, Baron of Hanworth in Middlesex, and (upon the resignation of Doctor Juxon) Lord Treasurer of England gaining also a very great estate. But what he got in few years he lost in fewer days, since our Civil Warrs, when the Parliament was pleased (for reasons onely known to themselves) to make him one of the examples of their severity, excluding him pardon, but permitting his departure beyond the seas, where he dyed about the year 1650.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

Sir NICHOLAS HYDE, Knight, was born at Warder in this County, where his Father, in right of his Wife, had a long lease of that Castle from the Family of the Arundels. His Father, I say (descended from an antient Family in Cheshire) a fortunate Gentleman in all his Children (and more in his Grand-children); some of his under-boughs out-growing the top-branch, and younger Children (amongst whom Sir Nicholas) in wealth and honour exceeding the Heir of the Family.

He was bred in the Middle Temple, and was made Serjeant at Law the first of February 1626; and on the eighth day following was sworn Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, succeeding in that Office next save one unto his Countryman Sir James Ley (then alive, and preferred Lord Treasurer, born within two miles one of another), and next of all unto Sir Randal Carew lately displaced. Now, though he entered on his place with some disadvantage (Sir Randal being generally popular), and though in those days it was hard for the same person to please Court and Country, yet he discharged his office with laudable integrity; and died 1631².

SOULDIER.

First, for this County in general, hear what an antient Author, who wrot about the time of King Henry the Second, reporteth of it, whose words are worthy of our translation and exposition:

“*Provincia Severiana, quæ moderno usui ac nomine ab incolis Wiltesira vocatur, ceterum jure sibi rendicat Cohortem Subsilariam, adjecta sibi Devonia et Cornubia*”³.

“The Severian Province, which by moderne use and name is by the inhabitants called *Hiltshire*, by the same right chalengeth to itself to have the *Rere, Devonshire* and *Cornwall* being joyned unto it.”

¹ J. Philipot, in his Catalogue of Lord Treasurers, p. 84.

² Ed. ALD HYDE, Earl of Clarendon, was born at Dinton in this County in the year 1608, and was created Lord Chancellor of Great Britain by King Charles II. J. B.

³ Johannes Sarisburiensis, de Nugis Curialium, vi. cap. 18.

The Severian Province.] We thank our Author for expounding it *Wiltshire*; otherwise we should have sought for it in the North, near the Wall of *Severus*.

By the same right.] *Viz.* by which *Kent* claimeth to lead the Vanguard, whereof formerly¹.

To have the Rere.] So translated by Mr. Selden² (from whom it is a sin to dissent in a Criticisme of Antiquity) otherwise some would cavill it to be the *Reserve*. Indeed the *Rere* is the basis and foundation of an Army; and it is one of the chief of Divine Promises, "The glory of the Lord shall be thy Rere-ward³."

We read how the Romans placed their *Triarii* (which were *Veteran* Souldiers) behind, and the service was very sharp indeed *cum res rediit ad Triarios*. We may say that these three Counties, *Wiltshire*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwall*, are the *Triarii* of England; yet so that in our Author *Wiltshire* appears as principal, the others being added for its assistance.

Here I dare interpose nothing, why the two interjected Counties betwixt *Wilts* and *Devon*, viz. *Dorset* and *Summerset*, are not mentioned, which giveth me cause to conjecture them included in *Devonia*, in the large acception thereof. Now amongst the many worthy Souldiers which this County hath produced, give me leave to take special notice of

HENRY D'ANVERS. His ensuing Epitaph on his Monument in the Church of Dantsey in this Shire will better acquaint the Reader with his deserts, then any character which my Pen can give of him:

"Here lyeth the body of Henry Danvers, second Son to Sir John Danvers Knight, and Dame Elizabeth Daughter and Coheir to Nevill Lord Latimer. He was born at Dantsey in the County of Wilts, Jan. anno Domini 1573, being bred up partly in the Low Country Wars under Maurice Earl of Nassaw, afterward Prince of Orenge; and in many other military Actions of those times, both by Sea and by Land. He was made a Captain in the Wars of France, and there knighted for his good Service under Henry the Fourth, the then French King. He was employed as Lieutenant of the Horse, and Serjeant Major of the whole Army in Ireland, under Robert Earl of Essex, and Charles Baron of Mountjoy, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. By King James the First he was made Baron of Dansey, and Peer of this Realm, as also Lord President of Munster, and Governour of Guernsey. By King Charles the First he was created Earl of Danby, made of his Privy Councell, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. In his latter time, by reason of imperfect health, considerably declining more active Employments, full of Honours, Wounds and Days, he died anno Domini 1643.—*Laus Deo.*"

For many years before, St. George had not been more magnificently mounted (I mean the solemnity of his Feast more sumptuously observed) then when this Earl, with the Earl of Morton, were installed Knights of the Garter. One might have there beheld the abridgement of English and Scottish in their Attendance: the Scottish Earl (like Zeuxis' Picture) adorned with all Art and Costliness; whilst our English Earl (like the plain sheet of *Apelles*) by the gravity of his habit, got the advantage of the gallantry of his *Corrival* with judicious beholders. He died without Issue in the beginning of our Civil Wars; and by his Will, made 1639, settled his large Estate on his hopefull Nephew Henry D'Anvers, snatch'd away (before fully of age) to the great grief of all good men.

WRITERS.

OLIVER of MALMESBURY was (saith my Author⁴) in *ipsius Monasterii territorio natus*; so that there being but few paces betwixt his Cradle and that *Convent*, he quickly came thither, and became a Benedictine therein. He was much addicted to Mathema-

¹ See Kent, in title SOULDIER, vol. I. p. 501. N.

² In his Notes on Polyolbion, p. 303.

³ Pits, de illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1060.

⁴ Isaiah lviii. 8.

ticks, and to Judicial Astrology. A great Comet happened in his age, which he entertained with these expressions:

"*Venisti? Venisti? multis matribus lugendum malum! Dudum te vidi, sed multo jam terribilius, Angliæ minans prorsus excidium.*"

"Art thou come? Art thou come? thou evil to be lamented by many mothers! I saw thee long since; but now thou art much more terrible, threatening the English with utter destruction."

Nor did he much miss his mark herein; for, soon after, the coming in of the Norman Conqueror deprived many English of their lives, more of their laws and liberties, till, after many years, by God's goodness, they were restored.

This Oliver, having a mind to try the truth of Poetical reports, *an facta vel ficta*, is said to have tied Wings to his hands and feet, and, taking his rise from a Tower in Malmesbury, flew as they say a Furlong¹, till, something failing him, down he fell, and brake both his *thighs*. Pity is it but that, *Icarus-like*, he had not fallen into the water; and then

"OLIVER OL'VARIS NOMINA FECIT AQUIS."

I find the like recorded in the Ecclesiastical History of Simon Magus², flying from the Capitol in Rome high in the Ayre, till at last (by the Prayers of Saint Peter) he fell down and bruised himself to death. But that Simon did it by the *Black*, our *Oliver* by the *White Art*; he being supported by ill spirits, this by meer ingenuity³, which made him the more to be pitied.

He wrote some books of Astrology; and died anno Domini 1060⁴, five years before the Norman Invasion; and so saw not his own prediction (prevented by death) performed. It being the fate of such folk, *ut sint oculati Foras, et cæcutiant Domi*; that when they are quick-sighted to know what shall betide to others, they are blind to behold what will befall to themselves.

WILLIAM, quitting his own name of SUMMERSET, assumed that of MALMESBURY, because there he had (if not born) his best *Preferment*. Indeed he was a *Duallist* in that *Convent* (and if a *Pluralist* no *ingenious person* would have envied him), being *Canter* of that Church, and *Library-Keeper* therein. Let me adde, and *Library-Maker* too, for so may we call his "*History of the Saxon Kings and Bishops*" before the Conquest, and after it untill his own time; an *History* to be honoured, both for the *Truth* and *Method* thereof. If any *Fustiness* be found in his *Writings*, it comes not from the *Grape*, but from the *Cask*. The *snack of Superstition* in his books is not to be imputed to his person, but to the Age wherein he lived and dyed, viz. anno Domini 1142, and was buried in Malmesbury.

ROBERT CANUTUS. His *Surname* might justly perswade us to suspect him a *Dane*, but that Bale⁵ doth assure him born at Cricklade in this County; and further proceedeth thus in the description of the place:

"Leland, in the Life of great King Alfred, informs us, that, during the flourishing of the glory of the Britains, before the University of Oxford was founded, two Scholars were famous both for Eloquence and Learning, the one called *Greeklade*, where the Greek; the other *Latinklade*, where the Latine tongue was professed; since corruptly called *Cricklade* and *Lechlade* at this day⁶."

Having so good security, I presumed to print the same in my "*Church History*," and am not as yet ashamed thereof. But, since my worthy Friend Doctor Heylin

¹ Pits. de illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1060.

² Abdias Babilon. Apost. Hist. lib. i.; Egesippus. lib. iii. cap. 2.; Epiph. lib. Tom. 2, hæres. 21.; Anton. chæc. part. i. tit. 6, cap. 4.

³ The ingenuity of flying in a Balloon is among the improvements of modern times. N.

⁴ Bale. de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 51.

⁵ In vitâ Roberti Canuti. Cent. iii. num. 4.

(whose Relations living thereabouts, gave him the opportunity of more exactness) thus reporteth it, that Cricklade was the place for the Profession of *Greek*, Lechlade for *Physick* and *Latine*, a *small village* (small indeed, for I never saw it in any Map) hard by the place where *Latin* was professed.

But to proceed; our Canute went hence to Oxford, and there became Chief of the Canons of Saint Frideswith. He gathered the best flowers out of Pliny's "Natural History;" and, composing it into "a Garland" (as he calleth it), dedicated the book to King Henry the Second. He wrot also his "Comments on the greater part of the Old and New Testament;" and flourished anno 1170.

RICHARD of the DEVISES. A word of the place of his Nativity. *The Vies, or Devises*, is the *best* and *biggest* Town for Trading (*Salisbury* being a City) in this Shire; so called because antiently divided betwixt the King and the Bishop of Salisbury, as *Mine-Thine* (corruptly called *Minden*), a City in Westphalia, had its Name from such a partition. Now because the *Devises* carrieth much of *strange conceits* in the common sound thereof, and because *Stone-henge* is generally reputed a Wonder, Country People who live far off in our Land misapprehend them (distanced more then twelve miles) to be near together. Our Richard, born in this Town, was bred a Benedictine in Winchester, where his Learning and Industry rendred him to the respect of all in that Age. He wrot a History of the Reign of King Richard the First, under whom he flourished, and an Epitome of the *British Affaires*¹, dedicating them both to Robert Prior of Winchester. His History I could never see but at the second hand, as cited by others, the rarity thereof making it no *piece* for the Shop of a Stationer, but a *Property* for a Publick Library. His death was about the year 1200.

GODWIN of SALISBURY, Chanter of that Church; and (whatever was his skill in *Musick*) following the precept of Saint Paul, he "made melody in his heart²," having his mind given much to *Meditation*, which is the *Chewing of the Cud* of the Food of the Soul, turning it into *clean* and *wholsome Nourishment*. He wrot (beside other Works) a Book of "Meditations," dedicating the same to one *Ramulia*, or rather *Ranilda*, "an Anchoress and most incomparable Woman³" (saith my Author); the more remarkable to me because this is the first and last mention I find of her memory. This Godwin flourished about the year of our Lord 1256.

JOHN of WILTON Senior was bred an Augustinian Friar; and, after he had stored himself with *home-bred Learning*, went over into France, and studied at Paris. Here he became a subtle Disputant, insomuch that John Baconthorp (that *Staple School-man*) not only highly praiseth him, but also useth his authority in his Arguments. I meet not with any man in that age better stock'd with Sermons on all occasions, having written his *Summer*, his *Winter*, his *Lent*, his *Holiday Sermons*⁴. He flourished, under King Edward the Second, anno 1310.

JOHN of WILTON Junior was bred a Benedictine Monke in Westminster. He was elegant in the Latin tongue, "*præter ejus ætatis sortem*⁵." He wrot "*Metrical Meditations*," in imitation of Saint Bernard; and one Book, highly prized by many, intitled "*Horologium Sapientiæ*," English it as you please, the *Clock* or *Diall of Wisdom*. He was a great *Allegory Monke*, and great his dexterity in such *figurative* conceits. He flourished, some fifty years after his *Namesake*, under King Edward the Third.

Reader, I confess there be *eleven Wiltons* in England⁶; and therefore will not absolutely avouch the Nativities of these two Johns in this County. However, because *Wilton*, which denominateth this *Shire*, is the best and biggest amongst the Towns so called, I presume them placed here with the most probability.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 28.

² Ephesians v. 19.

³ Bale, ubi supra, Cent. iv. num. 20.

⁴ Idem, Cent. iv. num. 94.

⁵ Idem, Cent. vi. num. 17.

⁶ See Villare Anglicanum.

JOHN CHYLMARK was born at that Village, well known in Daworth Hundred; and bred Fellow of Merton Colledge in Oxford. He was a diligent Searcher into the Mysteries of Nature, an acute Phylosopher and Disputant; but most remarkable was his skill in Mathematicks, being accounted the Archimedes of that age, having written many Tractates in that Faculty¹, which carry with them a very good regard at this day. He flourished, under King Richard the Second, anno 1390.

THOMAS OF WILTON, D. D, was, for his Learning and Abilities, made first Chancelour, and then Dean, of Saint Paul's in London. In his time (in the Reign of King Edward the Fourth) happened a tough contest betwixt the *Prelats* and the *Friars*; the latter pretending to *Poverty*, and taxing the Bishops for their *Pompe* and *Plenty*. Our Wilton politickly opposed the *Friars*. Now as the onely way for to withdraw Hanniball from his invasive War in Italy was, by recalling him to defend his own Country near Carthage; so *Wilton* wisely wrought a diversion, putting the *Friars* from accusing the *Bishops*, to excuse themselves.

For, although an *Old Gown*, a *Tattered Cowle*, a *Shirt of Hair*, a *Girdle of Hempe*, a *Pair of Beas*, a *Plain Crucifix*, and *Picture* of some *Saint*, passed for all the *Wealth* and *Wardrobe* of a *Friar*; yet, by hearing *Feminine Confessions* (wherewith *Wilton* twit-teth them), and abusing the *Key of Absolution*, they opened the Coffers of all the *Treasure* in the *Land*. He wrot also a smart *Book* on this Subject:

*An validi Mendicantes sint in statu Perfectionis?*²

“Whether *Friars* in *Health*, and *Begging*, be in the state of perfection?”

The *Anti-Friarists* maintaining, that such were Rogues by the Laws of God and Man, and fitter for the *House of Correction* then *State of Perfection*.

This Dean *Wilton* flourished anno Domini 1460.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM HOREMAN was (saith my Author³) *Patrid Sarisburiensis*, which, in the *strict sence*, may be rendred, born in the *City*; in the *largest*, born in the *Diocess of Salisbury*; and in the *middle sence* (which I most embrace) born in *Wiltshire*, the *County* wherem *Salisbury* is situated. He was bred (saith *Bale*) first in *Eaton*, then in *King's Colledge* in *Cambridge*; both which I doe not deny, though probably not of the *Foundation*, his name not appearing in the exact “*Catalogue*” thereof⁴. Returning to *Eaton*, he was made *Vice-Provost* thereof, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was one of the most generall *Schollars* of his age, as may appear by the *diffusiveness* of his Learning, and *Books* written in all *Faculties*:

Grammar.		Of Orthography.
Poetry.		Of the quantities of Penultime Syllables.
History.		A Chronicle, with a Comment on some, and Index of most Chronicles.
Controversial	} Divinity.	A Comment on Gabriel Biel.
Case		On the Divorce of King Henry the Eighth.
Husbandry.		A Comment on Cato, Varro, Columella, Palladius, de Re Rusticâ.

Other *Books* he left unfinished, for which *Bale* sends forth a sorrowfull sigh, with a *Proh Dolor!* Which his passion is proof enough for me to place this *Horemán* on this side of the line of Reformation. He died April 12, 1535; and lieth buried in the Chappel of *Eaton*.

¹ *Bale*, de *Scriptoribus Britannicis*, Cent. vi. num. 99.

² *Idem*, Cent. viii. num. 32.

³ *Idem*, num. 70.

⁴ Collected in Manuscript by Mr. Hatcher.

MASTERS OF MUSICK.

WILLIAM LAWES, Son of Thomas Lawes, a Vicar Choral of the Church of Salisbury, was bred in the Close of that City, being from his *Childhood* inclined to *Musick*. Edward Earl of Hertford obtained him from his Father, and bred him of his own cost in that *Faculty*, under his Master Giovanni Coperario, an Italian, and most exquisite Musician. Yet may it be said that the *Schollar* in time did *equal*, yea *exceed*, his Master.

He afterwards was of the *Private Musick* to King Charles; and was respected and beloved of all such *persons* who cast any looks towards *Virtue* and *Honour*. Besides his Fancies of the *three*, *four*, *five*, and *six* parts to *Viol* and *Organ*, he made above *thirty* severall sorts of *Musick* for *Voyces* and *Instruments*; neither was there any *Instrument* then in use, but he composed to it so aptly as if he had onely studied that.

In these *distracted times*, his Loyalty ingaged him in the *War* for his Lord and Master; and though he was by General Gerrard made a Commissary on designe to secure him (such *Officers* being commonly shot-free by their place, as not exposed to danger), yet such the activity of his *spirit*, he disclaimed the *covert* of his *office*, and, betrayed thereunto by his own adventurousness, was casually shot at the Siege of Chester, the same time when the Lord Bernard Stuart lost his life.

Nor was the *King's soul* so ingrossed with *grief* for the death of so near a *Kinsman*, and noble a *Lord*, but that, hearing of the death of his dear servant William Lawes, he had a particular Mourning for him when *dead*, whom he loved when *living*, and commonly called "the Father of Musick." I leave the rest of his *worth* to be expressed by his own Works of Composures of Psalms done joyntly by him and his Brother¹ Master Henry Lawes², betwixt which *two* no difference, either in *Eminency*, *Affection*, or otherwise considerable, save that the *one* is *deceased*, and the *other* still *surviving*. Master William Lawes dyed in September 1645.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

T. STUMPS, of the Town of Malmesbury³ in this County, was in his Age one of the most eminent Clothiers in England; of whom there passeth a story told with some variation of circumstances, but generally to this purpose.

King Henry the Eighth, hunting near Malmesbury in *Bredon Forrest*, came with all his Court Train, unexpected, to dine with this Clothier. But great House-keepers are as seldom surprised with Guests as vigilant Captains with Enemies. Stumps commands his little Army of Workmen, which he fed daily in his house, to fast one Meal untill night (which they might easily doe without indangering their health), and with the same Provision gave the King and his Court Train (though not so delicious and various) most wholesome and plentiful Entertainment.

But more authentick is what I read in the great Antiquary⁴, speaking of the plucking down of Malmesbury Monastery:

"The very Minster itself should have sped no better then the rest, but been demolished, had not T. Stumps, a wealthy Clothier, by much suit, but with a greater summe of Money, redeemed and bought it for the Towns-men his Neighbours, by whom it was converted to a Parish Church, and for a great part is yet standing at this day."

I find one William Stumps, Gentleman, who, in the one and thirtieth year of King Henry the Eighth, bought of him the demesns of Malmesbury Abbey for fifteen hundred

¹ Of these two excellent Musicians and Composers, see Sir John Hawkins's "History of Musick," vol. IV. pp. 47, 48. N.

² Of Henry Lawes it is sufficient commendation to say, that he was the friend of Milton, who wrote "Comus" at his request. He died Oct. 21, 1662. N.

³ I durst venture no farther, finding no more of his name in Mr. Camden. F.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Wiltshire.

pound two shillings and a halfpenny¹. Now how he was related to this T. Stumps, whether Son or Father, is to me unknown. It will not be a sin for me to wish more *Branches* from such *Stumps*, who by their bounty may preserve the Monuments of Antiquity from destruction.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

— SUTTON, of SALISBURY. Tradition and an *old Pamphlet* (*newly ramped with Additions*) make him a great Clothier, entertaining King Henry the First, and bequeathing at his death one hundred pounds to the Weavers of Salisbury, with many other Benefactions. I dare not utterly deny such a person, and his bountifull *gifts*; but am assured that he is notoriously *mis-timed*, seeing *Salisbury* had scarce a stone laid therein *one hundred years* after King Henry the First; and as for *Old Sarum*, that age knew nothing of *Clothing*, as we have proved before. Thus these mungrell Pamphlets (*part true, part false*) doe most mischief. *Snakes* are less dangerous then *Lampries*, seeing none will feed on what is known to be Poison. But these Books are most pernicious, where Truth and Falshoods are blended together; and such a *Melly-Cloth* is the *Tale-story* of this *Clothier*.

MICHEL, born at ——— in this County, was Under-Sheriffe to Sir Anthony Hungarford (a worthy Knight) anno 1558, in the last year of Queen Mary.

Of this Master Michel I find this Character,

“A right and a perfect godly man?”

Under-sheriffs generally are complained of as *over-crafty* (to say no worse of them); but it seems hereby the *place* doth not *spoil* the *person*, but the *person* the *place*. When the Writ *de comburendis hareticis*, for the Execution of Richard White and John Hunt (of whom formerly³), was brought to Mr. Michel; instead of burning *them*, he burnt the *Writ*; and before the same could be renewed, Doctor Geffray (the bloody Chancellour of Salisbury who procured it) and Queen Mary were both dead, to the miraculous preservation of God's poor Servants.

SIR JAMES ——— *Vicar Choral* (as I conceive) of the Church of Sarisbury in the Raigin of King Edward the Sixth, was wholly addicted to the *Study of Chemistry*. Now as Socrates himself wrot nothing, whilst Plato his Scholar praised him to purpose; so, whilst the Pen of Sir James was silent of his own worth, Thomas Charnock his Scholar (whom he made *Inheritour of his Art*) thus chants in his commendation⁴:

“I could find never Man but one,
Which could teach Me, the secrets of our Stone;
And that was a Priest in the Close of Salisbury,
God rest his soul in Heaven full merry.”

This Sir James pretended that he had all his skill, not by *Learning*, but *Inspiration*, which I list not to disprove. He was alive anno 1555, but died about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth?

¹ I perused the Original in the Remembrance's (or Sir Thomas Fanshawe's) Office, C. vii. Par. rot. 147. F.

² Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 2655.

³ See p. 241.

⁴ In his Enigma Alchemica.

The following illustrious and eminent persons, Natives of this County, are recommended to the notice of a Continuator of Fuller. JOSEPH ADDISON, Author, &c.; JOHN AUBREY, Antiquary, Astrologer, &c.; THOMAS CHURCH, Author; SIR JOHN DAVIES, Poet; SIR RICHARD BLACKMORE, Poet and Physician; JAMES HARRIS, Father of the present Earl of Malmesbury, who has recently published a Memoir and the Literary Works of his learned Parent, 2 vols. 4to; THOMAS HOBDES, a Philosophical Writer; STEPHEN DUCK, Poet; GEORGE KEATE, a Poet and Miscellaneous Writer; EDMUND LUDLOW, a Colonel, and Author of “Memoirs of his own Times;” PHIL. MASSINGER, Dramatic Author, of whom a well-written Memoir is annexed to a new edition of his Works, from the classical pen of William Gifford, Esq.; DR. THOMAS WILKES, Author and Physician; DR. JOHN SCOTT, Author of “Christian Life,” &c.; THOMAS TANNER, Bishop of St. Asaph; DR. RALPH, &c.; SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, the great English Architect; JOHN NORDEN, Topographer; JOHN TOBIN, Dramatic Writer; BRYAN EDWARDS, Merchant and Author; WILLIAM CUNNINGTON, Antiquary; WILLIAM BAYLEY, Astronomer, &c. Besides these Literary Worthies, several Noblemen and Statesmen of eminence were Natives of this County. J. B.

LORD MAYOR.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
Sir Nicholas Lambert	- Edward Lambert	- Wilton	- Grocer	- 1531.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

R. Bishop of Salisbury, Walter Hungarford, Knight, Robert Andrew, Robert Long,	} Knights for the Shire,	} Commissioners to receive the Oaths.
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Rob. Hungarford, mil.
Edm. Hungarford, mil.
Joh. Stourton, mil.
Will. Becham, mil.
Joh. Beynton, mil.
Will. Westbery, Justiciarii.
Joh. Seymour.
Will. Darell.
Rich. Milburn.
Edm. Dantese.
Joh. Westbery, sen.
David. Cerington.
Randul. Thorp.
Lau. Gowayn.
Rog. Peryton.
Will. Gore, senior.
Rob. Eruly.
Rob. Blake.
Tho. Drewe.
Will. Daungers.
Rob. Paniffote.
Joh. Westbery, junior.
Will. Rouse.
Tho. Boneham.
Johan. Rous.
Will. Besyle.
Rob. Baynard.
Rog. Trewbody.
Will. Caynelt.
Will. Botreauxe.
Will. Widecombe.
Joh. Atte Berwe.
Joh. Northfolk.
Joh. Sturmy.
Tho. Cryklade.
Rob. Bodenham.
Johan. Bride.
Rob. Beast.
Rob. Colyngborn.
Hen. Chaney.
Joh. Combe.
Joh. West.

Rob. Onewyn.
Tho. Ierderd.
Joh. Whitehorn.
Joh. Gergrave.
Nich. Wotton.
Tho. Hall.
Joh. Hall.
Rich. Hall.
Will. Gore, junior.
Rob. Crikkelade.
Joh. Lambard.
Tho. Beweshyn.
Rich. Mayn.
Joh. Mayn.
Joh. Benger.
Rob. Mayhow.
Hen. Bardley.
Rob. Confold.
Joh. Mumfort.
Tho. Hancock.
Joh. Osburn.
Joh. Gillberd.
Joh. Attuene.
Joh. Escote.
Gul. Orum.
Rich. Sotwel.
Reg. Croke.
Ingel. Walrond.
Joh. Waldrine.
Rich. Warrin.
Will. Stanter.
Rob. Solman.
Tho. Temse.
Will. Temse.
Tho. Ryngwode.
Will. Watkins.
Rob. Backeham.
Walt. Backeham.
Will. Dantesey.
Rich. Caynell.
Rich. Hardone.
Joh. Tudworth.

Joh. Coventre.
Tho. Gore nuper de Lyn-
shyll.
Rob. Wayte.
Will. Coventre.
Joh. Ingeham.
Joh. Martyn.
Walt. Evererd.
Will. Polelchirch.
Joh. Justice.
Walt. Stodeley.
Will. Wychamton.
Rob. Eyre.
Joh. Voxanger.
Sim. Eyre.
Joh. Ford.
Will. Russell.
Joh. Scot.
Tho. Vellard.
Pet. Duke.
Joh. Quinton.
Tho. Quinton.
Joh. Bourne.
Rich. Warneford.
Joh. Stere.
Tho. Hasard.
Rob. Lyvenden.
Will. Lyng.
Joh. Davy.
Rob. Davy.
Rob. Floure.
Will. Leder.
Joh. Edward.
Joh. Cutting.
Tho. Blanchard.
Will. Moun.
Edm. Penston.
Rich. Lye.
Joh. Bellingdon.
Joh. Pope.
Joh. Lye.
Joh. Spender.

Walt.

Walt. Clerk.
Joh. Quarly.
Will. Bacon.
Joh. Everard.

Nich. Spoddell.
Will. Walrond.
Tho. Stake.
Rich. Cordra.

Rich. de Bowys.
Will. Renger.
Thom. Bower de Devise.

R. is here Robert Nevil then Bishop of Salisbury.

WALTER HUNGERFORD was the Lord Hungerford, Treasurer of England.

WILL. WESTBURY, Justiciarii.]

Surely this Justice must be more then an ordinary one of the *Peace and Quorum*, because proposed to John Seimour, a signall Esquire, late High-sheriffe of the Shire. Yet was he none of the *two* Chief Justices of Westminster, as not mentioned in their Catalogue. Probably he was *one* of the *Puny Judges* in those Courts; but, because no certainty thereof, we leave him as we found him¹.

DAVID CERINGTON.]

The self-same name with *Sherington*, for all the literall variation; and they, I assure you, were men of great Ancestry and Estate in this County. Sir Henry Sherington was the last Heir-male of this Family dwelling at Lacock in this County, a *right godly Knight*, and great friend to Bishop Jewell, who died in his house at Lacock. He diswaded the Bishop from preaching that Lord's day, by reason of his great weakness, "affirming it better for a private Congregation to want a *Sermon* one day, then for the *Church of England* to lose such a *Light* for ever²." But he could not prevail, the Bishop being resolved to expire in his calling. This Sir Henry left two Daughters, which had issue; one married into the honourable Family of Talbot; the other unto Sir Anthony Mildmay; who enriched their Husbands with great Estates.

SHERIFFS OF WILT-SHIRE.

Anno HEN. II.

- 1 Will. *qui fuit* Vic.
- 2 Com. Patricius.
- 3 *Idem*.
- 4
- 5 *Idem*.
- 6
- 7 Rich. Clericus.
- 8 *Idem*.
- 9 Mil. de Dantesaia.
- 10 Rich. de Wilton.
- 11 Rich. de Wilteser.
- 12 Rich. de Wilton. *for fifteen years*.
- 27 Mich. Belet, Rob. Malde.
- 28 Mich. Belet & Rober. Malde, Rog. *filius* Reuf.
- 29 Rob. Malduit.
- 30 *Idem*.
- 31 *Idem*.
- 32 Rob. Malduit.
- 33 *Idem*.

Anno RICHARD. I.

- 1 Hug. Bardulfe.
- 2 Will. Comes Saresb.

- 3 Rob. de Tresgoze.
- 4 Will. Comes Saresb.
- 5 Will. Comes Saresb. & Tho. *filius* Will. *for four years*.
- 9 Steph. de Turnham & Alex. de Ros.
- 10 *Idem*.

Anno JOHAN. REX.

- 1 Steph. de Turnham & Wand. *filius* Corcelles.
- 2 Comes Will. de Saresb. & Hen. de Bernere.
- 3 *Idem*.
- 4 *Idem*.
- 5 Comes Will. de Saresb. & Johan. Bonet, *for six years*.
- 11 Will. Briewere & Rob. *filius*.
- 12 *Idem*.
- 13 Nich. Briewere de Vetriponte & Will. de Chanto.
- 14 *Idem*.
- 15 *Idem*.

- 16 Will. Comes Saresb. & Hen. *filius* Alchi.
- 17 *Idem*.

Anno HENR. III.

- 1
- 2 Will. Comes Saresb. & Rob. de Crevequeor, *for six years*.
- 8 Will. Comes Saresb. Adam de Alta Ripa.
- 9 *Idem*.
- 10 *Idem*.
- 11 Sim. de Halei.
- 12 Eliz. Comit. Saresb. & Joh. Dacus.
- 13 Johan. de Monemue & Walt. de Bunesey.
- 14 Joh. de Monemue.
- 15 *Idem*.
- 16 Eliz. Com. Saresb. & Joh. Dacus, *for four years*.
- 20 Eliz. Comit. Sarum & Rob. de Hugen.
- 21 Eliz. Comit. Sarum.

¹ In 1426, William Westbury, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, had 100l. a-year out of the Exchequer, for his more decent state, and two robes. See *Chronica Juridicalia*, p. 121. N.

² See the Life of Bishop Jewell, prefixed to his Apology. |

- 22 Rob. de Hogeshiam.
 23 *Idem.*
 24 *Idem.*
 25 Nich. de Haversham, *for six years.*
 31 Nich. de Lusceshall.
 32 *Idem.*
 33 *Idem.*
 34 Will. de Tynehiden, *for four years.*
 38 Will. de Tenhide, Jo. de Tenhide *filius & heres.*
 39 *Idem.*
 40 Joh. de Verund.
 41 *idem.*
 42 *Idem.*
 43 Joh. de Verund & Galf. de Scudeinor.
 44 *Idem.*
 45 Joh. de Verund.
 46 Rad. Cussell.
 47 *Idem.*
 48 *Idem.*
 49 Rad. de Aungers, Joh. de Aungers.
 50 Rad. de Aungers.
 51 Will. de Duy & Steph. de Edwarth, *for five years.*
 56 Steph. de Edwarth & Walt. de Strichesley.
Anno EDWARD. I.
 1 Walt. de Strichesle.
 2 *Idem.*
 3 *Idem.*
 4 Hildebrandus de London, *for six years.*
 10 Joh. de Wotton, *for eight years.*
 18 Rich. de Combe.
 19 *Idem.*
 20 Tho. de S^{to} Omero, *for five years.*

- 25 Walt. de Pevely.
 26 *Idem.*
 27 *Idem.*
 28 Joh. de Novo Burgo.
 29 *Idem.*
 30 Joh. de Hertingerr.
 31 *Idem.*
 32 *Idem.*
 33 Hen. de Cobham.
 34 Joh. de Gerberge.
 35 *Idem.*

Anno EDWARD. II.

- 1 Andreas de Grimsted.
 2 Alex. Cheverell & Joh. de S^{to} Laudo.
 3 *Idem.*
 4 Will. de Hardene.
 5 Adam. Walrand.
 6 Adam. Walrand & Johan. Kingston.
 7 *Idem.*
 8 Johan. de Holt & Phus. de la Beach.
 9 Phus. de la Beach.
 10 *Idem.*
 11 Walt. de Risum.
 12 *Idem.*
 13 *Idem.*
 14 Joh. de Tichbourn & Adam. Walrand.
 15 *Idem.*
 16
 17 Adam. Walrand.
 18 *Idem.*
 19 *Idem.*

Anno EDWARD. III.

- 1 Adam. Walrand.
 2 Phus. la Beach.
 3 Joh. Manduit.
 4 *Idem.*
 5 *Idem.*
 6

- 7 Joh. Manduit & Will. Randolph.
 8 Johan. Tichbourn & Johan. Manduit.
 9 Gilb. de Berewice & Reg. de Pauley.
 10 *Idem.*
 11 Petr. Doygnel & Gil. de Berewice.
 12 Johan. Manduit.
 13 *Idem.*
 14 *Idem.*
 15 Tho. de S^{to} Mauro & Rob. Lokes.
 16 Johan. Manduit.
 17 *Idem.*
 18 *Idem.*
 19 Johan. Roches.
 20 *Idem.*
 21 Joh. de Roches & Tho. Semor.
 22 Rob. Russell.
 23 *Idem.*
 24 *Idem.*
 25 Nullus Titulus in hoc Rotulo.
 26 Tho. de la River.
 27 *Idem.*
 28 *Idem.*
 29 Joh. Everard.
 30 Tho. de Hungerford, *for five years.*
 35 Hen. Sturmy, *for six years.*
 41 Walt. de Haywood, *for five years.*
 46 Will. de Worston.
 47 Hen. Sturmy.
 48 Joh. Dautesey, mil.
 49 Joh. de la Mere, mil.
 50 Hugo Cheyne.
 51 *Idem.*

EDWARD III.

35. HENRY STURMY.]

They were Lords of Woolfhall in this County; and, from the Time of King Henry the Second, were, by right of Inheritance, the Bayliffs and Guardians of the Forrest of *Savernake*, lying hard by, which is of great note for plenty of good Game, and for a kind of *Ferne* there that yieldeth a most pleasant savour: In remembrance whereof, their Hunter's Horn, of a mighty bigness, and tipt with silver, is kept by the *Seymours*, Dukes of *Somerset*, unto this day, as a Monument of their Descent from such noble Ancestors.

SHERIFFS.

SHERIFFS.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Arms.
	RICH. II.		
1	Pet. de Cusbaunce, mil. & Will. de Wor- ston.		
2	Rad. de Norton - - - - -	Vert, a lion rampant O. alibi Arg.	
3	<i>Idem.</i>		
4	Lau. de Sco. Martino & Hugo Cheyne.		
5	Nich. Woodhull.		
6	Bern. Brokers, mil.		
7	Joh. Lancaster.		
8	<i>Idem.</i>		
9	Joh. Salesbury.		
10	<i>Idem.</i>		
11	Hug. Cheyne.		
12	<i>Idem.</i>		
13	Rich. Mawardin.		
14	Joh. Roches.		
15	Rob. Dyneley.		
16	Joh. Goweyn.		
17	Rich. Mawardin.		
18	Joh. Moigne.		
19	Tho. Bonham.		
20	Rich. Mawardin.		
21	<i>Idem.</i>		
22	<i>Idem.</i>		
	HENR. IV.		
1	Joh. Dautesey - - - - -	Dantesey - - - - -	Az. a dragon and lyon rampant combatant [Arg.]
2	Will. Worston & Joh. Gawayne.		
3	Will. Cheyne.		
4	Walt. Beauchamp - - - - -	Varry.	
5	Walt. Beauchamp - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Wal. Hungerford, m. - - - - -	S. two bars Arg.; two plates in chief.	
7	Rad. Grene.		
8	Walt. Beauchamp - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Rob. Corbet - - - - -	O. a raven proper.	
10	Will. Cheyne, mil.		
11	Joh. Berkley, mil. - - - - -	G. a chevron betwixt ten crosses formée Arg.	
12	Tho. Bonham.		
	HENRY V.		
1	Elias de la Mare - - - - -	G. two lions passant gardant Arg.	
2	Hen. Thorpe.		
3	Tho. Calsten.		
4	Rob. Andrew.		
5	Will. Findern.		
6	Will. Sturmy, mil. - - - - -	Woolf-hall - - - - -	Arg. three demi-lions G.
7	Tho. Ringwood.		
8	Will. Darell - - - - -	Az. a lion rampant O. crowned Arg.	
9	<i>Idem.</i>		

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
Anno	HEN. VI.		
1	Will. Darell - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Rob. Shotesbrook, a.		
3	Will. Findern.		
4	Walt. Pauncefort - - -		G. three lions rampant Arg.
5	Joh. Stourton, ar. - -	Stourton - - -	S. a bend O. betwixt three fountains proper.
6	Will. Darell, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Joh. Pawlett, ar. - -		S. three swords in point Arg.
8	Joh. Bainton - - -	Brumham - - -	S. a bend lozenges Arg.
9	Davi. Sherrington.		
10	Joh. Seymor - - -	Woolf-hall - - -	G. two angels' wings paleways, inverted O.
11	Walt. Strickland.		
12	Joh. Stourton, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Steph. Popham, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. on a chief G.; two bucks' heads ca- [boshed O.
14	Edw. Hungerford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Wil. Beauchamp, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Joh. Stourton, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Joh. Lisle, mil. - -	- - - - -	O. a fess betwixt two chevrons S.
18	Joh. Saintlo, mil.		
19	Joh. Norris - - -	- - - - -	Quarterly Az. and G. a fret O. with fess Az.
20	Rich. Restwold - -	- - - - -	Arg. three bends S.
21	Will. Beauchamp - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Joh. Bainton - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Joh. Basket - - -	- - - - -	Az. a chevron Erm. betwixt three leopards' [heads O.
24	Rich. Restwold - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25	Will. Stafford - - -	- - - - -	O. a chevron G. on a canton Erm.
26	Wil. Beauchamp, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27	Joh. Norris - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Phil. Barnard.		
29	Joh. Seymor, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Joh. Nanson.		
31	Edw. Stradling - -	Dantesev - - -	Paly of six Arg. and Az. on a bend G. three [cinquefoyls O.
32	Joh. Willoughby.		
33	Geo. Darell.		
34	Reg. Stourton, mil.		
35	Hen. Long, ar. - -	- - - - -	S. a lion rampant betwixt eight crosses crossed [Arg.
36	Joh. Seymor, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Hug. Pilkenham.		
38	Joh. Feiris, ar.		
Anno	EDW. IV.		
1	Geor. Darell - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Reg. Stourton, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	<i>Idem.</i>		
4	Rog. Tocotes, mil.		
5	Geor. Darell, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Tho. de la Mare - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Chri. Wolsley.		
8	Rich. Darell, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Geo. Darell, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Lau. Reynford, mil.		
11	Rog. Tocotes, mil.		
12	Maur. Berkley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name:	Place.	Armes
13 [AMP.] Joh. Wyloughby, m.		
14 Will. Collingborne.		
15 Hen. Long, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Walt. Bonham, ar.		
17 Edw. Hargill, ar.		
18 Joh. Mompesson - - - - -	Arg. a lion rampant S. a martlet on his shoulder O.	
19 Walt. Hungerford -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Caro. Bulkley - - - - -	S. a chevron betwixt three bulls' heads caboshed Arg.	
21 Will. Collingborn, a.		
22 Joh. Mompesson, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno RICHARD. III.

1 Hen. Long, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Edw. Hargill, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Joh. Musgrave, & Rog. Tocotes, mil.	WESTMERLAND -	Az. six annulets O.

Anno HENR. VII.

1 Rog. Tocotes, mil.		
2 Joh. Wroughton -	<i>ut infra.</i>	
3 Joh. Turbervile - - - - -	Erm. a lion rampant G. crowned O.	
4 Tho. Uniom.		
5 Edw. Darell, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Constan. Darell - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Jo. Lye de Flamston.		
8 Joh. York - - - - -	Arg. on a salter Az. an escallop O.	
9 Edw. Darell, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Rich. Puddesey, ar.		
11 Constan. Darell - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Geo. Chaderton.		
13 Edw. Darell, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Geo. Seymor, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Joh. Hudleston, mil.	CUMBERLAND -	G. frettée Arg.
16 Tho. Long, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Joh. York, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Will. Caleway.		
19 Joh. Danvers, mil. -	Dauntesey - -	G. a chevron inter three mullets G.
20 Joh. Ernley, ar. - -	Witham - - -	Arg. on a bend S. three eaglets displayed O.
21 Joh. Gawayne, ar.		
22 Tho. Long, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Joh. Seymor, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Joh. Mompesson, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno HEN. VIII.

1 Edw. Darell, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Wil. Hungerford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Hen. Long, ar. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Chr. Wroughton, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Joh. Danvers, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Will. Bonham, ar.		
7 Joh. Scroope, mil. -	Castle-com - -	Az. a bend O. a mullet for difference.
8 Nich. Wadham, mil.		
9 Edw. Hungerford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Arms.
10 Joh. Seymor, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Edw. Darell, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Joh. Skilling, ar.		
13 Edw. Baynton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Joh. Ernley, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Tho. York, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Joh. Seymor, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Hen. Long, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Joh. Boncher, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. a cross engrailed G. betwixt four water-
19 Ant. Hungerford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[bougets S.
20 Joh. Ernley, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Joh. Horsey, ar.	- - - - -	DORSET - - - Az. three horse heads cooped O. bridled Arg.
22 Tho. York, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Tho. Bonham, ar.		
24 Joh. Ernley, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
25 Wal. Hungerford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Rob. Baynard, ar.	- Leckham - - -	S. a fess betwixt two chevrons O.
27 Tho. York, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Hen. Long, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Joh. Bruges, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. on a cross S. a leopard's head O.
30 Ant. Hungerford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Jo. Ernely, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Edw. Mompesson, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Hen. Long, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Joh. Marvin, ar.	- - Funt-hill - - -	Arg. a demi-lion rampant cooped S. charged
35 Joh. Erneley, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[on the shoulder with a flower de luce.
36 Anth. Hungerford	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Caro. Bulkley, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Rich. Scroope, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno EDWARD. VI.

1 Silv. Danvers, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Amb. Dauntsey, ar.	- Lavington - - -	G. a lion rampant Arg. chasing a wyvern
3 Joh. Bonham, ar.		Vert, alias Az. a dragon proper and a lion
4 Joh. Mervyn, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	Arg. combatant.
5 Jac. Stumpe, mil.		
6 Will. Sherington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
& Edw. Baynard, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno PHIL. REX & MARI. REG.

Ma. 1 Joh. Erneley, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
1,2 Hen. Hungerford, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2,3 Joh. St. John, ar.	- Lediard - - -	Arg.; on a chief G. two mullets pierced O.
3,4 Ant. Hungerford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4,5 Wa. Hungerford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5,6 Hen. Brunker, ar.	- Melsam - - -	Arg. six ogresses, 2, 2, 2; on a chief imbattled
		S. a lozenge of the first, thereon a cross
		patée of the second.

Anno ELIZAB. REG.

1 Joh. Zouch, mil.	- - - - -	G. ten besants, 4, 3, 2, and 1; on a canton O.
2 Jac. Stumpe, mil.		a lozenge Vert thereon, a flower de luce Arg.
3 Joh. Mervine, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Geo. Penruddock, ar.	- Cumpton - - -	G. a limb of a tree raguled and trunked in
		[bend Arg.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
5 Joh. Erneley, ar.	- ut prius.	
6 Tho. Button, ar.	- Alcon - - -	Erm. a fess G.
7 Joh. Eyre, ar.	- - ut infra.	Reader, arriving somewhat too late at some
8 Nich. Snell, ar.	- - ut infra.	of these Armes, I am fain to referre thee to
9 Hen. Sherington, ar.		what followeth.
10 Geo. Ludlowe, ar.	- ut infra.	
11 Tho. Thynne, mil.	- Longleate - -	Barry of ten pieces O. and S.
12 Will. Button, ar.	- ut prius.	
13 Edr. Baynton, ar.	- ut prius.	
14 Joh. St. John, ar.	- ut prius.	
15 Wol. Hungerford, m.	- ut prius.	
16 Joh. Danvers, mil.	- ut prius.	
17 Rob. Long, ar.	- - ut prius.	
18 Tho. Wroughton, m.	- ut infra.	
19 Joh. Hungerford, m.	- ut prius.	
20 Hen. Knivet, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. a bend within a border engrailed S.
21 Nich. St. John, ar.	- ut prius.	
22 Mich. Erneley, ar.	- ut prius.	
23 Will. Brounker, ar.	- ut prius.	
24 Wal. Hungerford, ar.	- ut prius.	
25 Jasper. Moore, ar.	- ut infra.	
26 Joh. Snell, ar.	- - ut infra.	
27 Joh. Danvers, mil.	- ut prius.	
28 Edm. Ludlow, ar.	- ut infra.	
29 Rich. Mody, ar.	- - ut infra.	
30 Wal. Hungerford, m.	- ut prius.	
31 Hen. Willoughby, a.	- ut prius.	
32 Joh. Wamford, ar.	- - - - -	Party per fess imbattled Arg. and S. six
33 Will. Eyre, ar.	- - ut infra.	[crosses patée counterchanged.]
34 Joh. Hungerford, m.	- ut prius.	
35 Joh. Thynne, ar.	- ut prius.	
36 Edw. Hungerford, a.	- ut prius.	
37 Hen. Saddler	- Everley - - -	O. a lion rampant parte per fess Az. and G.
38 Joh. Dauntsey, ar.	- ut prius.	
39 Jac. Marvyn, mil.	- ut prius.	
40 Edw. Penruddock, a.	- ut prius.	
41 Walt. Vaughan	- - - - -	[See the Notes on this year.]
42 Tho. Snell, ar.	- - - - -	Quarterly G. and Az. a cross flowry O.
43 Hen. Baynton, mil.	- ut prius.	
44 Walt. Long, mil.	- ut prius.	
45 Jasper. Moore, mil.	} - - - - -	{ Erm. on a chevron between three Mores'
& prim. Jacob.		
		heads proper, two swords Arg.

Annæ JACOB. REX.

1 Jasper. Moore, mil.	- ut prius.	
2 Alex. Tutt, mil.	- - - - -	Quarterly Arg. & G. a cressant in the first
3 Joh. Hungerford, ar.	- ut prius.	[quarter of the second.]
4 Gabriel. Pile, ar.	- - - - -	S. a cross between four nails G.
5 Tho. Thynn, mil.	-	
6 Rich. Goddard, ar.	- Stondon Hu. -	G. a chevron Vairy, 'twixt three cressants
7 Joh. Ayliffe, ar.		[Erm.]
8 Eg. Wroughton, m.	- Brodhenton -	Arg. a chevron G. 'twixt three boars' heads
9 Will. Button, mil.	- ut prius.	[cooped S. tusked O.]

Name.	Place.	Armes.
10 Fran. Popham, mil.	Littlecott - - -	Arg. on a chief G. two buck heads O.
11 Will. Pawlet, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Hen. Marvyn, ar.	Pertwood - - -	{ Arg. a demi-lyon rampant, cooped S. charged on the shoulders with a flower de luce O. G. a lyon passant Erm. wounded in the shoulder.
13 Tho. Moore, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Rich. Grubham, mil.		[der.
15 Joh. Horton, mil.		
16 Hen. Moody, mil.	Garesdon - - -	{ G. a fess engrailed between three harpies Arg. crined O. Az. semée de fleur de luzes O. a lion rampant Arg.
17 Hen. Poole, mil.	- - - - -	
18 Caro. Pleadall, mil.	Colshill - - -	Arg. a bend G. guttée d'eau 'twixt two Cornish choughs proper, a chief countercomponee O. and S.
19 Will. Pawlet, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Joh. Lambe, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Gifford. Long, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Edw. Read, ar.	- - - - -	G. a saltire betwixt four garbs O.

Anno REX CAROL.

1 Fran. Seymour, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Egid. Estcourt, mil.	Newton - - -	Erm. on a chief indented G. three stars.
3 Walt. Long, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Joh. Duckett, ar.	- - - - -	S. a saltire Arg. a mullet for difference.
5 Rob. Baynard, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Joh. Topp, ar.	Stocton - - -	Arg. a canton G. a gantlet of mail clenched [proper.
7 Ed. Hungerford, Mil. Balnei.	{ <i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Joh. St. John, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
9 Hen. Ludlow, mil.	Hildenrel - - -	Arg. a chevron 'twixt three bears' heads [erazed S.
10 Fran. Goddard, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Geor. Ayliffe, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Nevil. Poole, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Edw. Baynton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Joh. Grubb, ar.	Pottern.	
15 Joh. Duke, ar.	Lakes - - -	{ Per fess, Arg. and Az. three chaplets counterchanged. Arg. on a chevron S. three cater-foiles O. Arg. a chevron engrailed G.
16 Egid. Eyre, ar.	- - - - -	
17 Rob. Chivers, ar.	- - - - -	
18		
19	INGRATUM	
20	BELLO	
21	DEBEMUS INANE.	
23 Ant. Ashly Cooper, Bar.	{ - - - - -	{ G. a bend engrailed betwixt six lions rampant.

KING HENRY VI.

23. JOHN BASKET, Esq.]

High Sheriff of this County in the twenty-third of King Henry the Sixth. He is memorable on this account, that a solemn *Dispensation* granted unto him from the *Court of Rome*, acquainteth us with the form of those *Instruments* in that Age, not unworthy our perusal.

“ *Nicholaus,*

"Nicholaus, miseratione divind, &c. Sanctæ Crucis in Jerusalem Presbyter Cardinalis; dilectis in Christo nobilibus Johanni Basket Scutifero, & Alicie ejus Uxor, Sarisburiensis Diocesis, Salutem in Domino. Solet annuere Sedes Apostolica piis votis, & honestis petentium precibus, maxime ubi salus requiritur animarum, favorem benevolam impartiri. Cum igitur ex parte vestra nobis fuerit humiliter supplicatum, ut in animarum vestrarum solatium, eligendi Confessorem idoneum vobis licentiam concedere dignaremur: Nos vestris supplicationibus favorabiliter annuentes, Autoritate Domini Papæ, cujus Primarie curam gerimus, & de ejus speciali mandato super hoc viva vocis oraculo nobis facto, devotioni vestre concedimus quatenus liceat vobis idoneum & discretum Presbyterum in Confessorem eligere, qui super peccatis quæ sibi confitebimini (nisi talia sint propter quæ sit dicta Sedes consulenda) autoritate prædicta vobis provideat de absolutionis debite beneficio, & penitentia salutari quamdiu vixeritis, quotiens fuerit opportunum. Vota verò peregrinationis & abstinencie si qua emisistis, quæ commode servare non potestis, ultra marina (beatorum Petri & Pauli, atque Jacobi, Apostolorum votis duntaxat exceptis) commutet vobis idem Confessor in alia opera pietatis.

Dat. Florentiæ, sub sigillo officii Primariæ, 3 Non. Aprilis, Pontificatus Domini Eugenii Papæ IV. Anno Decimo."

The tenth of Pope Eugenius falleth on the twentieth of King Henry the Sixth, anno Domini 1440. Why it should be higher and harder to dispence with vows made to Saint James then to Saint John (his Brother, and Christ's beloved Disciple) some Courtier of Rome must render the reason.

The Posterity of this Master Basket in the next generation removed in Dorset-shire, where they continue at this day in a worshipfull condition at Divenish.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

11. THOMAS THIN, Mil.]

The great and suddain wealth of this Knight, being envied by a great Earl and Privy Councellour neighbouring on his Estate, caused his summons before the Counsel-table, to answer how in so short a time he had gotten so large Possessions. Some suggested as if he had met with *Treasure Trove*, or used some indirect means to enrich himself. The Knight

"Nicholas, by divine mercy, &c. Priest Cardinal of St. Crosses in Jerusalem, to the beloved in Christ the worshipfull John Basket Esq. and Alice his Wife, of the Diocess of Salisbury, greeting in the Lord. The See Apostolick useth to grant the pious desires and honest requests of Petitioners, chiefly where the health of souls requireth courteous favour to be bestowed upon them. Seeing therefore on your behalf you have supplicated humbly unto us, that for the comfort of your souls we would vouchsafe to grant you license to chuse for yourselves a *Confessor*, we favourably yielding to your request by the authority of our Lord the Pope, the Charge of whose Primary we bear, and from his special Command in this case made unto us by the Oracle of his mouth, doe grant to your devotion, so far forth as it may be lawfull for you, to chuse a fit and discreet Priest for your Confessor, who as touching the sins which ye shall confess unto him (except they be such for which the said See is to be consulted with) may by authority aforesaid provide for you concerning the benefit of due absolution, and wholesome penance, so long as ye live, so often as there shall be occasion. But if ye have made any forraign vows of pilgrimage and fasting, which ye cannot conveniently keep (vows to blessed Peter, Paul, and James, Apostles only excepted) the same Confessor may commute them for you into other works of piety.

Given at Florence, under the seal of the office of the Primary, 3 Non. of April, the 13th year of the Popedome of Pope Eugenius the Fourth."

¹ Thus it is written in the Original, which we have Englished, and request the learned Reader's better instruction. F.

calmly gave in the unquestionable particulars of the Bottom he began on, the accreiment by his Marriage, and with what was advanced by his industry and frugality, so bringing all up within the *View* (though not the *Touch*) of his *present Estate*. "For the rest, my Lords," said he, "you have a good Mistress our gracious Queen; and I had a good Master the Duke of Sommerset." Which being freely spoken, and fairly taken, he was dismissed without further trouble. Nor were his means too big for his Birth, if descended (as Camden saith) from the ancient Family of the *Bottevils*.

41. WALTER VAUGHAN, Ar.]

His *Armes* (too large to be inserted in that short space) were, Sable, a cheveron betwixt three children's heads couped at the shoulders Argent, their perukes Or, inwrapped about their necks, with as many snakes proper; whereof this (they say) the occasion, because one of the *Ancestors* of this *Family* was born with a *Snake* about his *Neck*¹. Such a *Neck-lace* as *Nature*, I believe, never saw. But grant it. How came the *Peruques* about the *Infants' Heads*? So that *Fancy*, surely, was the *sole Mother* and *Midwife* of this *Device*. The *Lands* of this Walter Vaughan (afterwards knighted) descended to his Son Sir George, a worthy Gentleman, and after his *issueless* decease to a *Brother* of his, who was born blind, bred in Oxford, brought up in Orders, and Prebendary of Sarum.

KING CHARLES.

1. FRANCIS SEYMOUR, Mil.]

This wise and religious Knight (Grand-child to Edward Earl of Hartford, and Brother to William Duke of Somerset) was by King Charles the First created Baron of Troubridge in this County; since, for his Loyalty, made Privy Councillour to King Charles the Second, and Chancellour of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

BATTLES.

LANSDOUNE FIGHT.

This was fought in the Confines of this County and Somerset, the 13th of July 1643. It was disputed by *parcells* and *peece-meals*, as the Place and narrow Passages would give leave; and it seemed not so much one intire Battle, as a heap of Skirmishes huddled together. It may be said in some sort of both sides,

"Victus uterque fuit, Victor uterque fuit."

For the Parliament Forces *five* times (by the confession of the Royalists) beat them back with much disorder, Sir Bevill Greenfield being slain in the Head of his Pikes (Major Lowre in the Head of his Party of Horse). Yet the King's Forces alleadge demonstration of Conquest, that Prince Maurice and Sir Ralph Hopton remained in the Heads of their Troops all night, and next morning found themselves possessed of the *Field* and of the *Dead*, as also of *three hundred Armes*, and *nine Barrells* of Powder, the Enemy had left behind them.

ROUND-WAY FIGHT.

Five days after, Prince Maurice with the Earl of Carnarvon returning, and the Lord Wilmot coming from Oxford, with a gallant supply of select Horse, charged the Parliament Forces under the Conduct of Sir William Waller. With him were the Horse of Sir Arthur Haslerigg, so well armed that (if of *Proof* as well within as without) each Souldier seemed an impregnable Fortification. But these were so smartly charged by the *Prince*, that they fairly forsook the *Field*, leaving their Foot (which in English Battles bear the heat of the day) to shift for themselves.

In the mean time Sir Ralph Hopton, hurt lately (with the blowing up of Powder), lay sick and sore in the Town of the Devezes. His Men wanted Match, whom Sir Ralph

¹ Guillim's Display of Heraldry, p. 174.

directed "to beat and to boyl their Bed-cords," (*necessity is the best Mother of Ingenuity*), which so ordered did them good service; when, marching forth into the Field, they effectually contributed to the totall routing and ruining of the Parliament Foot which remained¹.

THE FAREWELL.

This County, consisting so much of Sheep, must honour the Memory of King Edgar, who first freed the Land from all Wolves therein.

For the future, I wish their Flocks secured,

From {
 1. *Two-legged Wolves*, very destructive unto them.
 2. *Spanish Ewes*, whereof one being brought over into England, anno —, brought with it the first generall contagion of Sheep.
 3. *Hunger-Rot*, the effect of an over-dry Summer.

I desire also, that seeing these seem to be of the same breed with Laban's² and Jethro's Sheep³, which had their solemn times and places of drinking (which in other Shires I have not observed), that they may never have any want of wholesome Water.

*** THE History of Wiltshire, that extensive County, so stored with Antiquities of every period, has been in vain attempted in the last century by Mr. Aubrey and Bishop Tanner. Bishop Gibson had the use of the former's "Essay towards a Description of the North Division of Wiltshire," a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum. Mr. Aubrey was a native of this County, being born at Easton Piers, or Percy, near Kingston St. Michael's, in Damerham Hundred, about 1625; and dedicated himself early to the study of Antiquity; till his distresses and family unhappiness interrupted it, and reduced him to depend on the liberality of his friends for support. He died about 1700.

The principal Topographical Publications relating to the County are Stukeley's Accounts of Abury and Stonehenge, 2 volumes folio; Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire, 2 volumes 8vo.; "Antiquitates Sarisburienses," by Dr. Ledwich, 8vo.; Price's History, &c. of Salisbury Cathedral, 4to. plates; Kennedy's Account of the Statues, Pictures, &c. at Wilton House, 4to.; Britton's Account of the Pictures at Corsham House, 12mo.; Sir Richard Colt Hoare's Ancient Wiltshire, folio; Moffet's History, &c. of Malmesbury, 8vo. See also the "Magna Britannia," and Gough's Additions to Camden. N.

¹ Several other Battles have been fought within the confines of this County. Ludlow, in his Memoirs, has given accounts of those that occurred during the Civil Wars. In Sir Richard Colt Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire," Part I. is a circumstantial narrative of the Battle of Eddington, fought between Alfred and the Danes. A Battle between Wulfere and Escuin was fought at Great Bedwin in the year 675. See Turner's Anglo-Saxons, &c. vol. I. p. 299. J.B.

² Genesis xxix. 8.

³ Exodus iii. 1.

WORCESTER-SHIRE.]

WORCESTER-SHIRE hath Stafford-shire on the North, Warwickshire on the East, Gloucester-shire on the South, Hereford and Shrop-shires on the West. It is of a *triangular* but not *equilaterall* form, in proportion stretching from

North to South, Twenty-two - - - - -	}	Miles.
South to North-west, Twenty-eight - - - - -		
Thence to her North-East point, Twenty-eight		

Be this understood of the continued part of this Shire, which otherwise hath *Snips* and *Shreds* cut off from the *whole Cloth*, and surrounded with the *circumjacent Countries*, even some in Oxford-shire distanced, by Gloucester-shire interposed.

What may be the cause hereof, it were presumption for me to guess, after the conjectures of so many learned men. Some conceive that such who had the command of this County (probably before the Conquest), and had parcells of their own Land scattered in the Vicinage, desired to unite them to this County, so to make their own authority the more entire¹. Or else as a worthy Writer will have it (rendering a reason why part of Devon-shire straggleth into Cornwall) it was done that "there might rest some cause of intercourse betwixt this and the neighbouring Counties;" adding moreover, "that a late great man ensued and expressed the like consideration, in the division of his lands betwixt two of his Sons²." All I will say is this, that God, in the partage of Palestine (Reader, if you forget, I must remember my own profession) betwixt the Twelve Tribes, on the same account (as the Learned conceive) made some Tribes to have *In-lots* within another; "and Manasseh had, in Issachar and in Asher, Bethshean and her Towns, and Ibleam and her Towns, &c."³

This County hath a child's portion (and that, I assure you, a large one) in all English, and especially in these

NATURALL COMMODITIES.

LAMPREYS.

In Latine *Lampetræ*, à *lambendo petras*, "from licking the rocks," are plentiful in this and the neighbouring Counties in the River of Severn. A deformed Fish, which, for the many holes therein, one would conceive Nature intended it rather for an Instrument of Musick then for man's food. The best manner of dressing whereof, saith my Author⁴, is "to kill it in malmesey, close the mouth thereof with a nutmegg, the holes with so many cloves; and when it is rolled up round, putting in thereto filbard-nut-kernells stamped, crums of bread, oyle, spices, &c." Others (but those *Miso-lampreys*) doe adde, that, after all this cost, even cast them away, seeing *money* is better lost then *health*; and the meat will rather be delicious then wholesome, the eating whereof cost King Henry the First his life⁵. But, by their favour, that King did not dye of *Lampreys*, but of excess in eating them; and I am confident the Jews might surfeit of *Manna* itself, if eating thereof above due proportion.

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Worcestershire.

² Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, fol. 98.

³ Josh. xvii. 11.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Worcestershire.

⁵ Stow's Chronicle, p. 142.

PERRY.

This is a *Drink*, or a *Counterfeit Wine*, made of *Pears*, whereof plenty in this County; though such which are *least delicious* for fast are most *proper* for this purpose. Such the *Providence of Nature*, to *design* all things for *man's service*. Peter Martyr, when Professor in Oxford, and sick of a *Feaver*, would *drink* no *other liquor*¹, though it be generally believed both *cold* and *windy*, except corrected with *Spice*, or some other *addition*.

SALT.

I have *twice*² formerly insisted hereon; and doe confess this Repetition to be flatly against my own Rules, laid down for the regulating of this Work, save that the necessity of this Commodity will excuse it from any offence. I beheld England as a long well-furnish'd Table, and account *three* principal *Salt-cellars* set at distance thereon. *Worcester-shire*, I fancy the *Trencher Salt*, both because it is not so much in quantity (though very considerable), and because it is whiter, finer, and heavier, then any other. *Cheshire*, I conceive, deserveth to be reputed the *Grand Salt-cellar*, placed somewhat beneath the middle; whilst the *third* is the Salt of *New-castle*, set far North, at the lower end of the *Table*, for the use of those who otherwise cannot conveniently *reach* to the former. The usefulness of this not-duey-valued Blessing may be concluded from the Latine word *Salarium*, so usual in antient and modern Authors, which importeth the *entertainment* or *wages* of *Souldiers*, antiently paid *chiefly* (if not *only*) in *Fictuals*, and taketh its name, by a *Synecdoche*, from *Sal*, or *Sult*, as of all things most absolutely needful; without which *condiment*, nothing can be wholesome *nutriment*.

I read in a modern Author, describing his own County of Cheshire, and measuring all things to the advantage thereof, that,

"There is no Shire in England, or in any other Country beyond the Seas, where they have more then one Salt-well therein; neither at Droitwich in Worcester-shire is there more then *one*; whereas in Cheshire there be *four*, all within ten miles together³."

Here let me enter this caveat in preservation of the right of Worcester-shire, that many Salt Fountains are found therein, but stopped up again for the preservation of Woods⁴; so that the making of Salt at one place alone proceeds not from any *natural*, but a *politick* restriction. Nor must I forget, how our German-Ancestors (as Tacitus reports) conceited such places where Salt was found to be nearest to the Heavens, and to ingratiate men's prayers to the Gods; I will not say, founding their Superstition on the misapprehension of the Jewish worship, "Every sacrifice shall be salted with salt⁵."

THE BUILDINGS.

I am sorry I have never seen the Cathedrall of Worcester, so that I cannot *knowingly* give it a due commendation; and more sorry to hear that our late Civil Wars have made so sad an impression thereon.

The *Market-Towns* are generally handsomely built; and no Shire in England can shew a *brace* of them so neat and near together as *Beaudley* and *Kidderminster* in this County, being scarcely *two* miles asunder.

SAINTS.

Saint RICHARD, born at *Wich* [*alias Droitwich*], from which he took his name, was bred in Oxford, afterwards at Paris, and lastly at Bononia in Italy, where for seven years

¹ Dr. Humphred, in the large Latine Life of Bishop Jewel, p. 31.

² In Cheshire and Northumberland.

Camden's Britannia, in Worcestershire.

⁴ William Smith, in the Vale Royal, p. 18.

⁵ Levit. ii. 13.

together he heard and read the Canon Law. Having thus first plentifully *laid in*, he then began to *lay out*, in his Lectures in that University, and, returning home, became Chancellor of Oxford, then of Canterbury, till at last chosen Bishop of Chichester. He was a great *Becketist*, viz. a stout opposer of *Regal Power* over *Spiritual Persons*; on which, and other accounts, he wrote a Book to Pope Innocent the Fourth, against King Henry the Third. These his qualities, with the reputation of his holy life, so commended his memory to the notice of Pope Urban the Fourth, that *seven* years after his death, viz. anno 1260, he canonized him for a Saint. It seems men then arrived sooner at the maturity of [Popish] Saintship than now-a-days, more distance being now required betwixt their death and canonization. As for their report, that the *Wiches* or *Salt-pits* in this County were miraculously procured by his prayers, their *unsavory lye* hath not a *graine* of probability to season it; it appearing by antient Authors¹, that *Salt-water* flowed there time out of mind, before any *Sweet-milk* was given by *Mother* or *Nurse* to this Saint Richard.

This County affording no MARTYRS (such the moderation of Bishop Pates²) let us proceed to

CARDINALS.

JOHN COMIN, or *Cumin*. It must cost us some pains (but the merit of the man will quit cost) to clear him to be of English extraction. For the proof whereof, we produce the testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis, his contemporary and acquaintance, who saith, he was "Vir Anglicus natione³." Hereby the impudent falsehood of John Demster the Scottish Historian doth plainly appear, thus expressing himself:

"*Johannes Cuminus, ex nobilissimo Comitum Buchaniæ stemmate ortus, Banfiæ natus, falsissimè inter Anglos reponitur, cum ipse viderim quædam ipsius nuper Parisiis scripta, quibus suorum Popularem causam Pontifici Lucio commendavit, in Bibliotheca Pauli Petavii, Senatoris Parisiensis.*"

"John Cumin, descended from the most noble stock of the Earls of Buchan, born at Banfe, is most falsely set down amongst the English; seeing I myself lately saw some of his writings at Paris, in the Library of Paulus Petavius, Senator of Paris, in which he recommended the cause of his Countrymen to Pope Lucius."

In plain English, this Scottish *Demster* is an arrant *Rook*, depluming England, Ireland, and Wales, of famous Writers, merely to feather his own Country therewith; so that should he, according to the Jewish law, be forced to make fourfold Restitution for his felony, he would be left poor enough indeed.

Besides, *Alexander Comin* was created first Earl of *Buchan* by King Alexander the Second, who began to reign anno Domini 1214⁴; whereas Comin (by the testimony of Demster himself) died 1212; and therefore could not properly descend of their stock, who were not then in being.

I cannot certainly avouch him a Worcester-shire man; but know that he was bred a Monke at Evesham therein⁵, whence he was chosen (the King procuring it) *à clero Dublinensi consone satis & concorditer*, Arch-bishop of Dublin. He endowed Trinity-Church in Dublin with two and twenty Prebends; and was made by Pope Lucius Cardinall of St. Vellit in Italy.

HUGH OF EVESHAM, so called from the place of his Nativity in this County, applied himself to the Study of Physick with so good success that he is called the *Phoenix*⁶ in that *Faculty*. Great also was his skill in the Mathematicks, and especially in Astrology. Some questions arising at Rome about Physick (which consequentially were of *Church Govern-*

¹ Camden, in Worcestershire, plainly proves it out of Gervase of Tilbury. F.

² Dr. Richard Pates was Bishop of Worcester in 1555; but was deprived in 1559. N.

³ Lib. ii. Expugn. Hibern. cap. 23.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Scotia, p. 48.

⁵ Giraldus Cambrensis, lib. ii. Expugn. Hibern. cap. 23.

⁶ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 50.

ment), Pope Martin the Fourth sent for our Hugh, to consult with him; who gave such satisfaction to his demands, that, in requitall, he created him Cardinal of Saint Laurence, 1280. But so great the envy of his Adversaries at his preferment, that, seven years after, he was put to death by Poyson¹; and let none say, he might have foreseen his *Fate* in the *Stars*, seeing *Hell*, and not the *Heavens*, brooded that *design*. Neither say, "Physician, cure thyself," seeing *English Antidotes* are too weak for *Italian Poysons*. But Cicæonius, to palliate the business, saith he died of the *Plague*; and thus I believe him, of the *Plague* of *Hatred* in the hearts of such who contrived his death; which happened anno Domini 1287.

PRELATES.

WULSTAN of BRAUNDSFORD was born at Braundsford in this County, and afterwards became *Prior* (equivalent to *Dean* in other Foundations) of Worcester. He deserved well of his Convent, building a most beautifull Hall therein. Hence was he preferred Bishop of Worcester, 1338, the first and last Prelate who was born in that County; and dyed in that See. He was *verus Pontifer*, in the grammaticall notation thereof, building a fair Bridge at Braundsford (within three miles of Worcester) over the River Teme, on the same token that it is misprinted *Tweed* in Bishop Godwin², which made me in vain to look for Braundsford in Northumberland. He dyed August 28, 1349.

JOHN LOWE was born in this County; bred an Augustinian Frier at Wich therein; afterwards he went to the Universities, and then settled himself in London. Hence he was preferred by King Henry the Sixth to St. Asaph, and thence was removed (desiring his own quietness) from one of the best Bishopricks in Wales, to Rochester, the meanest in England³. He was a great *Book-monger*; and on that score, Bale (no friend to Friars) giveth him a large testimonial, that Bishop Godwin⁴ borroweth from him (the first and last in that kind) the whole character of his commendation, and this amongst the rest, "*Opuscula quædam scripsit purgatis auribus digna.*"

He deserved well of Posterity, in preserving many excellent Manuscripts, and bestowing them on the magnificent Library which he furnished at Saint Augustine's in London. But, alas! that Library, at the Dissolution, vanished away⁵, with the fine *Spire-steeple* of the same Church (oh, the wide swallow of Sacrilege!); one person, who shall be nameless, imbezelling both Books and Buildings to his private profit. He dyed anno Domini 1467; and lieth buried in his own Cathedral (over against Bishop Merton) under a Marble Monument.

EDMUND BONNER, *alias* SAVAGE. He had to his Father John Savage, a Priest, richly beneficed and landed in Cheshire, Son to Sir John Savage, Knight of the Garter, and Privy Counsellor to King Henry the Seventh. His Mother, Concubine to this Priest (a dainty dame in her youth, and a jolly woman in her age), was sent out of Cheshire, to cover her shame, and lay down her burthen at Elmeley in this County, where this bouncing babe Bonner was born⁶. The history of his Life may be methodized according to the five Princes under whom he lived.

He was born under King Henry the Seventh, and bred a Batchelor in the Laws in Broadgates-hall in Oxford.

Under King Henry the Eighth, he was made Doctor of Laws, Arch-deacon of Leicester, Master of the Faculties under Archbishop Craumer, and employed in several Embassies beyond Seas. All this time Bonner was not Bonner, being as yet meek, mercifull, and a great *Cromwellite*, as appeared by some tart printed *Repartees* betwixt him and Bishop Gardiner.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 50.

² His Catalogue of the Bishops of Worcester, set forth 1616.

³ Godwin, in the Bishops of Rochester.

⁴ Ut prius.

⁵ Stow's Survey of London, in Broad-street Ward.

⁶ Manuscript Collections of the industrious Antiquary Mr. Dodsworth, extant in the Library of the Lord Fairfax. F.

Indeed he had *sesqui corpus*, a *Body* and *Halfe* (but I hope that *Corpulency* without *Cruelty* is no sin); and towards his old age he was over-grown with fat, as Master Fox (who is charged to have *persecuted Persecutors* with ugly Pictures), doth represent him. Not long after, he was consecrated Bishop of London.

Under King Edward the Sixth, being deputed to preach publicly concerning the Reformation, his faint and frigid expressions thereof manifested his mind rather to betray then defend it, which cost him a deprivation and imprisonment. Then it was when one jeeringly saluted him, "Good morrow, *Bishop quondam!*" To whom Bonner as tartly returned, "Good morrow, *Knave semper!*"

Being restored under Queen Mary to his Bishoprick, he caused the death of twice as many Martyrs as all the Bishops in England besides, justly occasioning the Verses made upon him:

*"Si fas cædendo cælestia scandere cuiquam,
Bonnero cæli maxima porta patet.*

Nemo ad Bonnerum.

*Omnes Episcopum esse te dicunt malum,
Ego tamen, Bonnere, te dico bonum."*

*"If one by shedding blood for bliss may hope,
Heaven's widest gate for Bonner doth stand ope.*

Nobody speaking to Bonner.

*All call thee cruel, and the sponge of blood;
But, Bonner, I say, thou art mild and good."*

Under Queen Elizabeth he was deprived and secured in his *Castle*; I mean, the *Marshalsea* in Southwark; for, as that Prison kept him from doing hurt to others, it kept others from doing hurt to him, being so universally odious he had been stoned in the streets if at liberty. One great good he did, though not *intentionally*, *accidentally*, to the Protestant Bishops of England: for, lying in the *Marshalsea*, and refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy tendred to him by Horn, then Bishop of Winchester, he pleaded for himself, that Horn was no lawfull Bishop, which occasioned the ensuing Parliament to confirme him and the rest of his Order to all purposes and intents.

After ten years *soft durance* in all plenty (his *face* would be deposed for his *whole body* that he was not *famished*), enjoying a great temporall Estate left him by his Father; he dyed 1569; and was buried, saith Bishop Godwin, in Barking Church-yard, amongst the Theeves and Murderers¹, being surely a mistake in the Printer; *Allhallows Barking* being on the other side the *Thames*, nothing relating to the *Marshalsea*. And I have been credibly informed, that he was buried in the Church-yard of St. George's in Southwark. But, so long as *Bonner* is dead, let him chuse his own Grave where he will be buried. But enough, if not too much, of this *Herostratus*, who burnt so many *living temples* of the *Holy Ghost*, and who, had he not been remembered by other Writers, had found no place in my History.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN WATSON was born at Bengeworth in this County, where some of his name and relations remain at this day; bred (I believe) in Oxford, and afterwards became Prebendary, then Dean of Winchester². Hence he was advanced Bishop of that See; and the ensuing passage (which I expect will meet with many *Infidels*, though to me credibly attested) will acquaint us with the occasion thereof, and suspecting the Bishoprick of Winchester when vacant would be offered unto him.

¹ Bishop Godwin's Catalogue of the Bishops of London.

² So was I informed by Mr. Venners, the Minister of St. Mary's in Warwick, whose Father was Nephew and Steward to this Bishop. F.

Dean Watson, aged sixty years, and desirous to lead a private life; in the sickness of Bishop Horn, privately promised the Earl of Leicester (in that age the *Dominus fac multum* (if not *totum*) in the disposall of Church Dignities) *two hundred pounds*, that he might not be made Bishop of Winchester, but remain in his present condition.

The Bishoprick falling void, and the Queen expressing her intention to confer it on Watson, the foresaid Earl requested the contrary; acquainting the Queen with the passage betwixt them, "how otherwise it would be *two hundred pounds* out of his way."

"Nay then," said the Queen, "Watson shall have it, he being more worthy thereof who will give *two hundred* to *decline*, then he who will give *two thousand* pounds to *attain* it."

I confess, such who have read so much of the Corruption of the Earl of Leicester, and heard so little of the Integrity of Watson, will hardly credit this story; which I am ready to believe, and the rather, because of this his Epitaph, written on his Marble Monument in the Church of Saint Mary Overies:

"D. Johannes Watson, Ecclesiæ Winton. Prebendarius, Decanus, ac deinde Episcopus, prudentissimus pater, vir optimus, præcipuè erga inopes misericors, obiit in Domino Januarii 23, anno ætatis 63, Episcopatus quarto, 1583."

Nothing else have I to observe, save that there were *three Watsons*, Bishops in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth: *Thomas* of Lincoln, our *John* of Winchester, and *Anthony* of Chester, though I believe little allied together.

STATES.MEN.

Sir THOMAS COVENTRY, Knight, was born at Croone in this County, eldest Son to Sir Thomas Coventry, Knight, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. He was bred in the Inner Temple a Student in the Laws; and in the year 1618 was Treasurer of the said Temple, and Attorney Generall to King James. He was afterwards made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, the first day of November, in the first year of King Charles.

He was by the same King created, in the fourth of his Reign, April 10, Baron Coventry of Alesborough in this County.

An ingenious Gentleman¹ in his History giveth him this Character, in relation to his Keeper-ship, "that he enjoyed that dignity fifteen years, if it was not more proper to say, that dignity enjoyed him: this latter age affording none better qualified for the place." Adding, "that he knew enough, and acted conformable to his knowledge, so that captious Malice stands mute to blemish his fame." To which we will only adde some few operative words taken out of his Patent when he was created Baron:

"Nos igitur in personâ prædilecti & perquam fidelis consilarii nostri Thomæ Coventry, Militis, custodis magni sigilli nostri Angliæ, gratissima & dignissima servitia, quæ idem consiliarius noster tam præcharissimo Patri nostro Jacobo Regi beatæ memoriæ per multos annos, quàm nobis ab ipsis Regni nostri primis auspiciis fidelissimè & prudentissimè præstitit & impendit, indiesque impendere non desistit; nec non circumspectionem, prudentiam, strenuitatem, dexteritatem, integritatem, industriam, erga nos & nostram coronam, animo benigno & regali intimè recolentes constantiam & fidelitatem ipsius Thomæ Coventry, Militis, &c. In cujus rei, &c. T. R. apud Westm. decimo die Aprilis, anno regni Regis Caroli 4."

He died about the beginning of January 1639, before our Civill Distempers began, so that it is hard to say whether his *honourable Life* or *seasonable Death* was the greater favour which God bestowed upon him.

I must not forget, that it hath been observed, that never *Lord Keeper* made fewer *Orders* which afterwards were *reversed*, then this Lord Coventry, which some ascribe to

his Discretion, grounding most of his Orders on the *Consent* and *Compromise* of the Parties themselves interested therein, whose hands, so tyed up by their own act, were the more willing to be quiet for the future.

WRITERS ON THE LAW.

Sir THOMAS LITTLETON, Knight. Reader, the *Nimety* of my *Cautiousness* (loath to prejudice the *seeming right* of any) made me to bestow *part* of his *Character* on *Staffordshire*, who since am convinced that he *wholly* and *solely* belongeth to this Shire, as born at Frankley therein; and I request the Reader to rectify some mistakes I formerly wrot¹ by that which followeth. He was a man remarkable in many respects.

First, for his Extraction. He was Son to Thomas Wescot, Esquire, and Elizabeth Littleton his Wife, who, being a *double Inheritrix*, by her Father to the *Littletons*, Mother to the *Quatremains*, indented with her Husband that her *Heritable Issue* should assume her Surname. Say not her Husband might say, "*Accepi dotem, cognomen perdidit*;" seeing it was done before his marriage by his free consent. Besides, we find even in *Scripture* itself, *Joab* being constantly named the Son of his Mother *Zeruiah*².

Secondly, for his happiness: That *two* great Kings had a great *Sympathy* to him, who had an *Antipathy* each to other; Henry the Sixth, whose *Serjeant* he was, and rod *Judge* of the *Northern Circuit*; and Edward the Fourth, who made him a *Judge*, and in his Reign he rod the *Northamptonshire Circuit*.

Thirdly, for his exquisite Skill in the Laws: Witness his Book of "*Tenures*," which, though writ about *two hundred* years since, yet at this day retaineth an authentically reputation³. Insomuch that, when, in the Reign of King James, it came in question upon a *Demurrer* in Law, "*Whether the Release to one Trespasser should be available or no to his Companion*?" Sir Henry Hubbard, and Judges Warburton, Winch, and Nicolls, his Companions, gave Judgement according to the opinion of our Littleton; and openly said, that "*They would not have his Case disputed or questioned*."

Lastly, for his happy Posterity; having left *three* Families, signally fixed and flourishing, in this and the neighboring Counties of Stafford and Salop. And one saith very truly, that these *quarter* the Armes of *many Matches after the best manner of quartering them* (other are scarce *half-half-quartering them*⁴); viz. they possess at this day good Land on the same account.

Indeed the Lord Coke observeth, that our Lawyers *seldome* dye either without *Wills* or *Heirs*. For the first, I believe it; for our *Common Lawyers* will not have their Estates come under the *arbitrary* dispose of a *Civilian Judge of the Prerogative*, and therefore wisely prevent it. For the second, the observation as qualified with *seldome* may pass; otherwise our Grand-fathers can remember Sir James Dyer, Lord Chief Justice, and Periam, Lord Chief Baron, both dying without issue. His Book of "*Tenures*" hath since been commented on by Sir Edward Coke's most judicious pen:

"Dic mihi, num Textus vel Commentatio prestat?
Dicam ego, tam Textus, quam Commentatio prestat."

He died in the 21st year of King Edward the Fourth; and lyeth buried in the Cathedral of Worcester, having formerly constituted Doctor Alcock, his faithful Friend, and then Bishop of Worcester) Supervisor of his Will, who saw it performed to all critically particulars.

¹ In Staffordshire.

² Which it still continues to maintain. N.

³ Idem, ibidem.

⁴ 2 Sam. ii. 13.

⁵ Lord Coke, in his Preface to Littleton's Tenures.

SOULDIER'S.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, Earl of Warwick, was born at the Manor-house of Salwape in this County, January the 28th, 1351¹. King Richard the Second, and Richard Scroope then Bishop of Coventry (afterwards Arch-bishop of York) were his Godfathers.

A person so redoubted for martial atchievements, that the poetick fictions of Hercules's labours found in him a reall performance.

1. Being hardly twenty-two years old, in the fifth of King Henry the Fourth, at the Queen's Coronation, he *justed*, and *challenged* all commers.

2. He bid battle to Owen Glendour the Welch Rebell: put him to flight, and took his Bannor with his own hands.

3. He fought a pitch'd field against the two Piercies at Shrewsbury, and overcame them.

4. In his passage to the Holy Land (whether he went on Pilgrimage) he was challenged at Verona, by an Italian, Sir Pandulph Malacet, to fight with him at *three* weapons; viz. with *Axes*, *Arming Swords*, and *Sharp Daggers*; whom he had slain at the second weapon, had not some seasonably interceded.

5. Fighting at *Justs* in France with Sir Collard Fines, at every stroke he bare him backward to his horse; and when the French suspected that he was tyed to his Saddle, to confute their jealousies, our Earl lighted, and presently remounted.

6. He was eminently active in the King's victorious battles in France, and might truly say, "*Quorum pars ego magna fui*."

It must not be forgotten, how Sigismond the Emperour, coming into England, told King Henry the Fifth, that no Christian King had such another Knight, for Wisdome, Nurture, and Manhood. He obtained leave of the King (because in his Dominions) that he might by *Imperial Authority* fix a *Title of Honour* upon him; and caused him to be named the *Father of Courtesie*, as indeed true *Courage* and *Courtesie* are undividuall *Companions*.

The last time he went over into Normandy, he was tossed with a hideous Tempest: so that, despairing of life, he caused himself to be bound (for who could bind him against his will?), with his *Lady* and *Infant Son*, to the *main Mast*, on this design, that, having his *Armour* and Coat of *Armes* upon him, he might thereby be known, that such who should light on his corps, if either *noble* or *charitable*, might afford him a Christian buriall.

Yet he, escaping the Tempest, and landing safely in France, dyed in his bed (no usuall repose for so restless and active a spirit) at Roan, of a lingring disease, April 30, 1439; and heth buried in a most stately Tombe, in a Chappel of the Collegiat Church of Warwick, where his Epitaph graven in Brasse is *painted* with *Bears*, serving for *Commas*, *Colons*, *Periods*, and all distinctions thereof. His deeds of Charity² (according to the devotion of those days) were little inferior to the atchievements of his Valour³.

7. He was one of those whom King Henry the Fifth sent to the Council of Constance, whose whole retinue amounted unto *eight hundred horse*.

8. Here he killed a Dutch Duke who challenged him, Sigismond the Emperour and his Empress beholding it.

9. The Emperesse, affected with his valour, took the *Badge* from one of the Earl's men (being a plain *Bear* of Silver), and wore it on her shoulder. But the next day our Earl presented her with a *Bear* (which was his Crest) made of Pearls and Precious Stones.

10. Being sent by King Henry the Fifth, with a thousand men in armes, to fetch Queen Katherine, sole Daughter to the King of France, he fought with the Earls of Vendosm and Linosin, killed one of them with his own hand, routed the forces of five thousand men, and brought the Lady, whom he saw safely married to the King.

11. He was, by the said King's Will, appointed Governour to his Son in his Minority, and made Lieutenant of all France.

12. During his life our success in France was progressive, and retrograde after his death.

¹ Mr. William Dugdale, in his Survey of Warwickshire, in the Earls of Warwick. F.

² Idem, ibidem, where the preceding particulars are proved out of authentick Records. F.

³ See Mr. Gough's very satisfactory account of the Beauchamps in his "*Sepulchral Monuments*;" and also in a small quarto pamphlet, published separately. N.

PHYSITIANS AND CHEMISTS.

Sir EDWARD KELLEY [*alias* TALBOT] was born at Worcester (as I have it from the Scheme of his Nativity, graved from the original calculation of Doctor Dee) anno Domini 1555, August the first, at four a clock in the afternoon, the Pole being there elevated, gr. 52. 10. Thus, Reader, I hope, that my exactness herein will make some reparation for my uncertainties and looser intelligence in the births of other persons.

He was well studied in the mysteries of Nature, being intimate with Doctor Dee, who was beneath him in Chemistry, but above him in Mathematicks. These *two* are said to have found a very large quantity of *Elixir* in the ruins of Glassenbury-Abbey. Indeed I have read, how William Bird, the Prior of the Bath, left and lost the *Elixir* in the Walls of his Priory; and it may seem strange, that what was lost at Bath was found at Glassenbury, in the same County indeed, but *sixteen* miles asunder. But, so long as Kelley had this treasure, none need trouble themselves how or where he came by it.

Afterwards (being here in some trouble) he went over beyond the Seas, with Albertus Alasco, a Polonian Baron, who gave for his Armes the *Hull of a Ship*, having onely a *Main-mast* and a *Top*, without any *Tackling*, and gave for his Motto, *Deus dabit Vela*, "God will send Sails¹." But, it seems, this Lord had formerly carried too high a sail, of whom a good Author reporteth, that, "*Ære alieno oppressus, clam recessit*²;" and now, it seems, sought to repair his fortunes, by associating himself with these *two* Arch-chemists of England.

How long they continued together, is to me unknown. Sir Edward (though I know not how he came by his Knighthood), with the Doctor, fixed at Trebona in Bohemia, where he is said to have transmuted a Brass Warning-pan (without touching or melting, onely warming it by the fire, and putting the *Elixir* thereon) into pure Silver, a piece whereof was sent to Queen Elizabeth³. He had great converse with Rodolphus, the second Emperour.

I have seen a voluminous Manuscript, in Sir Thomas Cotton's Library, of the particulars of their mysterious proceedings; where, amongst many strange passages, I find this ensuing monstrosity. They kept constant intelligence, with a Messenger, or Spirit, giving them advice how to proceed in their mysticall discoveries; and injoyning them, that, by way of preparatory qualification for the same, they should enjoy their Wives in common. Though boggling hereat at first, they resolved to submit thereunto, because the Law-giver might dispence with his Laws, in matters of so high a nature. Hereby may the Reader guess the rest of their proceedings.

This probably might be the cause why Doctor Dee left Kelley, and returned into England. Kelley, continuing still in Germany, ranted it in his expences (say the Brethren of his own art) above the sobriety befitting so mysterious a Philosopher. He gave away, in gold-wyer-rings, at the marriage of one of his maid-servants, to the value of *four thousand pounds*. As for the high conceit he had of his own skill in Chemistry, it appeareth sufficiently in the beginning of his own works, though I confess myself not to understand the *Geberish* of his language:

"All you that fain Philosophers would be,
And night and day in *Geber's* kitchen broyle,
Wasting the chips of ancient *Hermes' Tree*;
Weening to turn them to a precious Oyle;
The more you work, the more you lose and spoil.
To you I say, how learn'd so e'er you be,
Go burn your Books, and come and learn of me."

Come we now to his sad Catastrophe. Indeed the curious had observed, that, in the Scheme of his Nativity, not onely the *Dragon's-Tail* was ready to promote abusive asper-

¹ Guillim's Display of Heraldry, p. 216.

² Theatrum Chemicum, p. 481.

³ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1583.

sions against him (to which living and dead he hath been subject); but also something malignant appears posited in *Aquarius*, which hath influence on the legges, which accordingly came to pass. For, being *twice* imprisoned (for what misdemeanor I know not) by Rodolphus the Emperor, he endeavoured his escape out of an high window, and, tying his sheets together to let him down, fell (being a weighty man), and brake his legg, whereof he died 1595.

I believe him neither so bad as some¹, nor so good as others do character him. All know, how *Separation* is of great use amongst men of his profession; and indeed, if his pride and prodigality were severed from him, he would remain a person, on other accounts, for his industry and experience in Practical Philosophy, worthy recommendation to posterity.

WRITERS.

FLORENCE of WORCESTER was probably born near, certainly bred in that City, one eminent in Learning as any of his age, and no less industrious. Many Books are extant of his making, and one most usefull, beginning at the Creation, and continued till his death. This he calleth "*Chronicum Chronicorum*," which some esteem an arrogant Title, and an insolent defiance of all Authors before and after him, as if (as the Rose is *Flos Florum*, so) his were the *superlative Chronicle* of all that are extant. But others meet with much modesty in the Title "*Chronicum Chronicorum*," as none of his own making, but only gathered both for *Matter* and *Language* out of others, he being rather the *Collector* then the originall *Composer* thereof. He died anno Domini 1119.

JOHN WALLIS, OF WELSH, is confessed *natione Anglus*²; which I observe, to secure his nativity against *Welsh-claims* thereunto, onely grounded on his Surname. Yet, I confess he might be mediately of *Welch-extraction*, but born in this County (where the family of the *Walshes* are extant at this day in a worshipfull equipage), where he became a Franciscan in Worcester. Leaving Oxford, he lived in Paris, where he was commonly called,

Arbor Vitæ; "The Tree of Life."

non absque insigni Servatoris blasphemid, "With no small blasphemy to our Saviour," saith our Author³. But, to qualifie the matter, we take the expression in the same sense wherein Solomon calls "a wholesome Tongue a Tree of Life⁴."

Yet might he better be termed "the Tree of knowledge of good and evil," whose Books (amounting to no fewer than *twenty volumes*) are not so practically for their use, as curious in their speculations. In the ancient Libraries of Baliol and Oriel Colledge, most of his Manuscripts are reported extant at this day. He died, and was buried at Paris, anno Domini 1216.

ELIAS DE EVESHAM was born in this County, of good Parentage, from whom (as it seemeth by J. Bale) he had expectancy of a fair estate. This did not hinder him from being a Benedictine in the Abby of Evesham, where he became a great Scholar, and wrote an excellent Chronicle. Bale knoweth not where to place him with any certainty⁵. But Pits, not more *knowing*, but more *during*, assigneth him to have flourished in the year 1270⁶.

[AMP.] WILLIAM PACKINGTON. I confess two Villages (the *less* and *greater*) of this name in Warwick-shire; and yet place this Packington here, with no discredit to myself, and greater grace to him. For, first, I behold him as no *Clergy-man* (commonly called from their *native places*); but have reasons to believe him rather a *Layman*, and find an *antient Family* of his name (not to say *alliance*) still flourishing in this County. He was Secretary and Treasurer to Edward the Black Prince; and his long living in France had made the *language* of his *Nurse* more naturall to him then the *tongue* of his *Mother*.

¹ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 45.

² Pits, de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 342.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. p. 317.

⁴ Prov. xv. 4.

⁵ J. Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 33.

⁶ J. Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, p. 351, anno 1270.

Hence it was that he wrot in French the story of "Five English Kings [King John, Henry the Third, Edwards First, Second, and Third], and a Book of "The Atchievements of the Black Prince." He flourished anno Domini 1380.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Sir EDWIN SANDYS, Son to Edwin Sandys, D. D. was (in all probability) born in this County, whilst his Father was Bishop of Worcester. He was bred in Cambridge, and attained to be a most accomplished person.

I have known some *pitifull in affection*, but *poor in condition*, willing but *unable* to relieve one in greater want then themselves, who have only gotten an *empty Purse*, and given it to others to put their charity therein for the purpose aforesaid. Such my case. I can only present the Reader with a *Place* in this my Book for the character of this worthy Knight, but cannot contribute any *Coin* of MEMOIRES or *Remarkables* to the *furnishing* thereof. Only let me adde, he was *αριστεργος*, *right-handed* to any great imployment; and was as constant in all Parliaments as the *Speaker himself*, being beheld by all as an excellent *Patriot* (*faithfull* to his *Country*, without being *false* to his *King*) in all transactions. He was the Treasurer to the *Undertakers* for the Western Plantations, which he effectually advanced, the Bermudas (the *firmest*, though not the *fairest*, *Footing* the English have in the West Indies) owing their happiness to his care, and *Sandys' Tribe* is no *contemptible Proportion* therein. He had a *commanding Pen*, witness his Work of "The Religion of the Western World" (many in *one Book*), so much matter is *stowed* therein. I have been informed, that he bequeathed by his Will a considerable summe to the building of a Colledge in Cambridge; but, *Debts* not coming in according to expectation, his good *Intention* failed in the performance thereof. He died, much lamented of all good men, about the year 1631.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

RICHARD SMITH, D. D. was born in this County¹; bred in the University of Oxford, where he became King's Professor, and was fit for that place in all things, if (as one of his own perswasion avoweth) *non obstitisset Laterum debilitas, & Focis exilitas*, "the weakness of his Sides and lowness of his Voice had not hindred him."

King Edward the Sixth afterwards sent for Peter Martyr over to be his Professor in this University, betwixt whom and Dr. Smith so great the contest, that, waving all engagements, it is best to state it to the eye of the Reader, as it is represented by Authors of both sides.

"*Petrum Martyrem apostatam Monachum, & Hæresis Zwinglicane sectatorem, a Rege Edwardo Sexto, Oxonii in Cathedram Theologicam intrusum, in publicis disputationibus hæresis convicit, & Cathedram suam victor repetiit, sed Rege obstantem non impetravit*."

"In publick disputations he convicted Peter Martyr the Apostate Monke, and a follower of the Zwinglian Heresie, thrust in by King Edward the Sixth into the Divinity Chair in Oxford, and being Conquerer did require his own Chair to be restored him; which he obtained not, because the King did withstand him."

But this Smith returned afterwards in the Reign of Queen Mary, when Peter Martyr was glad to get leave to fly from that University. Thus we see (as to speak unbiassed

"*Sed animosus iste Achilles, die ad disputandum constituto, cum non computaret, sed ad Divum Andreum in Scotiam profugeret, ratus eum qui in hoc Articulo, bene lateret, bene vivere*."

"But this valiant Achilles, when he did not appear on the day appointed for him to dispute, fled to Saint Andrew's in Scotland, conceiving it that in a case of this kind, he lived best who lay hid the closest."

From St. Andrew's he afterwards conveyed himself over into the Low-countries.

¹ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoris, in anno 1563.

² L. Humphredus, in vitâ Juelli, p. 44.

³ Idem, ibidem.

without reflexion on the Cause) that, in such controversies, it mattereth little who are the Disputants on either side, whilst the prevalent power is the Moderator.

Doctor Smith, flying again over into the Low Countries, was made Dean of Saint Peter's in Doway, and the first Professor in the University founded therein. He dyed anno Domini 1563.

JOHN MARSHALL was born at Dalisford in this County, as New-Colledge Register doth attest: which is to be credited before J. Pits, making him to be born in Dorset-shire. He was bred at New-Colledge in Oxford, where he proceeded Batchelor of Laws, and for his Gravity and Learning was chosen second Master of Winchester School. But, in the first of Queen Elizabeth, he left the Land with Thomas Hyde, chief *Schoolmaster* thereof: so that now their *Scholars* had a *sat Otium*, and in both their absence might play with Security, till a *Successor* received their *Scepter*. He became afterwards Canon of Lisle in Flanders, though a long time disturbed in his quiet possession thereof. He wrot a Book, much prized by men of his *Persuasions*, against John Calild, an English Protestant. At his death, he bequeathed a Ring with a rich Stone to adorne a piece of the Crosse in his Cathedral (which by Doctor Gifford was solemnly applied thereunto); and died anno Domini 1597.

ROBERT BRISTOW was born in this County¹; bred first in Oxford in Exeter Colledge, whence he conveyed himself over beyond the Seas, living first at Lovaine, then in the English Colledge at Doway. He was the first of that Foundation that was made Priest, being the right hand of Cardinall Allen, who, departing to Rhemes, left Bristow Prefect of Doway Colledge. Afterwards he was sent for to Rhemes, where he wrot his Book, say the Papists², *contra futilem Fulcum*, "Against foolish Fulk³ (*railling* is easier then *reasoning* with such mouthes), who indeed was a grave and godly Divine. Being very sickly, he was advised for his health to return into his native Country, where, having the good hap to miss that *which cureth all diseases*, he died in his bed near London 1582.

HENRY HOLLAND, born in this County⁴, was bred Fellow of Saint John's Colledge in Oxford. Leaving the Land, he fled over to Doway, where he took the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, and Order of Priesthood. Hence he removed to Rhemes, where, such my Author⁵, *Traductioni Bibliorum Sacrorum astitit*, "He assisted (I might say truly to the *Traducing*, but let it be) the *Translating* of the Bible." Returning to Doway, he read Divinity in a Monastery hard by, wherein he was living 1611.

MASTERS OF MUSICK.

WALTER of EYESHAM was born thereabouts, and bred therein a Benedictine-Monke. His harmonious mind expressed itself in its love of Musick, wherein he attained to great eminency, and wrote a learned Book in that Faculty.

But here bilious Bale⁶ lets fly without *fear* (though not without some *wit*): inveighing against all Musick in Churches, pretending to produce a *Pair-Royal* of Fathers for his own opinion: viz. Saint Jerome, calling such *Chanting* "*Theatrales modulæ*;" Gregory terming it "*consuetudinem reprehensibilem*;" and Athanasius flatly forbidding it in the Church, for the vanity thereof. But, by Bale's leave, such speak not against the *decent ornaments* of Wives, who reprove the garish *attire* of *Harlots*⁷: the *abuse*, not *use* of Musick, being taxed by the Fathers aforesaid.

Our Walter flourished, under King Henry the Third, anno 1240.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

Reader, it may be disputed in me, whether I am more *ashamed of* or *grieved for* my mean intelligence of *Benefactions* in this County, before and since the Reformation. But

¹ Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, p. 779.

² Idem, ibidem.

³ That worthy Confessor of the Rhemish Testament.

⁴ Idem, p. 804.

⁵ Idem, ibidem.

⁶ Cent. xviii. num 100

⁷ Prov. vii. 10.

I comfort myself, that the DUGDALES in this County, I mean the worthy future *Illustrators* thereof, will supply my defect. Onely I will adde

RICHARD DUGARD, B. D. was born at Grafton-Eliford in this County; bred, under Master Henry Bright, in the King's School at Worcester. I name him the rather, because never did Master *Calvin* mention his Master *Corderius* with more honor, then Master *Dugard* gratefully remembered Master *Bright*. He was chosen Fellow of Sidney Colledge, where in my time (for I had the honor of his intimate acquaintance) he had a moiety of the most considerable Pupils, whom he bred in Learning and Piety, in the golden mean betwixt Superstition and Faction. He held a gentle-strict-hand over them, so that none presumed on his lenity to offend, or were discouraged by his severity to amend. He was an excellent Grecian, and generall Scholar; old, when young, such his gravity in behaviour; and young, when old, such the quickness of his endowments. He bestowed on the Colledge an hundred and twenty pounds for some perpetuall use for the Master and Fellows: and ten pounds for Books for the Library. At last he was surprised with a presentation of the Rectory of Fulleby in Lincoln-shire, where, by his constant preaching and pious living, he procured his own security; a rare happiness in those troublesome times. He died January 28, anno Domini 1653; and lies buried under a marble-stone in his Chancell.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

JOHN FECKENHAM was born of *poor Parents* in Feckenham Forest in this Shire¹. He was the last *Clergy-man* I find (and therefore *Memorable*) who *locally* was *surnamed*; and was bred a Benedictine in Evesham, and at the Dissolution thereof received an annual Pension of an *hundred florens*, which (in my accounting) make up some *twenty pounds*. This maintained him when afterwards he went and studied in Oxford, attaining to eminent Learning therein.

In the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, he was imprisoned in the Tower, untill Sir Phillip Hobby (to use Feckenham's own words) *quasi mutuatum accepit*, "borrowed him of the Tower." Being at liberty, he had frequent Disputations in the *earnest*, yet *modest*, defence of his Religion.

By Queen Mary he was made Abbot of Westminster, being the last *Mitred* Abbot (and therefore more *memorable*) who sat in Parliament. He was very gracious with the Queen, and effectually laid out all his interest with her (sometime even to *offend*, but never to *injure* her), to procure pardon of the Faults, or mitigation of the Punishments, for poor Protestants.

By Queen Elizabeth he was highly honoured, and proffered (as is currently traditioned) the See of Canterbury, which he refused, and was kept in easy restraint; for, although he found not the same favour with Joseph, to whom the *Gauler* committed the care of all his family, making him *Super-intendent* of all other *Prisoners*, yet had he always *respective usage*, and oftimes liberty on his *parol*. By his Bounty to the Poor, he gained the good-will (saith Master Camden) of all persons; whilst I behold his *Bounty* to others as the *Queen's Bounty* to him, *enabling* (because not *disenabling*) him for the same, and permitting him peaceably to possess his Estate. He died, a very aged man, in Wislich-Castle (as I collect), anno 1585; and the Character which Pitseus giveth him may suffice for his Epitaph: "Erat in eo insignis pietas in Deum, mira charitas in proximos, singularis observantia in majores, mitis affabilitas in inferiores, dulcis humanitas in omnes, multiplex doctrina, redundans facundia, incredibilis religionis catholicæ zelus²."

¹ This was performed (see p. 488.) by the late Reverend and learned Dr. Nash; who died, full of years and honour, Jan. 26, 1811. N.

² Reyner de Antiquitate Benedictinorum in Angliâ, Tract. 1. Sect. 3. p. 233.

³ Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, p. 786.

HENRY BRIGHT was born in the City of Worcester. No good man will grudge him under this Title, who shall seriously peruse this his Epitaph, composed by Doctor Joseph Hall, then Dean in the Cathedral in Worcester :

“ Mane, Hospes, & lege.
 Magister HENRICUS BRIGHT,
 celeberrimus Gymnasiarcha,
 qui Scholæ Regiæ istie fundatæ
 per totos Quadraginta Annos summâ cum
 laude præfuit :
 Quo non alter magis sedules fuit citiusve aut dexter
 in Latinis, Græcis, Hebraicis,
 Literis feliciter edocendis :
 Teste utrâque Academiâ, quam instruxit aflatim numerosâ pube literaria :
 Sed & totidæ annis eoque amplius Theologiam professus,
 et hujus Ecclesiæ per septennium Canonicus major,
 sapissimè hic & alibi sacrum Dei Præconem magno cum zelo & fructu egit :
 Vir pius, doctus, integer, frugi, de Republicâ
 deque Ecclesiâ optimè meritus,
 à laboribus perdiu
 pernoctaque ab anno 1562 ad 1626,
 strenuè usque extant latis, 4^{to} Martii suaviter requievit in Domino.”

For my own part, I behold this Master Bright placed by Divine Providence in this City, in the *Marches*, that he might equally communicate the *Lustre* of Grammar-Learning to Youth both of England and Wales.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. Richard Lee - - -	Simon Lee - - -	Worcester - - -	Grocer - - -	1460.
2. Richard a Lee - - -	John a Lee - - -	Worcester - - -	- - - - -	1468.
3. Alexander Avenon -	Robert Avenon -	King's-Norton -	Ironmonger -	1569.

This is one of the *twelve* pretermitted Counties, the Names of whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower, by the Commissioners, in the Reign of King Henry the Sixth.

SHERIFFS.

Anno	HEN. II.				
1		3	Will. de Bello Campo, & Rich. de Piplinton.	8	Will. de Cantelu. & Adam Clicus.
2	Will. de Bello Campo, for fourteen years.	4	<i>Idem</i> .	9	Will. de Cantelu. & Walt. le Puchier, for three years.
16	Will. de Bello Campo, & Hugo de Puckier.	5	Will. de Bello Campo.		
17	Ranul. de Launch, for four years.	6	<i>Idem</i> .	12	Will. de Cantelupo. & Adam. Ruffus.
21	Rob. de Lucy.	7	Hen. de Longo Campo, for three years.	13	Will. de Cantelupo, & Adam Delwich.
22	Mich. Belet, for 7 years.	10	Rad. de Grafton.		
29	Rad. de Glanvill.			14	<i>Idem</i> .
30	Mich. Belet.	Anno	JOHAN.	15	Will. de Cantelupo, & Phus. Kutton, for 3 years.
31	Rob. Marmion, for three years.	1	Rad. de Grafton.		
Anno	RICH. I.	2	<i>Idem</i> .	Anno	HEN. III.
1	Rob. Marmion.	3	Will. de Cantelu. & Adam de Worcester, for three years.	1	
2	Will. de Bello Campo.	4	Rob. de Cantelu.	2	Walt. de Bello Campo, & Hen. Lunett, for three years.
		5	<i>Idem</i> .	5	Walt.

- 5 Walt. de Bello Campo,
for three years.
 - 8 Walt. de Bello Campo,
& Hug. le Pohier.
 - 9 Walt. de Bello Campo, &
Tho. Wigorne, *for*
three years.
 - 12 Walt. de Bello Campo,
for three years.
 - 15 Walt. de Bello Campo, &
Hug. le Pohier.
 - 16 Walt. de Bello Campo, &
Will. de Malvern, *for*
three years.
 - 19 Walt. de Bello Campo, &
Hug. le Pohier.
 - 20 *Idem* (*sive* Will.)
 - 21 Will. de Bello Campo, &
Will. de Blandhall.
 - 22 *Idem.*
 - 23 Will. de Bello Campo, &
Laur. de Wandsworth,
for three years.
 - 26 Will. de Bello Campo, &
Simon de London.
 - 27 Will. de Bello Campo,
for twenty-four years.
 - 51 Will. de Bello Campo, &
Joh. de Hull.
 - 52 *Idem.*
 - 53 Will. de Bello Campo,
for three years.
- Anno EDW. I.
- 1 Will. de Bello Campo,
Comes Warwic. *for*
twenty-six years.
- 27 Guido de Bello Campo,
for nine years.
- Anno EDW. II.
- 1 Guido de Bello Campo,
Comes Warw. & Rob.
de Berkenhall.
 - 2 Guido de Bello Campo,
Comes Warw. & Walt.
de Perthrope, *for four*
years.
 - 6 Guido de Bello Campo,
& Rob. de Warwick.
 - 7 *Idem.*
 - 8 Guido de Bello Campo.

- 9 Johan. de Heringwold.
 - 10 Walt. de Bello Campo.
 - 11 *Idem.*
 - 12 Will. Stracy.
 - 13 *Idem.*
 - 14 *Idem.*
 - 15 Will. de Bello Campo.
 - 16
 - 17 Nich. Russell.
 - 18 *Idem.*
 - 19 Walt. de Kokesey.
- Anno EDW. III.
- 1 Walt. de Kokesey.
 - 2 *Idem.*
 - 3 Rich. de Handeslowe, *for*
three years.
 - 6 Tho. de Bello Campo,
Comes Warw. *for for-*
ty-six years.
- Anno RICH. II.
- 1 Tho. de Bello Campo,
Comes Warwic. *for*
four years.
 - 5 Tho. de Bello Campo,
for thirteen years.
 - 18 Tho. de Bello Campo.
 - 19 *Idem.*
 - 20 Joh. Washburne.
 - 21 Hen. Haggeley.
 - 22 Rob. Russell.
- Anno HEN. IV.
- 1 Tho. de Bello Campo.
 - 2 Tho. de Bello Campo, &
Will. Beaucham.
 - 3 Tho. Hodington.
 - 4 Rich. de Bello Campo,
Comes Warw. *for nine*
years.
- Anno HEN. V.
- 1 Rich. de Bello Campo,
for nine years.
- Anno HEN. VI.
- 1 Rich. de Bello Campo,
for sixteen years.
 - 16 Norm. Washburne, Sub-
vic.
- In the 17th year of King
Henry the Sixth, this
worthy Richard Beau-
champ deceased. And here

the Records are *at a loss*,
(such as ever since came to
my hand) presenting no
Sheriff for 21 years, till the
end of the Reign of King
Henry the Sixth. And yet
I am confident that Henry
Beauchamp, Son and Heir
to Richard aforesaid, Earl
of Warwick and Albemarle
(for Duke of ALBEMARLE I
meet with none, before that
ILLUSTRIOUS PERSON who
now deservedly possesseth
that Honour¹), enjoyed the
Shrevalty of this County.

Anno EDW. IV.
1 Walt. Scull. Subvic. *for*
nineteen years.

Here we have an *Under-She-*
riff, but no *High-Sheriff*
could my industry hitherto
recover, though my confi-
dence is grounded on good
cause, that Richard Nevill
(the *Make-King*) Duke of
Warwick, was Honorary
Sheriff, though too great
to officiate in his Person.

20 Jacob. Radcliffe, mil. *for*
three years.

Anno RICH. III.

- 1 Jacob. Radcliffe, miles.
- 2 Will. Houghton, miles.
- 3 Hum. Stafford, & Rich.
Nanfan.

Anno HEN. VII.

- 1 Rich. Nanfan.
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Joh. Savage, mil. *for*
five years.
- 8 Joh. Savage, arm. *for*
five years.
- 13 Joh. Savage, mil. *for*
twelve years.

Anno HEN. VIII.

- 1 Joh. Savage, mil. *for*
seven years.
- 8 Will. Compton, mil. *for*
nineteen years.

¹ General Monk, who had then recently been elevated to that high dignity. N.

HENRY VII.

3. JOHANNES SAVAGE, Mil.]

I behold him (and am sure my Eyes are not deceived) as the same with that Person who was made Knight of the Garter, and Privy-Counsellour to this King. Yet will I not be positive, whether 'twas he or his Son who, removing into *Cheshire*, and marrying the Heir-generall of the antient Family of *Bostocks*, attained thereby a great Inheritance, and was Ancestor to the present Earl of *Rivers*.

HENRY VIII.

8. WILL. COMPTON, Mil.]

He was *highly* and *deservedly* a *Favourite* to this King; so that, in the Court, no *Lay-man*, abating onely *Charles Brandon* (in whom *Affection* and *Affinity* met), was equall unto him. He might have been, for *Wealth* or *Honour*, what he pleased; but contented himself with what he was. His Son Peter married into the Right Honourable Family of *Shrewsbury*, and his Grandson Sir Henry Compton was one of the three *H. Cs* [*Henry Cury*, *Henry Compton*, and *Henry Chemy*], who were made Barons by Queen Elizabeth, Ancestor to James Earl of Northampton. For the happiness of *whom*, and *his*, when I cannot orally pray, I will make signes of my affection to Heaven.

SHERIFFS.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
Anno	HEN. VIII.		
27	Walt. Walsh, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a fess betwixt six martlets S.
28	<i>Idem</i>	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i> [fitchée S.
29	Joh. Russel, jun.	Strensham	- - Arg. a chevron betwixt three cross crosslets
30	Rob. Acton, ar.	Sutton	- - G. a fess within a border engrailed Erm.
31	Gilbt. Talbott, mi.	Grafton	- - G. a lion rampant and a border engrailed O.
32	Joh. Pakington, ar.	- - - - -	Per chevron S. and Arg.; in chief three mullets
33	Joh. Russell, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[O. in base as many garbes G.
34	Go. Throgmorton, m.	Throgmorton	- G. on a chevron Arg. three barrs gemelle S.
35	Tho. Hunkes, ar.	Radbroke	- - Arg. three mullets S. within a border plateée.
36	Joh. Talbott, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Rob. Acton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Joh. Russel, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno	EDW. VI.		
1	Will. Sheldon, mil.	Beely	- - - S. a fess Arg. betwixt three swans proper.
2	Rich. Ligon, mil.	- - - - -	- Arg. two lions passant G.
3	Will. Gower, arm.	- - - - -	Az. a chevron between three wolves' heads
4	Will. Ligon, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[erased O.
5	Tho. Russell, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Joh. Talbott, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno	PHIL. & MAR.		
1	Hen. Dingley, ar.	Charlton	- - - Arg. a fess S. a mullet betwixt two ogresses in
2	Joh. Talbott, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[chief.
3	Tho. Baskerville, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three hurts proper.
4	Will. Sheldon, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Joh. Littleton, ar.	Frankley	- - - Arg. a chevron between three escalop shells S.
6	Joh. Knottesford, a.	- - - - -	Arg. four fusils in fess S.
Anno	ELIZ. REG.		
1	Tho. Russell, ar.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Will. Ligon, ar.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Tho. Packington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Galfr. Markham, ar.	- - - - -	Az.; in chief O. a lion issuant G. and border Arg.
			5 Tho.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
5 Tho. Baskerville, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Will. Jefferyes, & Will. Hunkes, ar.	Holm. Caf. - -	S. a lion rampant betwixt three scaling ladders O.
7 Anth. Daston, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Joh. Littleton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Will. Sheldon, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Hen. Dingley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Tho. Russell, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Fran. Walsh, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Joh. Rowse, ar. -	Rouslench - -	S. two bars engrailed Arg.
14 Joh. Littleton, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Rich. Ligon, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Edw. Colles, ar.		
17 Edw. Harewell, ar.	Bifford - - -	Arg. on a fess nebulé S. three hares'-heads
18 Rad. Sheldon, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[couped of the first.
19 Joh. Russell, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Hen. Berkley, ar.	- - - - -	G. a chevron betwixt ten crosses Arg.
21 Walt. Blunt, ar. -	Kidderminster -	Barry nebulé of six O. and S.
22 Fran. Walsh, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Tho. Folliat, ar. -	Purton - - -	Arg. a lion rampant quevé forchée Purple,
24 Joh. Walshburne, a.	<i>ut infra.</i>	[armed G. crowned O.
25 Rich. Ligon, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Gilb. Littleton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[Arg.
27 Tho. Lucy, mil. -	WARWICK - -	G. crusuly O. three lucies or pikes hauriant
28 Will. Child, ar. -	Northwick - -	G. a chevron Erm. betwixt three eagles close O.
29 Egid. Read, ar.		
30 Geor. Winter - -	Huddington - -	S. a fess Erm.
31 Will. Savage, ar. -	- - - - -	Arg. six lions rampant S.
32 Edw. Colles, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Hen. Bromeley, m.	- - - - -	Quarterly per fess indented G. and O.
34 Will. Ligon, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Tho. Biggs, ar. -	Lenchwick - -	Arg. on a fess betwixt three ravens proper, as
36 Joh. Pakington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[many annulets of the field.
37 Tho. Folliat, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Edw. Harewell, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
39 Fran. Dingley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
40 Will. Walsh, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
41 Will. Child, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
42 Joh. Washborn, a.	- - - - -	Arg. on a fess betwixt six martlets G. three
43 Will. Savage, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[cater-foiles of the first,
44 Geor. Blunt, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
45 Th. Russel, m. & 1 Ja.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> JAC. REX.		
1 Tho. Russel, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Rich. Walsh, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[lops S.
3 Will. Barnaby, ar.	Acton - - -	Arg. a lion passant gardant between three esca-
4 Walt. Snage, ar.		
5 Joh. Pakington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Arno. Ligon, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Rich. Greves, mil.		
8 Joh. Rowse, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Edr. Pitt, mil. -	Churward - -	Az. three bars ; and as many stars in chief O.
10 Joh. Savage, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
11 Rob. Berkeley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Sher. Talbott, ar. -	<i>ut prius</i>	
13 Frau. Moore, ar.		
14 Will. Jefferies, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Will. Berkeley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Sam. Sandys, mil.	- - - - -	Or a fess indented betwixt three crosses crozlets
17 Walt. Blunt, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	fitchee G.
18 Will. Kite, ar.		
19 Edr. Seabright, ar.	Besford - - -	Arg. three cinquefoyles S.
20 Joh. Woodward, m.		
21 Joh. Culpepper, ar.	KENT - - -	Arg. a bend engrailed G.
22 Egid. Savage, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno CAR. REX.

1 Walt. Devereux, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a fess G.; in chief three torteauxes.
2 Edw. Cookes, ar.		
3 Rich. Skynner, ar.		
4 Hen. Bromley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Will. Jeffreys, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Arth. Smithes, m.		
7 Jacob. Pitt, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Tho. Good, ar.		
9 Joh. Keyt, ar.		
10 Joh. Savage, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Will. Russel, bar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Joh. Rows, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Edw. Dingley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Tho. Greaves, ar.		
15 Joh. Winford, ar.		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

19. JOHN RUSSEL, Ar.]

The same Gentleman (no doubt) who was afterwards knighted, and betwixt whom and Sir Henry Berkeley was so deadly a Quarrel, as that great bloodshed was likely to have ensued, at the Sessions in Worcester, by reason of their many friends and followers engaged therein. But Doctor Whitgift, then Bishop of Worcester, and Vice President of Wales (in the absence of Sir Henry Sidney, then in Ireland) wisely prevented it, by providing a strong watch at the gates, and about the City; and requiring them to bring both parties, with their attendants, well guarded, to his Palace. Here he caused them all (to the number of *four or five hundred*¹) to deliver their weapons into his own Servants' custody; and, after *two hours* pains taken, sometimes in perswading, and otherwhiles in threatening them, he made them so good Friends, that they both attended him hand in hand to the Town-hall, where, in amitie and love, they performed the service of their Country.

36. JOHN PACKINGTON, Mil.]

It is now good manners for me to hold my peace, and listen to a Privy Councillor², thus describing his character: "He was a Gentleman of no mean family, of form and feature

¹ Sir George Paul, in the Life of Archbishop Whitgift, p. 23.² Sir Robert Naunton, in *Fragmenta Regalia*.

no ways disabled, a very fine Courtier, and for the time which he stayed there (which was not lasting), very high in the Queen's grace. But he came in, and went out; and, through dissasiduity, drew the curtain between himself and the light of her favour; and then death overwhelmed the remnant, and utterly deprived him of recovery. And they say of him, that had he brought less to the Court than he did, he might have carried away more than he brought; for he had a time of it, but was no good husband of opportunity."

KING JAMES.

2. RICHARD WALSH, Ar.]

I find him called in our Chronicles (perchance by a Prolepsis) Sir Richard Walsh. Yea, I find him stiled so by him who best might¹, because he made him so, knighting him for his good service.

In his Sherifffalty, the Powder-Traitors, ferreted out of Warwick-shire by Sir Richard Verney, were as fiercely followed by Sir Richard Walsh, out of the bounds of this County, till they took covert in the house of Stephen Littleton, at Hallbach in Stafford-shire². This discreet Sheriff, not standing on the punctilio of exceeding his Commission, in a case wherein the peace of the Kingdome was so highly concerned, prosecuted his advantage, and beset the house round about, till both the Wrights were kill'd in the place, Catesby and Percy slain with one bullet, Rookwood and Winter wounded, all the rest apprehended.

THE BATTLES.

WORCESTER FIGHT.

Many smart Skirmishes have happened in this County, and near this City. We only insist on that *fatal Fight*, September the third, 1651.

Know then (as *Introductory* thereunto) that his Majesty, on the first of August foregoing, began his March from Edenbrough into England, not meeting with any considerable Opposition (those at Warrington being soon put to flight by his presence), untill he came to Worcester. His Army consisted of twelve thousand effectually fighting men (whereof two thousand English, the rest of the Scottish Nation); but neither excellently armed, nor plentifully stored with Ammunition, whilst the Parliament Forces under Cromwell more then doubled that number, wanting nothing [but a *good Cause*] that an Army could wish or desire.

The Royalists' chiefest strength consisted in *two Passes* they possessed over the River of Severn, which proved not advantagious according to expectation; for the Enemy found the River *fordable* elsewhere; and the Bridge and Pass at Upton, though valiantly defended by Major-General Massey (who received a shot in his hand) was forced by Lambert powring in unequall Numbers on the King's Forces. Besides, Cromwell finished a Bridge of Boards and Plancks over the main River, with more *celerity*, and less *resistance*, then could have been expected in a matter of such importance.

Then began the Battle, wherein his Majesty, to remember his *Subjects' good*, forgot his *own safety*, and gave an incomparable example of Valour to the rest, by *charging* in his *own Person*. This was followed by few to the *same degree of danger*; but imitated in the *greatest measure* by the Highlanders, fighting with the *but-ends* of their *Muskets* when their Ammunition was spent. But new supplies constantly charging them, and the main Body of the Scotch Horse not coming up in due time from the City to his Majesty's relief, his Army was forced to retreat in at Sudbury-gate in much disorder.

If there were (which some more then whisper) *false* and *foul Play* in some Persons of principall trust; as they have had a *great space seasonably*, God grant them his *Grace sincerely* to repent, for their treacherous retarding the happiness, prolonging and increasing the miseries, of a *Gracious King* and *Three Great Nations!* Sure it is, here were slain the flower of the Scottish Loyal Gentry, with the most illustrious William (formerly Earl

¹ King James, in Discourse of Powder Treason, p. 244.

² Stow's Chronicle, p. 880, and Speed's, p. 920.

of Lanerick) Duke of Hamilton. As for Common Souldiers, some few who escaped had a *longer life*, to have a *sadder death*, wandering in the Country till other men's *Charity* and their own *Strength* failed them.

Since, how God hath conducted his Majesty miraculously, through Laberynth of many Difficulties, to the peaceable Possession of his Throne, is notoriously known, to the wonder of the World.

Here my Muse heartily craveth leave to make an humble address to his Majesty; depositing at his feet the ensuing

P A N E G Y R I C K.

1.

AT Wor'ster great God's goodness to our Nation,
It was a *Conquest* your bare *Preservation*.
When midst your fiercest Foes on every side
For your escape God did a *LANE* provide;
They saw you gone, but whither could not tell,
Star-staring, though they ask'd both *Heaven* and *Hell*.

2.

Of Forraign States you since have studied store,
And read *whole Libraries* of *Princes* o'er.
To you all *Forts*, *Towns*, *Towers*, and *Ships* are known
(But none like those which now become your *OWN*).
And though your *Eyes* were with all *Objects* fill'd,
Onely the *good* into your *Heart* distill'd.

3.

Garbling men's manners, you did well divide:
To take the *Spaniards* *wisdome*, not their pride;
With *French* *activity* you stor'd your mind,
Leaving to them their *Ficklenesse* behind;
And soon did learn, your *Temperance* was such,
A sober *Industry* even from the *Dutch*.

4.

But tell us, gracious Sovereign, from whence
Took you the pattern of your *Patience*?
Learnt in *Affliction's School*, under the *Rod*,
Which was both *us'd* and *sanctified* by God.
From Him alone that Lesson did proceed,
Best *Tutor* with best *Pupil* best agreed.

5.

We, your dull Subjects, must confess our crime,
Who learnt *so little* in *as long* a time
And the same *School*. Thus *Dunces* poring looks
Mend not *themselves*, but onely *marre* their *Books*.
How vast the difference 'twixt *Wise* and *Fool*!
The *Master* makes the *Scholar*, not the *School*.

6.

With rich conditions *ROME* did you invite,
To purchase you their *ROYALL PROSELYTE*,
(An *empty soul's* soon tempted with *full Coffers*),
Whilst you with sacred scorn refus'd their proffers.
And for the *FAITH* did earnestly *CONTENT*
Abroad, which now you do at *Home* *DEFEND*.

7.

Amidst all *Storms*, *Calm* to yourself the while,
 Saddest Afflictions you did teach to smile.
 Some faces best become a *Mourning Dress*;
 And such your Patience, which did *grace Distress* :
 Whose *Soul*, despising want of *worldly pelf*,
 At *lowest ebbe* went not beneath *itself*.

8.

GOD's JUSTICE now no longer could dispence
 With the *abusing* of His PROVIDENCE.
 To hear SUCSESSE his APPROBATION styl'd,
 And see the *Bastard* brought against the *Child*.
 [SCRIPTURE] by such, who in their own excuse
 Their *Actings* 'gainst His *Writings* did produce.

9.

The *Pillar* which God's *people* did attend,
 To them in *Night* a constant *Light* did lend,
 Though *Dark* unto th' *Egyptians* behind;
 Such was brave MONCK in his reserved mind,
 A *Riddle* to his Foes he did appear,
 But to You and *Himselfe*, *Sense* plain and clear.

10.

By *Means* unlikely God atchives his *End*,
 And crooked ways straight to his Honour tend;
 The great and antient Gates of LONDON TOWN
 (*No Gates, no City*) now are voted down,
 And down were cast, O happy day! for all
 Do date our *hopefull rising* from *their fall*.

11.

Men's *loyal Thoughts* conceiv'd their *Time* was good.
 But God's was *best*; without one drop of *Bloud*,
 By a *dry Conquest*, without forraign hand,
 (*Self-hurt*, and now) *Self-healed* is our *Land*.
 This *silent Turn* did make no noise, O strange!
 Few saw the *changing*, all behold the *Change*.

12.

So Solomon most wisely did conceive,
 His *Temple* should be STILL-BORN, though ALIVE.
 That stately structure started from the *ground*
 Unto the *Roof*, not guilty of the sound
 Of *Iron-Tool*, all noise therein debarr'd;
 This *Virgin-Temple* thus was *seen*, not *heard*.

13.

TH' impatient Land did for your presence long,
England in swarms did into *Holland* throng.
 To bring your Highness home, by th' Parliament,
Lords, Commons, Citizens, Divines, were sent :
 Such honour *Subjects* never had before,
 Such honour *Subjects* never shall have more.

14.

Th' officious Wind to serve you did not fail,
 But scour'd from *West* to *East* to fill your Sail;
 And, fearing that his *Breath* might be too rough,
 Prov'd *over-civil*, and was scarce enough;
 Almost you were *becalm'd* amidst the *Main*,
 Prognostick of your *perfect peacefull* Reign.

15.

Your *Narrow Seas*, for *Forraigners* do wrong
 To claim them (surely doth the *Ditch* belong
 Not to the *common Continent*, but *Isle*
Inclosed) did on you their *Owner* smile,
 Not the least loss, onely the *NASEBY* mar's
 To see herself now drowned in the *CHARLES*.

16.

You land at *Dover*; shoals of People come,
 And *KENT* alone now seems all *CHRISTENDOM*.
 The *Cornish Rebels* (*eight score* Summers since)
 At *BLACK-HEATH* fought against their lawful Prince.
 Which dolefull place, with hatefull *Treason* stain'd,
 Its Credit now by *Loyalty* regain'd.

17.

Great *LONDON* the last station you did make;
 You *took* not it, but *LONDON* you did *take*.
 And now no wonder Men did silence break,
 When *Conduits* did both *French* and *Spanish* speak.
 Now at *WHITE-HALL* the Guard, which you attends,
 Keeps out your Foes, *God keep you from your Friends!*

18.

THE Bells aloud did ring, for joy they felt;
 Hereafter *Sacred* shall not them melt.
 And round about the *Streets* the *Bonfires* blaz'd,
 With which *NEW-LIGHTS* *Fanatiques* were amaz'd.
 The brandish'd Swords this Boon begg'd before Death,
 Once to be *shew'd*, then buried in the Sheath.

19.

The *Spaniard*, looking with a serious eye,
 Was forc'd to trespass on his Gravity.
 Close to conceal his wond'ring he desir'd,
 But all in vain, who openly admir'd.
 The *French*, who thought the *English mad* in mind,
 Now fear *too soon* they may them *sober* find.

20.

The *Germans*, seeing this your sudden *Power*,
 Freely confess'd another *Emperour*.
 The joyful *Dane* to Heav'n's cast up his Eyes,
 Presuming *suffering Kings* will sympathize.
 The *Hollanders* (first in a sad suspence)
 Hop'd, that your *Mercy* was their *Innocence*.

21.

LONG live our gracious CHARLES, *second* to none
 In *Honour*, who e'er sate upon the *Throne*.
 Be you above your Ancestors renown'd,
 Whose *Goodness* wisely doth your *Greatness* bound :
 And, knowing that you may be *what you would*,
 Are pleased to be onely *what you should*.

22.

EUROPE's great ARBITRATOR, in your choice
 Is plac'd of *Christendom* the CASTING VOICE.
 Hold you the *Scales* in your judicious hand,
 And when the equal *Beam* shall doubtfull stand,
 As you are pleased to dispose one *Grain*,
 So falls or riseth either *France* or *Spain*..

23.

As *Sheba's Queen* defective *Fame* accus'd,
 Whose niggardly Relations had abus'd
 Th' abundant worth of *Solomon*, and told
 Not half of what she after did behold :
 The same your case, *Fame* hath not done you right ;
 Our *Ears* are far out-acted by our *Sight*.

24.

Yourself's the *Ship* return'd from *Foreign Trading*,
England's your *Port*, *Experience* the *Lading*.
God is the *Pilot* ; and now, richly fraught,
 Unto the *Port* the *Ship* is safely brought.
 What's *dear* to you, is to your Subjects *cheap* ;
 You sow'd with *pain* what we with *pleasure* reap.

25.

The *Good-made Laws* by you are now *made Good*,
 The *Prince* and *People's* right both understood :
 Both being *Bank'd* in their respective Station,
 No fear hereafter of an Inundation.
Oppression, the KING's EVIL, long indur'd,
 By *others* caus'd, by YOU alone is cur'd.

And here my *Muse* craves her own *Nunc dimittis*, never to make *Verses* more ; and because she cannot write on a *better*, will not write on *another* Occasion, but heartily *pray* in *Prose*, for the happiness of her *Lord* and *Master*. And now, having taken our *Vale* of *Verses*, let us therewith take also our *Farewell* of *Worcester-shire*.

THE FAREWELL.

I read in a good Author¹ how the State of Lunenburgh in Germany (whose chief Revenues arise from the sale of Salt) prohibited poor people the benefit thereof. Whereupon Divine Providence (offended, that a *Monopoly* was made of his *Mercy*) stopped the flowing of those Salt-springs for a time, till the Poor were restored to their partage therein. I am not particularly instructed, what share the Poor have in the Salt of this Shire, not knowing how their interest is stated therein : but I presume the concernments of the Poor are well cared for, and all things equally ordered betwixt them and *Rich-people*, grounding my

¹ Fines Morison, in his *Travails*, p. 3.

confidence on the long and large continuance of the Salt-pits amongst them. All I will adde is this; I shall pray that they may endeavour for *spirituall-soul-savoriness*, "that their speech may be always with grace seasoned!"

As for the *Loyal City* of Worcester (which deserves a particular *Farewell* by itself), I heartily desire that God would be pleased to restore unto it the years which the *Locust*, *Caterpillar*, and *Palmer-worm*, have devoured. And how quickly can he do it (as by *infinite* other ways, so) by blessing the *Clothing*, the *Staple Commodity* in this County! not formerly omitted by me, but *pretermitted* till this *Occasion*. Sure it is, that the finest (though this may seem a *word of Challenge*) *CLOTH* of England is made at Worcester; and such, I believe, was that which Erasmus², that great Critick (who knew *fine Cloth* as well as *pure Latine*) calleth *Pannus Britannicus*; *Lempster Wool* (in the neighboring County of Hereford) being here made into (pardon the *Prolepsis* till it be died) the purest *Scarlet*.

¹ Col. iv. 6.

² In his Colloquy, intituled, "UXOR Myra Myraus."

* * * WORCESTERSHIRE, after many disappointments, met with an able Topographer in the late Rev. Dr. Treadway Nash; who had at least the merit of introducing into the world the labours of his learned Predecessors. But he shall speak on this subject for himself: "Above twenty years ago," he says, "coming into possession of a considerable real estate in this my native County, I determined, as far as was consistent with a proper attention to my own affairs, to serve my countrymen and neighbours by every means in my power. Thus I became a mere provincial man; confining my ambition within the antient province of Wiccia, now commonly known by the name of Worcestershire. I had oftentimes wished that some one would write the History and Antiquities of the County. I proposed the undertaking to several persons, offering them all the assistance in my power. I invited the Society of Antiquaries to choose a proper person, promising to open a Subscription with three or four hundred pounds. Failing of success in all my applications, I offered my own shoulders, however unequal to the burden; reflecting, that though very little had been published, yet this work was in some degree made easy, because materials had been collecting for near two hundred years." The original Collectors (of whom Dr. Nash gives several particulars) were Thomas Habington and his son William; and the MSS. of both, augmented by those of Dr. Thomas and Bp. Lyttelton, having been bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries, Dr. Nash was indulged, in 1774, with the unreserved use of them for the purpose of publication. "When I first undertook this Work," he says, "it did not appear so troublesome or expensive as I afterwards found it; but, having once begun, I determined to persevere. It has been my amusement; and I hope the Reader's expectation will not be absolutely disappointed. I was the better enabled to go through with it, as I lived within my income; and by inclination, as well as profession, was restrained from elections, gaming, horse-racing, fox-hunting, and such other pleasures as are too frequently the ruin of country gentlemen. Many alterations were to be made, and much was to be added to the materials already collected, as well to supply defects, as to bring the Work down to the present time. Many errors must inevitably occur in a book of this kind, which the Editor wishes earnestly to correct; if, therefore, any gentleman more intimately acquainted than himself with any parish here described, would be so obliging as to communicate his corrections or additions, either to himself at Bevere near Worcester, or inclosed to any of the Booksellers mentioned in the title-page, they shall be printed on separate sheets, and given to the purchasers of this Work; as it is not probable a Book of this kind should ever require a second Edition."—The *fac simile* Plates of Domesday for this County, engraved at the expence of Dr. Nash, and those in Mr. Manning's Surrey, deserve to be mentioned with particular commendation.

Two different Histories of the Church and City of Worcester have been given by Dr. Thomas, and Mr. Valentine Green. The other local Tracts of this County are not numerous; and of these Mr. Tindal's History of Evesham is the most considerable. N.

YORK - SHIRE.

YORK-SHIRE hath the Bishoprick of Durham and Westmerland on the North; Lancashire and a *snip* of Cheshire on the West; Derby, Nottingham, and Lincolnshire (divided by Humber) on the South; and the German Ocean on the East thereof. It extendeth (without any *angular advantages*) unto a square of fourscore and ten miles, adequate in all *dimensions* unto the Dukedome of Wirtenberg in Germany. Yea, on due *consideration*, I am confident, that all the *Seven United Provinces* cannot present such a square of *solid Continent*, without any *Sea* interposed.

One may call and justify this to be the *best Shire* of England, and that not by the help of the generall *Katachresis* of *Good for Great* (*a good blow, good piece, &c.*) but in the proper acceptation thereof. If in Tully's Orations (all being excellent) that is adjudged *optima quæ longissima*, "the best which is the longest;" then, by the same proportion, this Shire (partaking in goodness alike with others) must be allowed the best; seeing *Devonshire* itself, the next in largeness, wisely sensible of the visible inequality betwixt them, quits all claimes of corrivality (as a case desperate), and acknowledgeth this as *paramount* in greatness.

Indeed, though other Counties have more of the *warm Sun*, this hath as much as any of God's [*temporall*] *blessings*. So that let a *Surveyer* set his *Center* at *Pontfract* or thereabouts, and take thence the circumference of *twenty* miles, he there will meet with a tract of ground not exceeded for any, nor equalled for the goodness and plenty of some Commodities. I would term it the *Garden of England*, save because it is so far from the *Mansion-house*, I mean, the City of *London*; insomuch that such sullen dispositions, who do not desire to go *thither* only because of the great *distance*, the same if settled there would not desire to come *thence*, such the *delight* and *pleasure* therein.

Most true it is, that when King Henry the Eighth, anno 1548, made his Progress to York, Doctor Tostall Bishop of Durham, then attending on him, shewed the King a Valley (being then some few miles North of Doncaster), which the Bishop¹ avowed to be the richest that ever he found in all his travails thorough Europe; for, within ten miles of Hasselwood, the seat of the Vavasors, there were,

- 165 Mannor-houses of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the best quality.
- 275 Severall Woods, whereof some of them contain *five hundred Acres*.
- 32 Parks, and *two Chases* of Dear.
- 120 Rivers and Brooks, whereof *Five* be navigable, well stored with Salmon and other Fish.
- 76 Water-mills, for the grinding of Corn on the aforesaid Rivers.
- 25 Cole-mines, which yield abundance of Fuell for the whole County.
- 3 Forges for the making of Iron, and Stone enough for the same.

And within the same limits as much sport and pleasure for Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, and Fowling, as in any place of England besides.

¹ Out of a Manuscript of William Vavasor of Hasselwood, Esquire.

NATURALL COMMODITIES.

GEAT.

A word of the name, colour, vertues, and usefulness thereof. In Latine it is called *Gagates* (as different in nature, as alike in name to the precious stone called *Gagites*, onely found in an Eagle's nest), whence our English word *Geat* is deduced. But be it remembered, that the *Agate*, vastly distinct from *Geat*, is also named *Gagates*.

It is found in this County, towards the sea-side, in the clefts of the rocks, whose gaping chaps are filled up therewith¹. It is naturally of a reddish and rusty colour, till it becomes black and bright by polishing. Indeed the lustre consists in the blackness thereof (*Negroes* have their beauties as well as *fair folk*); and vulgar eyes confound the inlayings made of black *Marble* (polished to the height), with *Touch, Geat*, and *Ebony*, though the three former be stones, the last a kind of wood.

The vertues of *Geat* are hitherto conceal'd. It is the lightest of all *solid* (not *porous*) stones, and may pass for the embleme of our memories, attracting trifles thereto, and letting slip matters of more moment. Rings are made thereof (fine *Foyles* to fair *Fingers*); and Bracelets with Beads, here used for Ornament, beyond Sea for Devotion; also small utensills, as Salt-cellars, and the like. But hear how a Poet² describes it:

*Nascitur in Lyciâ lapis, à propè gemma Gagates;
Sed genus eximium fœcunda Britannia mittit.
Lucidus & niger est, levis & levicissimus idem:
Vicinas puleas trahit attritu calefactus,
Ardet aquâ lotus, restinguitur unctus olivo.*

“ *Geat*, a stone, and kind of gemm,
In *Lycia* grows; but best of them
Most fruitfull *Britain* sends, 'tis bright
And black, and smooth, and very light.
If rubb'd to heat, it easily draws
Unto itself both chaffe and straws.
Water makes it fiercely flame,
Oyle doth quickly quench the same.”

The two last qualities some conceive to agree better to our Sea-coal than *Geat*, whence it is, that some stillly maintain, that those are the British *Gagates* meant by forraign Authors; and indeed, if preciousness of stones be measured, not from their price and rarity, but usefulness, they may be accounted precious. But hereof formerly, in the Bishoprick of Durham.

ALUME.

This was first found out nigh Gesburgh in this County, some sixty years since, by that worthy and learned Knight Sir Thomas Chaloner (Tutor to Prince Henry) on this occasion. He observed the leaves of trees thereabouts more deeply green then elsewhere; the Oakes *broad-spredding*, but not *deep-rooted*; with much strength, but little sap; the earth clayish, variously coloured, here white, there yellowish, there blew, and the ways therein in a clear night glistening like glass: symptoms which first suggested unto him the presumption of Minerals, and of *Alum* most properly.

Yet some years interceded betwixt the discovery and perfecting thereof; some of the Gentry of the Vicinage burying their estates here under earth, before the *Alum* could be brought to its true consistency. Yea, all things could not fadge with them, untill they had brought (not to say stoln) over three prime Workmen in hogsheads from Rochel in France; whereof one, Lambert Russell by name, and a Walloon by birth, not long since deceased. But, when the work was ended, it was adjudged a *Mine-Royal*, and came at last to be rented by Sir Paul Pindar, who paid yearly,

¹ Camden's *Britannia*, in this County

² Marbodæus, in suo de Gemmis Libello.

	£.
To the King - - - - -	12,500
To the Earl of Moulgrave - - - - -	1,640
To Sir William Penniman - - - - -	600

Besides large Salaries to numerous Clerks, and daily wages to Rubbish-men, Rock-men, Pit-men, and House-men or Fire-men; so that at one time (when the Mines were in their Majesty) I am credibly informed, he had in pay no fewer then *eight hundred* by Sea and Land.

Yet did not the Knight complain of his bargain, who, having the sole sale of the commodity to himself, kept up the reputation thereof, and the price of Alum at six and twenty pound the Ton¹. This he did the easier, because no better, and scarce other (save what from Rome and Rochel) *Alum* in all Europe².

But the late long-lasting Parliament voted it a Monopoly; and restored the benefit thereof to the former Proprietaries, who now pursue the work at *five* severall places:

1. Sands-end, } belonging to the Earl of Moulgrave.
2. Ash-holme, }
3. Slapy-wath, Sir William (formerly Penniman's) Darcey's.
4. Dunsley, Mr. Thomas Fairfax's.
5. Whitbay, Sir Hugh Cholmley's.

Such now the emulation betwixt these Owners to undersell one another, that the Commodity is fallen to *thirteen* pound the Ton. Great the use hereof in Physick and Surgery, as a grand Astrigent. Besides, much thereof is daily employed by Clothiers, Glovers, Dyers, &c.; so that some will maintain, that another thing in England, as white and far sweeter then *Alum*, may of the *two* be better spared, with less loss to the Commonwealth.

LIME.

I am credibly informed that, within few miles of Pontfract, no less then *twenty thousand* pounds worth of this coarse Commodity is yearly made, and vended in the Vicinage. It is a great *fertilizer* of ground, if judiciously disposed of. Indeed the laying of *Lime* on *light* and *sandy* ground (like the giving *hot cordials* to persons in *high Feavours*, enough to drive them into a *Frenzy*) will soon burn out the heart thereof; which bestowed on *cold* and *chill* ground, brings it to a *fruitfull consistency*, and, prudently ordered, it will for a long time retain the same.

HORSES.

These are *men's wings*, wherewith they make such speed. A generous creature an Horse is, sensible in some sort of honour, made most handsome by (that which deforms Man most) *Pride*. The Kings of Israel were not forbidden (as some may mistake) the *haring*, but the *multiplying* of them³; chiefly because they were a *Forraign*, yea, an *Egyptian* Commodity, and God would cut off from his children all occasion of commerce with that Country, which was the *Staple-place* of Idolatry.

Our English Horses have a mediocrity of all necessary good properties in them; as neither so slight as the *Barbe*, nor so slovenly as the *Flemish*, nor so fiery as the *Hungarian*, nor so aery as the *Spanish Gennets* (especially if, as reported, they be *conceived of the wind*), nor so earthly as those in the *Low Countries*, and generally all the *German Horse*. For stature and strength, they are of a middle size, and are both seemly and serviceable in a good proportion. And, whilst the *Seller* praiseth them too much, the *Buyer* too little, the indifferent *Stander-by* will give them this due commendation.

It is confessed that our English Horse never performed any eminent and signall Service beyond the Seas, in comparison of the Atchivements of their Infantry⁴. Partly, because our Horses, sent over many together in Ships, beat and heat themselves, and are not for

¹ It is a little remarkable that £26 is at this day about the present average price. N.

² The place now most famous for Alum is Paisley in Scotland. N. ³ Deut. xvii. 16.

⁴ In the present arduous contest with France, our *Cavalry* have on all occasions shown a decided superiority over that of the Enemy. N.

sudden use in the field after their Transportation; so that some time of rest must be allowed them for their recovery: partly, because the Genius of the English hath always more inclined them to *Foot Service*, as pure and proper Man-hood indeed without any mixture; whilst in a *Victory on horse back*, the credit thereof ought in equity to be divided betwixt the Man and his Horse.

Yorkshire doth breed the best race of English Horses, whose keeping commonly in steep and stony ground bringeth them to firmness of footing and hardness of hoof; whereas a *Stud* of Horses bred in foggy fenny ground and soft rotten morasses (delicacy mairs both man and beast) have often a *Fen* in their feet, being soft and soon subject to be foundred. Well may *Philip* be so common a name amongst the Gentry of this County, who are generally so delighted in Horsemanship. I have done with this subject, when I have mentioned the monition of David, "An Horse is but a vain thing to save a Man¹;" though it is *no vain thing to slay a Man*, by many casualties; such need we have, whether waking or sleeping, whether walking or riding, to put ourselves by prayer into Divine Protection.

MANUFACTURES.

As for *CLOATHING*, so vigorously followed in this County, we refer it to our *FAREWELL* in this our Description; and here insist on

KNIVES.

These are the *Teeth of old men*, and usefull to those of all ages; for, though some think themselves *scarce Gentlemen* with *Knives*, as good as they, conceive themselves *scarce Men* without them, so necessary they are on all occasions. The most of these for common use of Country-people are made in this County; whereof the *bluntest*, with a *sharp stomach*, will serve to cut meat if before them. *Sheffield*, a remarkable Market, is the Staple Town for this Commodity, and so hath been these *three hundred years*; witness Chaucer, speaking of the accoutrements of the *Miller*,

"A Sheffield whitel bare he in his hose²."

One may justly wonder how a Knife may be sold for *one penny*, *three trades* anciently distinct concurring thereunto, *Bladers*, *Haft-makers*, and *Sheath-makers*, all since united into the Corporation of *Cutlers*. Nor must we forget, that though plain Knife-making was very antient in this County, yet Thomas Mathews, on Fleet-bridge³, London, was the first Englishman who, quinto Elizabethæ, made fine Knives⁴, and procured a prohibition, that no more Ships-lading of Hafts should be brought from beyond the Seas.

PINS.

A *Pin* passeth for that which is next nothing, or (if you will) is the *terminus à quo*, from which *something* doth begin, and proceed *from a pin to a pound*, &c. However it is considerable both as *hurtfull* and *usefull*; *hurtfull*, if advantageously placed it may prove as mortall as a *Poneyard*, the life of the greatest man lying at the mercy of the meanest thing; *usefull*, not only to fasten our ornaments, but fill up the chinks betwixt our clothes, lest *wind* and *weather* should shoot thorough them.

Many and very good of these are made in this County⁵; a Commodity not to be slighted, since the very *dust* that falls from them is found profitable⁶. We commonly say that it is not beneath a proper person to stoop to take up a *Pin*, untill he be worth *ten thousand pounds*, according to the thrifty rule in Latine, *Qui negligit minima nunquam ditescet*. Such who admire that so many millions of Pins, made, sold, used, and lost in England,

¹ Psal. xxxiii. 17.

² Folio 15.

³ This was on the spot where the Obelisk in Fleet-street now stands. The River Fleet was then navigable to Holborn Bridge. N.

⁴ Stow's Chronicle, p. 1028.

⁵ Gloucester is the place which now bears the bell for this commodity. N.

⁶ The extent of the Pin Trade in modern times is scarcely credible; more Copper, it is said, having in some years been consumed by it than in the Royal Navy. N.

should vanish away invisible, may rather wonder how so many that wear them (being no more then *Pins* in the hand of their *Maker*) doe *decay*, *die*, and *slip down* in the *dust*, in *silence* and *obscurity*. I will adde, that the World is well altered with England as to this Commodity, now exporting so much of them into forraign parts; whereas formerly "Strangers have sould Pins in this land to the value of threescore thousand pounds a year¹."

MEDICINAL WATERS.

About a mile and a half from Knares-borough Westward, in a moorish boggy ground, ariseth a Spring of a vitrioline Tast and Odour. It was discovered by one Master Slingsby about the year 1620, and is conceived to run parallel with the Spaw waters in Germany.

Not far off is a *Sulphur well*, which hath also the qualities of saltness and bitterness; the stench whereof though offensive (Patients may hold their nose, and take wholesome physick) is recompenced by the vertues thereof; insomuch (as my Author² saith) "it heateth and quickneth the stomach, bowels, liver, spleen, blood, veynes, nerves, and indeed the whole body, insomuch that it consumes crudities, rectifieth all cold distempers in all parts of the body, causeth a good digestion, cureth the dropsy, spleen, scurvy, green-sickness, gout." And here it is high time to hold still; for, if this last be true, let that disease, which formerly was called *dedecus medicinae*, be hereafter termed *decus fontis Knaresburgensis*.

In the same parish, over against the Castle (the River Nid running betwixt), ariseth a spring, which runneth a little way in an entire streame, till dammed at the brow of the discent with ragged rocks, it is divided into severall trickling branches, whereof some drop, some streame down, partly over, partly through a jetting rock, this is called the *Petrifying Well* (how grammatically I will not engage), because it converteth spongy substances into stone, or crusteth them over round about³.

We must not forget Saint Mungus's Well, which some have slighted as an ineffectuall superstitious Relique of Popery, whilst others maintain it hath regained its reputation, and is of soveraign vertue. Some will have the name thereof mistaken, for Saint *Magnus*, which in my opinion was rather so called from Saint *Mungo* (*Kentigernus* in Latine), a Scotch Saint, and much honoured in these Northern parts. I believe no place in England can shew *four* Springs, so near in scituation, so distant in operation.

Such as desire to know more of the nature and use of these Springs; of the time, manner and quantity, wherein the Waters are to be taken; and how the Patient is to be dieted for his greater advantage; may inform themselves by perusing *two* small Treatises, one set forth anno 1626, by Edmund Dean, Doctor of Physick, living in York, called "*Spadsacrena Anglica*;" the other, written some *six* years since by John French, Doctor of Physick, and is very satisfactory on that subject.

THE BUILDINGS.

The Church of Beverley is much commended for a fine Fabrick; and I shall have a more proper occasion to speak hereafter of the Collegiate Church in *Rippon*.

But, amongst antient *Civil Structures* we must not forget

WRESELL CASTLE.

It is seated in the Confluence of Derwent and Owse. In what plight it is now I know not; but hear how Leland commendeth it in his Itinerary through this County. It is built of square stone, which some say was brought out of France; it hath *four* fair Towers, one at each corner, and a Gatehouse (wherein are Chambers *five* stories high), which maketh

¹ Stow's Chronicle, p. 1038.

² John French, Doctor of Physick, in his Yorkshire Spaw, p. 113.

³ See what I have formerly written of Wonders in Northampton-shire. F.

the *fifth*. In Leland's time it looked as new built, though then one hundred years old, as being erected by the Lord Percy Earl of Winchester in the Reign of King Richard the Second. Without the Walls (but within the Mote) Gardens done *Opere Topiario*. In a word, he termeth it one of the properest buildings North of Trent.

But that which most affected him was, a Study, in an *eight-square* Tower, called *Paradise*, furnished with curious and convenient Deskes, loaden with variety of choice Books; but, as Noah's Flood is generally believed of learned men to have discomposed the Paradise in Eden, so I shrewdly suspect that the Deluge of Time hath much impaired, if not wholly defaced, so beautifull a Building, then belonging to the Earl of Northumberland.

Amongst many fine and fair Houses now extant in this County, we hear the highest commendation of *Maulton*, late the house of the Lord *Euers*.

PROVERBS.

"From *Hell, Hull*, and *Halifax*, ————— deliver us."]

This is part of the *Beggar's* and *Vagrant's* *Lctany*. Of these *three* frightfull things unto them, it is to be feared that they least fear the first, conceiting it the furthest from them. *Hull* is terrible unto them, as a Town of good government¹, where Vagrants meet with *punitive Charity*, and 'tis to be feared are oftner *corrected* then *amended*. *Halifax* is formidable unto them for the *Law* thereof, whereby Theeves taken *παρορσιζων*, in the *very Act* of stealing of Cloath, are instantly beheaded with an *Engine*², without any further Legal Proceedings.

"A *Scarborough* warning."]

That is, *none at all*, but a *suddain surprize*, when a mischief is *felt* before it be *suspected*. This Proverbe is but of 104 years standing, taking its Originall from Thomas Stafford, who in the Reign of Queen Mary, anno 1557, with a small company, *sized* on *Scarborough Castle* (utterly destitute of provision for resistance) before the Townsmen had the least notice of his *approach*³. However, within *six* days, by the industry of the Earl of Westmerland, he was taken, brought to London, and beheaded; so that since the French accepteth a *secondary* (but no *genuine*) sense; and a *Scarborough warning* may be conceived to any, how he undertaketh a *treacherous design*. But, if any conceive this Proverbe of more antient original, fetching it from the custome of *Scarborough Castle* in former times, with which, it was not a *word* and a *blow*, but a *blow before* and *without a word*; as using to shoot Ships which passed by and strook not sail, and so warning and harming them both together; I can retain mine own, without opposing their opinion.

"As true Steel as *Rippon Rowels*."]

It is said of trusty persons, *men of metall*, faithfull in their employments. *Spurs* are a principal part of *Knightly Hatchments*; yea, a Poet observes⁴,

"The Lands that over Ouze to Barwick forth doe bear,
Have for their Blazon had the Snaffle, Spur, and Spear."

Indeed, the best *Spurs* of England are made at Rippon, a famous Town in this County, whose *Rowels* may be inforced to strike through a *Shilling*, and will *break* sooner then *bow*. However, the Horses in this County are generally so good, they *prevent* the *Spurs*, or *answer unto them*, a good sign of *thrifty Metall* for continuance.

"An *York-shire Way-bit*."]

That is, an *Over-plus* not accounted in the reckoning, which sometimes proveth as much as all the rest. Ask a Country-man here on the high-way, how far it is to such a Town, and they commonly return, "So many miles and a *Way-bit*;" which *Way-bit* is enough to make the wearied Travailer *surfet* of the *length* thereof. If such over-measure be allowed

¹ Others conceive it onely to relate to the dangerous Haven thereof. F.

² Resembling the modern Guillotine of France. N.

³ Gedwin, in his Annals of Queen Mary.

⁴ Mr. Drayton, in his Poly-oblion, Song II. p. 71.

to all *Yards, Bushels, &c.* in this Shire, the Poor therein have no cause to complain of their penny-worths, in buying any *Commodities*.

But hithertoo we have run along with common report and false spelling (the way not to win the race), and now return to the starting-place again. It is not *Way-bit*, though generally so pronounced, but *Wée-bit*¹, a pure *Yorkshirisme*, which is a *small bit* in the Northern Language.

“Merry *Wakefield*.”]

What peculiar cause of mirth this Town hath above others, I do not know, and dare not too curiously inquire, lest I turn their mirth among themselves into anger against me. Sure it is seated in a fruitful Soyl and cheap Country, and where good cheer and company are the *Premises*, mirth (in common consequence) will be the *Conclusion*; which, if it doth not trespass in time, cause, and measure, Heraclitus, the sad Philosopher, may perchance condemn; but Saint Hilary, the good Father, will surely allow.

PRINCES.

HENRY, youngest Son to William Duke of Normandy, but eldest to King William the Conqueror (by whom he was begotten after he was crowned King), on which *politick Criticisme* he claim'd and gain'd the Crown from Duke Robert his eldest Brother, was, anno Domini 1070, born at Selby in this County. If any ask what made his Mother travail so far North from London? know, it was to enjoy her Husband's company; who, to prevent insurrections, and settle peace, resided many months in these parts; besides his peculiar affection to Selby, where after he founded a Mitred Abby.

This Henry was bred (say some) in Paris, say others in Cambridge², and I may safely say in both; wherein he so profited, that he attained the Surname of *Beauclerke*. His Learning may be presumed a great advantage to his long and prosperous Reign for *thirty-five* years and upwards, wherein he remitted the Norman rigour, and restored to his subjects a great part of the English Laws and Liberties.

Indeed his princely vertues, being profitable to all, did with their lustre so dazle the eyes of his Subjects, that they did not see his personall vices, as chiefly prejudicial to himself. For, he was very wanton, as appeareth by his numerous natural issue, no fewer then *fourteen*³, all by him publicly owned; the males highly advanced, the females richly married, which is justly reported to his praise, it being *lust to beget*, but *love to bestow* them. His sobriety otherwise was admirable, whose temperance was of proof against any meat objected to his appetite; *Lampreys* alone excepted, on a surfeit whereof he died, anno Domini 1135. He had onely *two* children; William dying before, and Maud surviving him, both born in Normandy, and therefore omitted in our Catalogue.

THOMAS, fifth Son of King Edward the First, and the first that he had by Margaret his second Wife, was born at (and surnamed from) *Brotherton*, a small Village in this County, June 1, anno Domini 1300. He was created Earl of Northfolke, and Earl Marshall of England. He left no male issue; but from his Females the Mowbrays Dukes of Norfolk, and from them the Earls of Arundel and Lords Berkeley, are descended.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, Duke of *York*, commonly is called *Richard of Conisborrow*, from the Castle in this Shire of his Nativity⁴. The Reader will not grudge him a place amongst our Princes, if considering him fixed in his Generation betwixt an Antiperistasis of Royal extraction; being

Son to a Son of a King. Edmund of Langley, Duke of York. Fifth Son to K. Edward III.
 Father to the Father Richard Duke of York. Father to K. Edward IV.
 of a King.

¹ In Leicestershire, in like manner, a long mile is called a *featish* mile. N.

² Tho. Rudburn, Leland, Fabian, Bale, and Pits, p. 203.

³ Speed's Chronicle, p. 453.

⁴ Near to Rotheram.

Besides, he had married Anne, Daughter and sole Heir to Edward Mortimer, the true Inheretrix of the Crown. But, tampering too soon and too openly, to derive the Crown in his Wife's right to himself, by practising the death of the present King, he was taken, and beheaded for Treason, in the Reign of King Henry the Fifth.

EDWARD, sole Son to King Richard the Third and Anne his Queen, was born in the Castle of Middleham, near Richmond, in this County¹; and was by his Father created Prince of Wales. A Prince, who himself was a *child of as much hopes* as his Father a *man of hatred*. But he consumed away of a suddain, dying within a month of his Mother; King Richard little lamenting the loss of either, and presently projecting to repair himself by a new Marriage.

The untimely death of this Prince (in respect of the terme to which, by *naturall* possibility, he might have attained) in his innocent age, is generally beheld as a punishment on him for the faults of his Father. The *Tongue* forswears; the *Ears* are cut off; the *Hand* steals, the *Feet* are stocked, and that justly, because both consisting of the same body. And because *Proles est pars Parentis*, it is agreeable with Divine Justice to inflict on Children *temporal* judgements for defaults of their *Parents*.

Yet this *Judgment* was a *mercy* to this Prince, that he might not behold the miserable end of his Father. Let me adde, and a *mercy also to all England*; for, had he survived to a man's estate, he might possibly have proved a *wall of partition*, to hinder the happy union of the *two Houses of York and Lancaster*.

SAINTS.

HILDA was daughter unto Prince Hererick, nephew to Edwin King of Northumberland; and may justly be counted our English *Huldah*, not so much for sameness of sex, and name-sounding similitude, as more concerning conformities. *Huldah* lived in a *Colledge*²; *Hilda* in a *Convent* at Strenshalt in this County. *Huldah* was the Oracle of those times, as *Hilda* of her age, being a kind of a Moderatresse in a Saxon Synod³ (or conference rather) called to compromise the controversie about the celebration of *Easter*. I behold her as the most learned *English Female* before the Conquest, and may call her the *She-Gamaliel*, at whose feet many learned men had their education. She ended her holy life with an happy death, about the year of our Lord 680.

BENEDICT BISCOP was born, saith Pits, amongst the East Saxons; saith Hierome Porter⁴ in Yorkshire, whom I rather believe. First; because, writing his life *ex professo*, he was more concerned to be curious therein. Secondly, because this Benedict had much familiarity with, and favour from, Oswy King of Northumberland, in whose Dominions he fixed himself, building two Monasteries, the one at the influx of the River Were, the other at the River Tine, into the Sea, and stocking them in his life-time with 600 Benedictine Moncks.

He made five Voyages to Rome, and always returned full fraught with *Reliques, Pictures, and Ceremonies*.

In the former is driven on as great a Trade of Cheating, as in any earthly Commodity; in so much that I admire to *meet* with this passage in a *Jesuite*, and admire more that he *met* not with the *Inquisition* for writing it. "Addam, nonnunquam in Templis, reliquias dubias, profana corpora pro Sanctorum (qui cum Christo in Cælo regnant) exuviis sacris fuisse proposita."

He left Religion in England *braver*, but not *better*, then he found it. Indeed, what Tully said of the Roman Lady, "That she danced better then became a modest woman," was true of God's Service as by him adorned, the *gaudiness* prejudicing the *gravity* thereof. He made all things according (not to the *Patern in the Mount* with *Moses*, but) the

¹ Speed's Chronicle, p. 738.

² 2 Chronicles, xxxiv. 92.

³ Sir Henry Spelman's Councils.

⁴ In his Flowers of the Lives of the Saints, p. 47.

Precedent of Rome; and his Convent, being but the *Romish Transcript*, became the *English Original*, to which all Monasteries in the Land were suddenly conformed.

In a word, I reverence his memory, not so much for his first bringing over *Painted Glass* into England, as for his bringing up pious *Bede* in his Monastery. Being struck beneath the girdle with the dead Palsey, his soul retired into the *Upper Rooms* of his *Clay Cottage*, much employed in meditation, untill the day of his death, which happened anno 703.

Saint JOHN of Beverley may be challenged by this County, on a threefold title; because therein he had his

1. Birth; at Harpham in this County, in the East Riding.
2. Life; being three and thirty years, and upwards, Archbishop of York.
3. Death; at Beverley in this County, in a Colledge of his own foundation.

I remember his Picture in a Window in the Library at Salisbury, with an inscription under it (whose character may challenge to itself *three hundred* years antiquity), affirming him the first Master of Arts in Oxford; and Alfredus Beverlacenensis reporteth as much. Arts indeed were, and Oxford was (though hardly an University) in that age; but, seeing the solemnity of *graduating* was then unknown, a judicious Oxonian¹ rejecteth it as a fiction. More true it is, that he was bred at Strenshalt under Hilda aforesaid, which soundeth something to her honour, and nothing to his disgrace, seeing eloquent *Apollos* himself learned the *Primer* of his *Christianity* partly from *Priscilla*². He was afterwards educated under Theodorus the Grecian, and Archbishop of Canterbury. Yet was he not so famous for his *Teacher* as for his *Scholar*, Venerable Bede, who wrote this John's life³, which he hath so spiced with Miracles, that it is of the hottest for a discreet man to digest into his belief.

Being very aged, he resigned his Arch-bishoprick, that he might the more effectually apply his private devotions in his Colledge at Beverley, for which he procured the *Freedstool* from King Athelstan. Yet such Sanctuaries (though carrying something of holiness in their name) had a profane abuse for their very use, making Malefactours with their promise of impunity, and then protecting them from justice. Saint John died May 7, 722; and was buried in the Porch of his Collegiate Church. A Synod held at London 1416 assigned the day of his death an Anniversary Solemnity to his Memory.

THOMAS PLANTAGENET. Before I proceed, I must confess myself formerly at a great loss to understand a passage in an Honourable Author, speaking of the counterfeit Reliques detected and destroyed at the Reformation: "The Bell of Saint Guthlac, and the *Felt* of Saint Thomas of Lancaster, both remedies for the Head-ach⁴."

But I could recover no Saint *Thomas* (saving him of *Canterbury*) in any English Martyrology, till since on inquiry I find him to be this *Thomas Plantagenet*.

He was Earl of Derby, Lancaster, Leicester, and (in the right of Alice his Wife) of Lincoln. A popular person, and great enemy to the two Spencers, Minions to King Edward the Second, who being hated as Devils for their pride, no wonder if this *Thomas* was honoured as a Saint and Martyr by the common sort⁵. Indeed he must be a good Chymist who can extract *Martyr* out of *Malefactour*; and our Chronicles generally behold him put to death for Treason against King Edward the Second. But let him pass for a Saint in this Shire, though never solemnly canonized, it being true of such local Saints what *Servius Honoratus* observeth of Topical Gods: "*Ad alias Regiones nunquam transibant*," "They travelled not so far as to be honoured in other Countries." His beheading, *alias* his Martyrdome, happened at Pontfret, anno Domini 1322.

¹ Bishop Godwin, in the Arch-bishops of York.

² Acts xviii. 26.

³ *Historia Ecclesiae*, lib. v. cap. 2, 3, &c.

⁴ Lord Herbert, in the Life of King Henry the Eighth, p. 431.

⁵ "In Sanctorum numerum retulit vulgus." Camden's *Britannia* in Yorkshire.—Amongst other profits received by the Abbey of Leicester in 1348, from oblations at the Church of St. Martin in that town, occurs, "Pes Thomae Lancastriae respondebat, 6d. 10s." History of Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 591. N.

RICHARD ROLE, alias HAMPOLE, had his *first Name* from his *Father*¹, the other from the *place* (three Miles from Doncaster) where *living* he was *honoured*, and *dead* was *buried* and *sainted*. He was a Heremite, led a strict life, and wrot many Books of *Piety*, which I prefer before his *Prophetickall Predictions*, as but a degree above *Almanack Prognostications*. He threatned the *Sins* of the *Nation* with future *Famine*, *Plague*, *Inundations*, *War*, and such generall Calamities, from which no Land is long free, but subject to them in some proportion. Besides, his *Predictions*, if *hitting*, were *heeded*; if *missing*, not *marked*.

However, because it becomes me not ἀγνοαῖν, let him pass for a *Saint*. I will adde, that our Saviour's *Dilemma* to the Jews² may partly be pressed on the *Papists* his *Contemporaries*. If *Hampole's Doctrine* was of *Men*, why was he generally reputed a *Saint*; if from *God*, why did they not *obey him*, seeing he spake much against the *vitiousness* and *covetousness* of the *Clergy* of that Age? He died anno Domini 1349.

JOHN OF BIRLINGTON, or BRIDLINGTON, was born hard by that Town; bred two years in Oxford, where he profited in piety and learning above his age and equals. Returning home, for a short time he was Teacher to a Gentleman's Sons, untill the twentieth year of his age he entred himself a Canon-Regular in the Covent of Bridlington, where he grew eminent for his exemplary holiness.

It was his happiness that such offices always fell to his share, as did not retard but quicken his devotion, as *Chaunter*, *Almoner*, &c. At last he was chosen Prior, but refus'd the place, alledging his own unworthiness, professing he had rather be beaten in pieces with blows then accept thereof, so that another was put into the place. This new Elect dying soon after, our John was chosen again in the vacancy, and then took it, fearing there might be as much *peerishness* in *rejecting* as *pride* in *affecting it*, and hoping that Providence, which fairly called him *to*, would freely fit him *for*, the discharge of that office.

He used to treat strangers at his table with good chear, and seemingly kept pace with them in eating morsell for morsell, whilst he had a secret contrivance wherein he conveyed his *exceedings* above his *Monasticall pittance*. Being demanded of one why he did not enter into more strict and austere Order? "Surely," said he, "a man may lead a sincere and acceptable life in any Order; and it were arrogancy in me to pretend to a severer discipline, when I cannot observe as I ought this easier course of life." My Author saith, that Martha and Mary were both compounded in him, being as pious, so provident to husband the revenues of their house to their best advantage³.

Going to view their lands in Richmond-shire, he gave a visit to a woman lately turn'd an Anacoret, and renowned for her holiness. She told him, that now her vision was out, who the night before dreamed that an Eagle flew about her house with a label in his bill, wherein was written, "Jesus is my love." "And you," saith she, "are the person who so honour him in your heart, that no earthly thing can distract you." To whom our John returned, "I came hither to hear from you some saving and savoury discourse; but, seeing you begin with such idle talk, farewell;" and so waved any farther converse.

However, I must not dissemble, that the prophecies fathered on this our John are as fabulous and frivolous as her dreams; witness that deadly passage in an excellent Author⁴: "*In Johannis de Bridlington vatis monastici vaticinales rythmos omnino ridiculos incidimus.*" Yet, no doubt, he was a holy man; and could one light on his life *unleavened*, before heaved up with the *ferment of Monkish fiction*, it would afford many remarkables. He died, in the sixtieth year of his age, 1379; and was reputed (though I believe not solemly canonized) a *Saint* amongst his own Countermen.

WILLIAM SLEIGHTHOLME. It is pity to part him from his last named dear friend, such the sympathy of amity and sanctity betwixt them. Once this *William* demanded of his friend John, what might be the reason that the Devil in their days affrighted few, if any,

¹ Bale, de Scriptores Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 80.

² Harpfield's Ecclesiastical History, p. 577, out of whom his Life is extracted.

³ Camden's Britannia, in York-shire.

⁴ Matthew xxi. 25.

with his terrible appearance, who in former ages was very frequent with formidable apparitions? reflecting, in this his question, perchance on Saint Paul's "Messenger of Satan sent to buffet him!", but chiefly on those usuall [reported] personall combates of the Devil with Saint Dunstan, Guthlake, &c. To whom his friend return'd, "We are grown so remiss in goodness, that the Devil needs not put himself to such pains, seeing less and lighter temptations will doe the deed." It is recorded of this *William*, that he was one of singular piety, and after his death wrought many miracles at his Tombe in the Monastery of *Bridlington*, where he was buried about the year 1380². I will adde no more, but that I have a learned Friend, William Sleightholme, Doctor of Physick, living at Buntingford in Hartfordshire, but born in this County, whom I believe remotely related to this Saint.

Expect not here that I should adde to this Catalogue that *Maiden*, who, to secure her virginity from his *anchast embraces* that assaulted it, was by him barbarously murdered, whereby she got the reputation of a *Saint*; and the Place, the Scene of his Cruelty (formerly called *Horton*) the name of *Hali-fax*, or *Holy-hair*. For the credulous People conceived that the *Veins*, which, in form of *little threds*, spread themselves between the *Bark* and *Body* of that *Few-tree* (whereon the head of this *Maid* was hung up) were the very hairs indeed of this *Virgin head* to whom they flock in Pilgrimage³.

Oh! how *sharp-sighted*, and yet how *blind*, is *Superstition*! Yet these Country-folks *fancies* had the advantage of Daphne's being turned into a Laurell-tree⁴.

In frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescent.

"Into a bough her hair did spread,
And from her armes two branches bred."

But here *she* is wholly omitted, not so much because her *Name* and *Time* are unknown, but because the judicious behold the whole *Contrivance* devoid of *Historicall Truth*.

MARTYRS.

The County (and generally the Province of York) escaped very well from Popish persecution, which, under God's goodness, may be justly imputed to the tempers of their *four* succeeding Arch-bishops:

1. Thomas Wolsey; whom all behold as a person more *proud* then *cruell*; not so busying himself to maintain *Poperie*, as to gain the *Popedome*.
2. Edward Lee; more furious then the former, persecuting many to imprisonment, none to death, save *two*, of whom hereafter⁵.
3. Robert Hollgate; who was, as they say, a Parcell-Protestant, imprisoned and deprived for being married.
4. Nicholas Heath; a meek and moderate man, carrying a Court of Conscience in his bosome, long before Queen Mary made him Chancellor of England.

Hereupon it came to pass, that the Diocess of York was *dry* with *Gedeon's flicce*; whilst others, lying near unto it, were wet in their own tears and blood.

CONFESSORS.

Where no fish, there no fry; and seeing here no *Martyrs*, which are *Confessors full blown*, no wonder if here no *Confessors*, which are *Martyrs in the bud*.

² 2 Corinthians xii. 7.

³ Camden's Britannia, in York-shire.

⁴ See Martyrs in the City of York.

⁵ Harpfield's Ecclesiastical History, p. 577.

⁶ Ovid, Metamorph. lib. i. fol. 9.

CARDINALS.

JOHN FISHER was born in the Town of Beverly in this County. His Father, Robert Fisher, was by condition a Merchant, and lived in good reputation. He was afterwards bred in Michaell-house in Cambridge, whereof he was the first Chancellor *pro termino vita*, and Bishop of Rochester. How this Fisher was caught afterwards in the net of Elizabeth Barton (commonly called the *Italy Maid of Kent*), thereby made accessory to her dissembling; how stiff he was against King Henry's Divorce, and Title of *Supream Head of the Church*; how the Pope sent him a Cardinal's Cap, and the King cut off his head, hath been so largely related in my "*Eccelesiastical History*;" and being, I hope, pardoned by the Reader for my former tediousness, I will not now contract a new guilt by offending in prolixity on the same person; the rather because his Manuscript Life, written eighty years since by Richard Hall of Christ's Colledge in Cambridge, is lately set forth in print under the name of Thomas Baily, D. D.; in which Book, as I do not repine at any passages (though hyperbolically) to the praise of this Prelate, so I cannot but be both angry and grieved at the many false and scandalous reflections therein on the worthy Instruments of our Reformation. This learned Bishop was beheaded in the year 1535, the threescore and seventeenth year of his age.

Let me adde, he was tryed by an *Ordinary Jury*, and not by his *Peers*; whereof severall reasons are rendred. Some thought he forgot to demand his Priviledge herein (disturb'd with grief and fear), as Edward Duke of Somerset forgot to crave the Benefit of the *Clergy*, or that he neglected it, as forfeiting of long life, and desirous of his Dissolution. Others, because he preferred death in a direct line, before a circumferential passage thereunto (as certain though not so compendious), being assured that the Lords durst not displease the King in acquitting him. But most impute it to his suspicion that, if desiring to be tryed by his *Peers*, it would have been denyed him, as not due to a *Bishop*. And yet that worthy Lawyer Judge Stamford, in his "*Pleas of the Crown*," leaveth it doubtful, and seemeth inclined to the affirmative. Besides, Sir Robert Brook, in his "*Novell Cases*," affirmeth in express terms, that a *Bishop* is *Peer* of the *Realm*, and ought to be tryed by his *Peers*. The best is, our *Charity* may be confident that our *Bishops* will so inoffensively behave themselves, and God we hope so secure their innocence, that there will not hereafter be need to decide this Question.

PRELATES.

EUSTATHIUS de FAUCONBRIDGE was born in this County, where his Surname appeareth among the ancient Sheriffs thereof. He was chosen Bishop of London, in the sixth of King Henry the Third, anno 1222; carrying it clearly from a Company of able Competitors, occasioning this distich:

*Omnes his Digni, tu Dignior omnibus; omnes
Illic plene sapiunt, plenius ipse sapis*³.

"All here are Worthy, thou the Worthiest;
All fully Wise, thou Wiser then the rest."

Others played on his Name *Eustatius*⁴ (*one that stood well*), both in respect of his *spirituall estate* (yet "let him that standeth take heed lest he fall"), and *temporall condition*, well fixed in the favour of Prince and People, being Chief Justice, then Chancellour of the Chequer, and afterwards Treasurer of England, and twice Embassadour to the King of France. He deserved right well of his own Cathedrall; and, dying October 31, 1228, was buried under a Marble Tombe, on the South side of the Presbytery.

¹ Libro tertio, fol. 153.

² Godwin, in the Bishops of London.

³ 30 M. 10, p. 465.

⁴ Idem, ibidem.

WILLIAM de MELTON was born in this County (wherein are four Villages so named¹), and preferred therein Provost of Beverley, and Canon, then Arch-bishop of York. He went to Avinion, there to procure his Consecration. I say to Avinion, whither then the Court was removed from Rome; and continued about threescore and ten years, on the same token that those remaining at Rome (almost starved for want of employment) called this "the seventy years captivity of Babilon."

Consecrated after two years tedious attendance, he returned into England, and fell to finish the fair Fabrick of his Cathedrall, which John Roman had begun, expending seven hundred Marks therein². His life was free from *Scandall*, signall for his *Chastity*, *Charity*, *Fasting*, and *Praying*. He *strained* up his *Tenants*, so as to make good *Musick* therewith, but not *break the string*; and surely *Churchlands* were intended (though not *equally*, yet *mutually*) for the comfortable support both of *Landlord* and *Tenants*.

Being unwilling that the *Infamy of Infidel* should be fixed upon him (according to the Apostle's Doctrine) for not "providing for his Family," he bought three Mannors in this County³, from the Arch-bishop of Roan, with the Pope's Confirmation, and settled them on his Brother's Son, whose Descendant William Melton was High Sheriff of this County in the fiftieth of King Edward the Third⁴.

There is a place in York, as well as in London, called *The Old Bayly*; herein more remarkable then that in London, that Arch-bishop Melton compassed it about with a *great Wall*⁵. He bestowed also much cost in adorning *Feretrum* (English it the *Bier* or the *Coffin*) of Saint William, a person purposely omitted by my pen, because no assurance of his *English Extraction*. Arch-bishop Melton dyed (after he had sate two and twenty years in his See) anno Domini 1340; entombed in the Body of his Church, nigh the *Font*, whereby I collect him buried below in the bottom of the Church, that *Instrument of Christian Initiation* antiently advancing but a little above the Entrance into the Church.

HENRY WAKEFIELD is here placed with assurance, there being three Towns of that name in (and none out of) this County. Indeed his is an *Episcopall Name*, which might mind him of his *Office*, the Diocess of Worcester (to which he was preferred anno 1375, by King Edward the Third) being his *Field*, and he by his place to *wake* or *watch* over it: Nor hear I of any complaints to the contrary, but that he was very vigilant in his place. He was also for one year Lord Treasurer of England. Dying March 11, 1394, he lyeth covered in his own Church, *ingenti marmore*⁶; and let none grudge him the greatness of his Grave-stone, if *two foot* larger then ordinary, who made the *Body* of this his *Church two Arches* longer Westward then he found it, besides a *fair Porch* added thereunto.

RICHARD SCROOPE, Son to the Lord Scroope of Bolton in this County, Brother to William Earl of Wilt-shire, was bred a Doctor of Divinity in Cambridge, attaining to be a man of great learning and unblamable life. Nor was it so much his high *extraction* as his own *abilities*, causing him to be preferred Bishop first of Coventry and Lichfield, then Arch-bishop of York. Being *netled* with the news of his Earl-brother's beheading, he conjoynd with the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl Marshall, Lord Bardolph, and others, against King Henry the Fourth, as an *Usurper* and *Invader* of the Liberties of *Church* and *State*. The Earl of Westmerland, in outward deportment, complied with him, and seemed to approve a *Writing* wherein his main intentions were comprised, so to *trepan* him into his destruction: *toling* him on, till it was too late for him either to *advance* or *retreat*, the King with his Army being at Pontfract.

Bishop Godwin saith, it doth not appear that he *desired to be tried by his Peers*; and I believe it will appear, that nothing was then *calmly* or *judiciously* transacted, but all being done in an *hurry of heat*, and by *martiall authority*. The Executioner had *five strokes* at his *neck*, before he could sunder it from his *body*; imputable not to his *Cruelty*, but *Ig-*

¹ See Villare Anglicanum.

² Godwin, *ut prius*.

³ Godwin, *ut prius*.

⁴ Godwin, in the Arch-bishops of York.

⁵ See our Catalogue of SHERIFFS in this County.

⁶ Godwin, in his Bishops of Worcester.

norance; it not being to be expected that one nigh York should be so dextrous in that trade as those at London. His beheading happened anno 1405.

STEPHEN PATRINGTON was born in the Village so called, in the East Riding of this County. He was bred a Carmelite, and Doctor of Divinity in Oxford, and the three and twentieth Provincial of his Order throughout England for fifteen years¹. It is incredible (saith Leland) what multitudes of people crowded to his Sermons, till his fame preferred him Chaplain and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. He was deputed of the King Commissioner at Oxford, to enquire after and make process against the poor Wicklevites; and as he was busied in that employment, he was advanced to the Bishoprick of Saint David's. Hence he was sent over to the Council of Constance, and therein (saith Walsingham) gave great testimony of his ability. Returning into England, he was made Bishop of Chichester; but, dying before his Translation was finished, 1417, was buried in Whitefriars in Fleet-street.

WILLIAM PERCY was Son to Henry Percy (second Earl of Northumberland of that Name) and Eleanor Nevill his Wife. Indeed the *Son* of a *Publique Woman* conversing with many men cannot have his *Father* certainly assigned; and therefore is commonly called *Filius Populi*. As a *base Child* in the point of his *Father* is subject to a *shamefull*, so is the *Nativity* of this *Prelate* as to the *Place* thereof attended with an *honourable uncertainty*, whose noble *Father* had so many houses in the Northern Parts, that his Son may be termed a Native of North-England; but placed in this County because Topcliffe is the principall and most antient seat of this Family. He was bred a Doctor of Divinity in Cambridge, whereof he was Chancellour, and had a younger Brother, George Percy, a Clerk also, though attaining no higher preferment then a Prebend in Beverly. Our William was made Bishop of Carlile, 1452. Master Mills erroneously maketh him afterwards Bishop of Wells²; and it is enough to detect the *mistake*, without *disgracing* the *Mistaker*. He died, in his See of Carlile, 1462.

CUTHBERT TONSTALL was born at Hatchforth in Richmond-shire in this County, of a most worshipfull Family (whose chief seat at Tonstall Thurland not far off); and bred in the University of Cambridge, to which he was in Books a great Benefactor. He was afterwards Bishop of London, and at last of Durham. A great Grecian, Orator, Mathematician, Civilian, Divine, and (to wrap up all in a word) a fast Friend to Erasmus.

In the Reign of King Henry the Eighth he publickly confuted the Papall Supremacy in a learned Sermon, with various and solid arguments, preached on Palmes-sunday, before his Majesty, anno Domini 1539. And yet (man is but man) he returned to his error in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, continuing therein in the first of Queen Elizabeth, for which he was deprived of his Bishoprick. He shewed mercy when in *Power*, and found it in his *Adversity*, having nothing but the *Name* of "a *Prisoner*," in which condition he died, and was buried at Lambeth 1559³.

RALPH BAINES was born in this County⁴, bred Fellow of Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge. An excellent Linguist in Latine, Greek, and Hebrew; I say *Hebrew*, then in its *Nonage*, whereof Baines was a good *Guardian*, first in learning, then in teaching, the Rules thereof. Hence he went over into France, and became Hebrew Professor at Paris. He wrote a Comment on the Proverbs in three Volumes, and dedicated it to King Francis the First of France, that grand Patron of good Men and great Scholars.

Pits telleth us, *ferunt*, it is reported "that the Ministers of Geneva have much depraved many of his Writings in severall places⁵," which I doe not believe. Such passages (doubtlesly according to the Author's own writing) being reducible to two heads. First, his

¹ Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, num. 766.

² Catalogue of Honour, p. 721.

³ He was made Bishop of London, 1522; of Durham, 1530. He was deprived in the time of King Edward VI.; restored by Mary; and again deprived by Elizabeth; from which time he resided at Lambeth Palace, with the family of Archbishop Parker, till his death, November 18, 1559, ætat. 85. See his Epitaph in the Appendix to the History of Lambeth, p. 40. N.

⁴ Bale, Pits, Bishop Godwin.

⁵ De Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1559.

fair mentioning of some *learned Linguists* though *Protestants*, with whom he kept an *Epistolary Correspondency*. Secondly, some expressions in preferring the *Originall* of *Scripture* to the *Diminution* of the *Vulgar Translation*.

Returning into England, he was, by Queen Mary, 1555, made Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield. Hitherto no ill could be spoken of his *Intellectuals*; and hereafter no good of his *Moralls*, in point of his Cruelty, he caused such persecution in his Diocess. His greatest Commendation is, that though as bad a Bishop as *Christopherson*, he was better than *Bonner*. In the first of Queen Elizabeth he was deprived of his Bishoprick; and, dying not long after of the Stone, was buried in Saint Dunstan's, 1560.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS BENTHAM was born in this County; bred Fellow of Magdalen Colledge in Oxford¹. Under King Henry the Eighth, he was a *Complier* with, no *Promoter* of *Popery*. In the first of Queen Mary, repenting of his former, he resolved not to *accumulate* sin, refusing not onely to *say Mass*, but also to *correct a Scholar* in the *Colledge* (though urged thereto by Sir Robert Reed, the Prime Visitor²) for his absence from *Popish Prayers*, conceiving it injurious to punish in another that omission for a fault which was also according to his own Conscience. He also then assisted Henry Bull (one of the same Foundation) to wrest out, and throw down out of the hands of the *Choristers* the *Censer*, when about to offer their *superstitious Incense*.

No wonder then if he was fain to fly into Forraign parts, and glad to get over into Germany, where he lived at Basil, Preacher to the English Exiles, to whom he expounded the intire book of the "Acts of the Apostles." Now seeing the *Apostles' suffering* was above all their *doing*, it was a proper portion of Scripture, for him hence to *press patience* to his *banished Country-men*.

Towards the end of Queen Mary, he was secretly sent for over, to be *Superintendent* of the *London Conventicle* (the onely true *Church* in time of *Persecution*); where, with all his *Care* and *Caution*, he hardly escaped. In the second of Queen Elizabeth he was consecrated Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, succeeding Ralph Baines therein (one of the same County with him, but a different *Judgement*), and died on the 21st of February 1578.

EDMUND GUEST was born at Afferton in this County³; bred Fellow of King's Colledge in Cambridge, where he proceeded Doctor of Divinity. He was afterwards Almoner to Queen Elizabeth; and he must be both a wise and a good man whom she would trust with her Purse. She preferred him Bishop, first of Rochester, then of Salisbury. John Bale (saith my Author⁴) reckoneth up many Books made by him of considerable value. He died February 28, 1578, the same year and month with his Country-man Thomas Bentham aforesaid.

MILES COVERDALE was born in this County⁵; bred in the University of Cambridge, and afterwards became an Augustine Frier; till, his eyes being opened, he quitted that superstitious profession. Going into Germany, he laboured greatly in translating of the Bible, and in writing many Books, reckoned up by John Bale. He was made Doctor of Divinity in the University of Tubing; and returning into England, being incorporated in Cambridge, was soon after made Bishop of Exeter by King Edward the Sixth, 1551.

But, alas! he was not comfortably *warme* in his place, before his *place* by persecution grew *too hot* for him; and, in the first of Queen Mary, he was cast into prison, a certain forerunner of his *Martyrdome*, had not Frederick King of Denmark seasonably interposed. This good King, with great importunity, hardly obtained this small *Courtesie*, viz. that Coverdale should be enlarged, though on this condition, to be banished out of his Country; in obedience whereunto, he went over into Germany. In the first of Queen Eli-

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus sui temporis, p. 113.

² Doctor Humphred, in the Life of Bishop Jewell, pp. 72, 73.

³ Mr. Hatcher, in his Manuscript Catalogue of the Fellows of King's Colledge.

⁴ Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Sarum.

⁵ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 61.

zabeth he returned to England, but not to Exeter; never resuming that, or accepting any other Bishoprick. Several men assigned severall causes hereof; but Coverdale onely knew the true reason himself.

Some will say, that *for the Books he made*, he had better been placed under the title of *Learned Writers*; or, for the *Exile and Imprisonment* he suffered, ranked under *Confessors*, then under the title of *Prelats*, manifesting an aversness of his own judgement thereunto, by not returning to his *Bishoprick*. But he it known that Coverdale in his judgement approved thereof; being one of those Bishops who solemnly consecrated Matthew Parker Arch-bishop of Canterbury at Lambeth. Now, *quod efficit tale, magis est tale*, I understand it thus: "He that makes another Arch-bishop is abundantly satisfied in his judgement and conscience of the lawfulness thereof." Otherwise such dissembling had been inconsistent with the sincerity of so grave and godly a person. He died anno Domini 1588, and lyes buried in Saint Bartholomew's behind the Exchange, under a *fair Stone* in the Chancell.

ADAM LOFTUS was born in this County¹; and bred in Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity the same year with John Whingift, afterwards Arch-bishop of Canterbury. He was Chaplain to Robert Earl of Sussex, Deputy of Ireland; and was first made Arch-bishop of Armagh, anno 1562; and afterwards Arch-bishop of Dublin, anno 1567.

Wonder not that he should desire his own degradation, to be removed from *Armagh* (then *Primate of Ireland*) to *Dublin*, a *subordinate Arch-bishoprick*, seeing herein he consulted his *safety* (and perchance his *profit*) more then his *honour*, *Armagh* being then infested with *Rebells*, whilst *Dublin* was a secure *City*.

After the death of Sir William Gerrard, he was made Chancellour of Ireland; which place he discharged with singular ability and integrity, untill the day of his death.

And that which in my judgement commendeth him most to the notice of *Posterity*, and most ingageth *Posterity* in *thankfulness* to his *memory*, is, that he was a *profitable Agent* in, yea, a *principall Procurer* of, the Foundation of the University and Colledge of Dublin (where Dermittus Son of Mercard King of Lemster had formerly found a Convent for Canons Regular) and the first *Honorary Master* thereof, being then Arch-bishop (if not Chancellour of Ireland) to give the more credit and countenance to that Foundation. He died Aprill 5, anno 1605; and was buried in the Church of Saint Patrick, having been Arch-bishop from his Consecration eight Months above two and forty years. Reader, I must confess, I admired hereat, untill I read that *Miller Magrath* (who dyed anno Domini 1622) was Archbishop of Cassell in Ireland ten months above one and fifty years².

GEORGE MOUNTAINE was born in this County, at ———; and bred in Queen's Colledge in Cambridge, where he became Fellow and Proctor of the University. He was Chaplain to the Earl of Essex, whom he attended on his Voyage to Cales, being indeed one of such personall valour, that, out of his gown, he would turn his back to no man; he was afterwards made Dean of Westminster, then successively Bishop of Lincoln and London. Whilst residing in the latter, he would often pleasantly say, that of him the Proverb would be verified, "*Lincoln was, and London is, and York shall be*³;" which came to pass accordingly, when he was removed to the Arch-bishoprick of York, wherein he died: thorough which Sces never any Prelate so methodically passed but himself alone. He was a good Benefactour to the Colledge wherein he was bred, whereon he bestowed a fair *piece of plate* (called *Poculum Charitatis*, with this Inscription *Incipio*, "I begin to thee"); and founded two Schollerships therein.

¹ Sir James Ware, de Præsulibus Lagenie, p. 38.

² Sir James Ware, de Archiepiscopis Cassell. p. 31.

³ The Proverb to which Dr. Fuller alludes, runs thus:

"Lincoln was, London is, but York will be
The greatest City of all the three." N.

CAPITALL JUDGES.

Sir WILLIAM GASCOIGNE was born at Gauthorp in Harwood parish¹ (in the midway betwixt Leeds and Knaresburgh) and afterwards was Student of the Law in the Inner Temple in London; wherein he so profited, that, being knighted, the sixth of King Henry the Fourth, he was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench, November 15, and therein demeaned himself with much *integrity*, but most eminent for the following passage:

It happened that a servant of Prince Henry (afterwards the Fifth English King of that Christian name) was arraigned before this Judge for felony, whom the Prince then present endeavoured to take away, coming up in such fury, that the beholders believed he would have stricken the Judge. But he sitting without moving, according to the Majesty he represented, committed the Prince Prisoner to the King's Bench, there to remain untill the pleasure of the King his Father were farther known; who, when he heard thereof by some pickthank Courtier (who probably expected a contrary return), gave God thanks for his infinite goodness, who at the same instant had given Him a Judge who could minister, and a Son who could obey justice².

I meet in John Stow with this marginall note³: "William Gascoigne was Chief Justice of the King's Bench, from the sixth of Henry the Fourth, till the third of Henry the Fifth." And another Historian maketh King Henry the Fifth, in the first of his Reign, thus expressing himself in relation to that Lord Chief Justice: "For which act of Justice I shall ever hold him worthy of the place, and my favour; and wish all my Judges to have the like undaunted courage, to punish offenders of what rank soever⁴." Hence our Comedian (fancy will quickly *blow up a drop in History* into a *bubble in Poetry*) hath founded a long scene on the same subject⁵.

Give me leave, for my love to truth, to rectifie these mistakes out of authentick records. First, Gascoigne was made Judge, not in the sixth, but first of King Henry the Fourth, on the first of November⁶. Secondly, he died December 17, in the fourteenth of King Henry the Fourth, so that, in a manner, his sitting on the Bench ran parallel to the King's sitting on the Throne.

This date of his death is fairly written in his stately Monument⁷ in Harwood Church.

GUIDO de FAIRFAX. A word of his Surname and Family. *Fax* and *Fer* are the same, signifying *Hair*. Hence Matthew Westminster⁸ calleth a *Comet* (which is *Stella Crinita*) a *crested Star*; and this Family had their Name from *beautiful bushy Hair*. I confess I find in Florilegus, writing of the Holy War, *Primum Bellum Christianorum fuit apud Pontem Pharfax fluminis*⁹, "The first Battle of the Christians was at the Bridge of the River *Pharfax*;" but cannot concur with them who hence derive the Name of this Family. But wherever it *began* it hath *continued* at Walton in this County more then four hundred and fifty years, for *nineteen Generations*¹⁰, Charles a Viscount now living (1661) being the *twentieth*. But to return to Sir Guido Fairfax, Knight: he was bred in the study of the Common Law, made Serjeant thereof, and ever highly favoured the House of York in those Civil distempers. Hence it was that he assumed a *White Rose*, bearing it in his Coat of Armes on the shoulder of his *Black Lyon* (no difference, as some may suppose, but) an evidence of his affection to that Family. Yet was he, by King Henry the Seventh, advanced Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, supplying the intervall betwixt Sir William Hussey and Sir John Fineaux¹¹. The certain date of his death is to me unknown.

¹ So am I informed by Mr. Richard Gascoigne, one descended from him, an accomplished Antiquary in Record Heraldrie. F.

² Thomas Eliot, in his Chronicle, out of whom our modern Historians have transcribed it. F.

³ Stow's Annals, p. 342.

⁴ J. Trussell, in the Continuation of Daniel, p. 92.

⁵ W. Shakespeare, in his second part of the Life of King Henry the Fourth.

⁶ Original. de ipso anno, bundello ii. rot. 52.

⁷ See a good Portrait of him from the Monument, with some anecdotes by Mr. Malone, in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1781, vol. LI. p. 516. N.

⁸ Flores Historiarum, anno Gratiae 891.

⁹ Ibidem, anno Gratiae 1099.

¹⁰ Faithfully collected out of evidences, by that industrious Antiquary, Robert Dodsworth. F.

¹¹ Spelman's Glossary, verbo Justitiarius.

ROGER CHOLMLEY, Knight. He is placed in this County with moderate assurance: for his Father (as I am instructed by those of his Family) lived in this County, though branched from Cheshire, and much conversant in London, being Lieutenant of the Tower under King Henry the Seventh. By his Will he bequeathed a Legacy to Roger his natural Son, then Student of the Laws, the self-same with our Roger, as proportion of time doth evince.

He applied his studies so effectually, that, in the 37th of King Henry the Eighth, in Michaelmas Terme, he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer¹; and in the sixth of Edward the Sixth Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

In the first of Queen Mary, July 27, he, with Sir Edward Mountague, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was committed to the Tower, for drawing up the Testament of King Edward the Sixth, wherein his Sisters were disinherited². Yet Sir Roger's activity amounted no higher then to a *compliance* and a *subscription* of the same. He afterwards was enlarged, but lost his Judge's place, living some years in a private condition.

When William Flower was burnt in Westminster, Sir Hugh being present though called by Master Fox but plaine *Master Cholmley*) "willed him to recant his Heresy³;" which I impute rather to his *carnal pity*, then *great affection to Popery*.

He built a Free-school of brick at High-gate, about the year 1564, the pension of the Master being uncertain, and the School in the disposition of six Governours⁴; and I believe he survived not long after, and have some ground for my suspicion that he dyed without Issue.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WRAY, Knight, was born in the spacious parish of Bedall, the main motive which made his Daughter Frances Countess of Warwick scatter her Benefactions the thicker in that place. But I have been informed that his Ancestor, by some accident, came out of Cornwall, where his name is right antient. He was bred in the study of our Municipall Law; and such his proficiency therein, that, in the sixteenth of Queen Elizabeth, in Michaelmas Term, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

He was not like that Judge who "*feared neither God nor man,*" but *only one Widow* (lest her importunity should weary him); but he heartily feared God in his religious conversation. Each man he respected in his due distance off of the Bench, and no man on it to bias his judgement. He was, *pro tempore*, Lord Privy Seal, and sate Chief in the Court, when Secretary Davison was sentenced in the Star-chamber. Sir Christopher, collecting the censures of all the Commissioners, concurred *to fine him*, but with this *comfortable conclusion*, "that, as it was in the Queen's power to have him punished, so her Highness might be prevailed with for mitigating, or remitting, of the fine." And this our Judge may be presumed no ill instrument in the procuring thereof.

He bountifully reflected on Magdalen Colledge in Cambridge, which Infant Foundation had otherwise been starved at nurse for want of maintenance. We know who saith, "the Righteous Man leaveth an inheritance to his Children's Children⁵;" and the well thriving of his third Generation may be an evidence of his *well-gotten goods*. This worthy Judge died May the eighth, in the thirty-fourth of Queen Elizabeth.

STATES-MEN.

Pardon, Reader, my *post-poning* this Topick of *States-men*, being necessitated to stay a while for further information.

SIR JOHN PUCKERING, Knight, was born at Flamborough Head in this County, as I have learned out of the *Notes* of that industrious and judicious Antiquary Mr. Dodsworth⁶. He was second Son to his Father, a Gentleman who left him neither *plentiful* nor *penurious* estate. His *breeding* was more beneficial to him than his *portion*; gaining thereby

¹ Spelman's Glossary, verbo Justitiarius.

² Stow's Chronicle, p. 618.

³ Norden's Speculum Britannicæ, p. 22.

⁴ Proverbs xiii. 22.

⁵ Acts and Monuments, p. 1577.

⁶ Extant in York-house, in the Library of the Lord Fairfax. F.

such skill in the Common Law, that he became Queen's Serjeant, Speaker in the House of Commons, and at last Lord Chancellor of England. How he stood in his judgement in the point of Church Discipline, plainly appeareth by his following Speech, delivered in the House of Lords, 1588; the Original whereof was courteously communicated unto me:

"And especially you are commanded by Her Majesty to take heed, that no care be given, nor time afforded, to the wearisome solicitations of those that commonly be called *Puritans*, wherewithal the late Parliaments have been exceedingly importuned; which sort of men, whilst that (in the giddiness of their spirits) they labour and strive to advance a new Eldership, they do nothing else but disturb the good repose of the Church and Commonwealth: which is as well grounded for the body of Religion itself, and as well guided for the Discipline, as any Realm that professeth the Truth. And the same thing is already made good to the world by many the writings of godly and learned men, neither answered nor answerable by any of these new-fangled Refiners. And, as the present case standeth, it may be doubted whether they or the Jesuites do offer more danger, or be more speedily to be repressed. For, albeit the Jesuites do enpoison the hearts of her Majesties Subjects, under a pretext of Conscience, to withdraw them from their obedience due to Her Majesty: yet do they the same but closely, and only in privy corners. But these men do both teach and publish in their printed Books, and teach in all their Conventicles, sundry opinions, not only dangerous to the well-settled Estate and Policy of the Realm, by putting a pique between the Clergy and the Laity; but also much derogatory to Her Sacred Majesty and Her Crown, as well by the diminution of her ancient and lawfull Revenues, and by denying her Highness' Prerogative and Supremacy, as by offering peril to her Majesties safety in her own Kingdom. In all which things (however in other points they pretend to be at war with the Popish Jesuites) yet by this separation of themselves from the unity of their Fellow-Subjects, and by abasing the Sacred Authority and Majesty of their Prince, they do both joyne and concur with the Jesuites, in opening the door, and preparing the way, to the Spanish Invasion that is threatened against the Realm. And thus having, according to the weakness of my best understanding, delivered Her Majesties Royal pleasure and wise direction, I rest there, with humble suit for Her Majesties most gracious pardon in supply of my defects; and recommend you to the Author of all good counsel."

He died anno Domini 1596, charactered by Mr. Camden¹ "*VIR INTEGR.*" His estate is since descended (according to the solemn settlement thereof), the *male-issue* failing, on Sir Henry Newton, who, according to the condition, hath assumed the Surname of *Puckering*; and I can never be sufficiently thankful to him and his Relations.

SIR GEORGE CALVERT, Knight, was born at Kiplin, near Richmond, in this County: had his education first in Trinity Colledge in Oxford; then beyond the Seas. His abilities commended him first to be Secretary to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer of England. Afterwards he was made Clerk of the Councel, and at last principal Secretary of State to King James, succeeding Sir Thomas Lake in that office, anno 1619.

Conceiving the Duke of Buckingham highly instrumental in his preferment, he presented him with a Jewel of great value; which the Duke returned him again, not owning any activity in his advancement, whom King James, *ex mero motu*, reflecting on his ability, designed for the place.

This place he discharged above five years; until he willingly resigned the same, 1624, on this occasion. He freely confessed himself to the King, that he was then become a *Roman Catholic*, so that he must either be *wanting* to his *Trust*, or *violate* his *Conscience*, in discharging his office. This his ingenuity so highly affected King James, that he continued him Privy Councillour all his Reign (as appeareth in the Councel Book), and soon after created him Lord Baltemore of Baltemore in Ireland.

During his being Secretary, he had a Patent to him and his Heirs to be *Absolutus*

¹ In his Elizabeth, anno 1596.

Dominus & Proprietarius, with the *Royalties* of a *Count Palatine*, of the *Province* of *Avalon* in *New-found-Land*; a place so named by him in imitation of old *Avalon* in *Somerset-shire*, wherein *Glassenbury* stands; the first-fruits of Christianity in Britain, as the other was in that part of America. Here he built a fair House in *Ferry Land*, and spent *five and twenty thousand pounds* in advancing the Plantation thereof. Indeed his publick spirit consulted not his private profit, but the enlargement of Christianity and the King's Dominions. After the death of King James, he went twice in person to *New-found-Land*. Here, when Mounsier de l'Arade, with three Men of War sent from the King of France, had reduced our English Fishermen to great extremity, this Lord, with two Ships manned at his own charge, chased away the French-man, relieved the English, and took sixty of the French Prisoners.

He removed afterwards to Virginia, to view those parts; and afterwards came into England, and obtained from King Charles (who had as great an esteem of, and affection for him, as King James) a Patent to him and his Heirs for Mary-land on the North of Virginia, with the same Title and Royalties conferred on him as in Avalon aforesaid; now a *hopefull Plantation*, peopled with *eight thousand English* souls, which in processe of time may prove more advantagious to our Nation.

Being returned into England, he died in London, April 15, 1632, in the 53d year of his age, lying buried in the Chancel of St. Dunstan's in the West, leaving his Son the Right Honourable Cecil Calvert, now Lord Baltimore, heir to his *Honour, Estate*, and *Noble Disposition*.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, Earl of Strafford, Deputy, though Son to William Wentworth of Wentworth-Woodhouse in this County, Esq. (at his *Son's birth*), afterward *Baronet*; yet, because born in Chancery-Lane, and christned April 22, anno 1593, in Saint Dunstan's in the West¹, hath his Character in London.

SEA-MEN.

ARMIGEL WAAD, born of an ancient Family in York-shire, as I am informed from his Epitaph on his Monument at Hampstead in Middlesex; wherein he is termed "Hen. S. & Edw. 6. Regum Secretori Consilio ab Epistolis," which I took the boldnesse to interpret (not *Secretary*, but) *Clerk of the Council*.

Take the rest as it followeth in his Funeral Inscription:

"Qui in maximarum Artium disciplinis prudentiaque civili instructissimus, plurimarum linguarum callentissimus, legationibus honoratissimis perfunctus, & inter Britannos Indicarum Americarum explorator primus."

Indeed he was the first Englishman that discovered America; and his several Voyages are largely described in Mr. Hackluite's Travels.

This English COLUMBUS had by two Wives twenty Children, whereof Sir William Waad was the eldest, a very able Gentleman, and Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth. This Armigel died June 20, 1568; and was buried as is aforesaid.

MARTIN FROBISHER, Knight, was born nigh Doncaster in this County². I note this the rather, because learned Mr. Carpenter, in his Geography, recounts him amongst the famous men of Devon-shire (but why should Devon-shire, which hath a flock of *Worthies* of her own, take a Lamb from another County?), because much conversing therein.

He was from his youth bred up in Navigation; and was the first Englishman that discovered the North way to China and Cathai, whence he brought great store of black soft Stone, supposing it Silver or Gold Ore; but which, upon trial with great expence, prov'd unlesse; yet will no wise man laugh at his mistake, because in such experiments they shall never hit the mark who are not content to misse it.

¹ See the Register of that St. Dunstan. F

² Stow's Chronicle, p. 509.

He was very valiant, but withal harsh and violent (faults which may be dispensed with in one of his profession); and our Chronicles loudly resound his signal service in *Eighty-eight*, for which he was knighted. His last service was, the defending of Brest Haven in Britain, with ten ships, against a far greater power of Spaniards. Here he was shot into the side, the wound not being mortal in itself; but Swords and Guns have not made more mortal wounds than Probes in the hands of careless and skilless Chirurgeons, as here it came to passe. The Chirurgeon took out only the Bullet, and left the Bumbast about it behind, wherewith the sore festered; and the worthy Knight died at Plimouth, anno 1594.

GEORGE CLIFFORD, Lord Clifford, Veseve, &c. Earl of Cumberland, was Son to Henry second Earl of that Family, by his second Lady, a person wholly composed of true Honour and Valour, whereof he gave the world a clear and large demonstration.

It was resolved by the judicious in that age, the way to humble the Spanish greatnesse was, not by pinching and pricking him in the Low Countries, which only emptied his veins of such blood as was quickly re-filled. But the way to make it a Cripple for ever was, by cutting off the Spanish sinews of War, his Money from the West Indies.

In order whereunto, this Earl set forth a small Fleet at his own cost, and adventured his own person therein, being the best-born Englishman that ever hazarded himself in that kind.

His Fleet may be said to be bound for no other Harbour but the *Port of Honour*, though touching at the *Port of Profit* in passage thereunto (I say, *touching*); whose design was, not to enrich himself, but impoverish the Enemy. He was as merciful as valiant (the best metal bows best); and left impressions of both in all places where he came.

Queen Elizabeth, anno 1592, honoured him with the dignity of the Garter. When King James came first out of Scotland to York, he attended him with such an equipage of Followers, for number and habit, that he seemed rather a *King* than *Earl of Cumberland*. Here happened a contest between the Earl and the Lord President of the North, about carrying the Sword before the King in York¹; which office, upon due search and enquiry, was adjudged to the Earl as belonging unto him; and whilst *Clifford's Tower* is standing in York, that Family will never be therein forgotten.

His *Anagram* was as literally true:

“Georgius Cliffordius Cumberlandius.”

Doridis regno clarus cum vi fulgebis.

He died 1605, leaving one Daughter and Heir, the Lady Anne, married to the Earl of Dorset; of whom see before in the Benefactors to the Publick in Westmerland.

PHYSICIANS.

Sir GEORGE RIPLEY (whether *Knight* or *Priest*, not so soon decided) was undoubtedly born at Ripley in this County, though some have wrongfully entituled *Surrey* to his Nativity. That York-shire was the place of his birth, will be evidenced by his relation of *Kindred*, reckoned up by himself²; viz.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>Yevarsel.</i> | 3. <i>Madlay.</i> | 5. <i>Burham.</i> | 7. <i>Fleming.</i> |
| 2. <i>Ripley.</i> | 4. <i>Willoughby.</i> | 6. <i>Waterton.</i> | 8. <i>Talboges.</i> |

Families found in *York-shire* and *Lincoln-shire*; but, if sought for in *Surrey*, to be met with at *Nonesuch*. Secondly, it appeareth by his preferment, being Canon of Bridlington in this County; and, to clear all, in *patrid Eboracensi*, saith my Author³.

But Philemon Holland hath not only erroneously *misplaced*, but (which is worse) *ep-probriously miscalled* him, in his description of *Surrey*:

¹ Stow's Chronicle, 1 Jac.

² In his Medulla, towards the end thereof, to G. Nevil, Arch-bishop of York. F.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 19.

"In the next Village of Ripley was born G. de Ripley, a Ringleader of our Alchemists, and a mystical Impostor:"

words not appearing in the *Latine Britannia*; and therefore Holland herein no Translator of Camden, but Traducer of Ripley.

Leaving this Land, he went over into Italy, and there studied twenty years together in pursuance of the *Philosopher's Stone*; and found it in the year 1470, as some collect from those his words then written in his Book, "*Juveni quem diligit anima mea*" (spoken by the Spouse¹), so bold is he with Scripture in that kind.

An English Gentleman of good credit reported, that, in his travels abroad, he saw a Record in the Isle of Malta, which declares, that Sir George Ripley gave yearly to those Knights of Rhodes *one hundred thousand pounds* towards maintaining the War (then on foot) against the Turks². This vast donation makes some suspect this Sir George for a Knight (who by this might have been *Eques Auratus*), though indeed never more than Sir Priest, and Canon of Bridlington.

Returning into his native Country, and desiring to repose his old age (no *Philosopher's Stone* to *quiet retirement*), he was dispensed with by the Pope to leave his Canon's place (as too full of employment), and became a Carmelite-Anchorite at Boston in Lincolnshire; where he wrote no fewer than 25 Books, though his "*Compound of Alchemy*" carrieth away the credit of all the rest. It presenteth the Reader with the *twelve gates*, leading to the making of the *Philosopher's Stone*, which are thus reckoned up in order:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Calcination. | 4. Conjunction. | 7. Cibation. | 10. Exaltation. |
| 2. Solution. | 5. Putrefaction. | 8. Sublimation. | 11. Multiplication. |
| 3. Separation. | 6. Congelation. | 9. Fermentation. | 12. Projection. |

Oh, for a *Key* (saith the common Reader) to open these gates, and expound the meaning of these words, which are familiar to the knowing in this mystery! But such who are disaffected thereunto (what Art hath not enemies?) demand whether these *gates* be to let in, or let out the *Philosopher's Stone*, seeing *Projection*, the last of all, proves but a *Project*, producing nothing in effect.

We must not forget how the said Sir George beseecheth all men, wheresoever they shall meet with any of his Experiments written by him, or that go under his name (from the year 1450 to the year 1470), either to burn them, or afford them no credit, being written according to his *esteem* not *proofe*; and which (upon trial) he afterwards found false and vaine.

For mine own part, I believe his *Philosophy* truer than his *Chimical Divinity*; for so may I call his Work, wherein he endeavours to equal in merit for mankind, the *compassion* of the *Virgin Mary* with the *passion* of *Christ*. He died about the year of our Lord 1492; and some of his Works are since exactly set forth, by my worthy and accomplished Friend Elias Ashmole, Esquire, in his "*Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*."

THOMAS JOHNSON was born in this County, not far from Hull³; bred an Apothecary in London, where he attained to be the best *Herbalist* of his age in England, making *Additions* to the *Edition* of Gerard. A man of such modesty, that, *knowing so much*, he would *own the knowledge of nothing*. The University of Oxford bestowed on him the honourary degree of Doctor in Physick; and his loyalty engaged him on the King's side in our late Civil Warre. When in Basing House, a dangerous piece of service was to be done, this Doctor (who publicly pretended not to Valour) undertook and performed it. Yet afterwards he lost his life in the Siege of the same House, and was (to my knowledge) generally lamented of those who were of an opposite judgement. But let us bestow this Epitaph upon him:

¹ Canticles iii. 4.

² *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, p. 458.

³ So his near Kinsman, an Apothecary living on Snow-hill, informed me. I.

*Hic, Johnsone, jaces; sed, si mors cederet herbis,
Arte fugata tuâ, cederet illa tuis.*

"Here Johnson lies: could *Physick fence Death's dart,*
Sure *Death* had bin declined by his art."

His Death happened anno Domini 1644.

WRITERS.

* ALPHRED of Beverley, born therein (a Town termed *Urbs*, or *City*, by Bale¹), or thereabouts, and bred in the University of Cambridge. Hence he returned to his native place, where he was made Treasurer of the Convent; thence (as some will have it) commonly called *Alphedus Thesaurarius*: others, conceiving this his *topical relation* too narrow to give him so general a Name, will have him so stiled from being so carefull a *storer up* (God send more to succeed him in that *Office*!) of *memorable Antiquities*. Indeed, with the good *Housholder*, "he brought out of his Treasury things new and old;" writing a Chronicle from Brutus to the time of his own death, which happened anno 1136.

GULIELMUS RIEVAULENSIS, or WILLIAM of RIEVAULX, was so named from the place of his Nativity in this County, being otherwise a Monk of Rushford. His Learning was great according to that age, and his *genius* enclined him most to History; whereof he wrote a fair *Volume* of the things done in his own age, himself being an eye-witnesse of a great part thereof². For, though generally Monks were confined to their Cloisters, more liberty was allowed to such persons whose Pens were publickly employed. And when Monks could not go out to the news, news came home to them: such was their intelligence from Clergymen, who then alone were employed in *State Offices*. It was no wonder that the writings of this William did, but had been a miracle if they did not, savour of the superstition of the times. He dedicated his Book to Ealread Abbot of Rievaulx; and died anno Domini 1146.

EALREAD Abbot of Rievaulx, lately named, was one eminent in his generation for *Piety* and *Learning*. He was most intimate with David King of Scotland; and had the rare felicity to adventure on desperate differences betwixt great persons³; and yet, above humane hope, to compleat their agreement. He had "Saint Augustine's Confessions" both *by heart*, and *in his heart*; yet generally he is accounted the English Saint *Bernard*, and wrote very many Books, whereof one, "De Virginitate Mariæ," and another, "De Abusionibus Claustrî," shewing *twelve abuses* generally committed in that kind of life. Yet, as Saint Paul "honoured widows that were widows indeed⁴," he had a high esteem for Monks who were *Monks indeed*; so addicted to a solitary life, that he refused all *Honours* and several *Bishopricks* proffered unto him. He died in the 57th year of his age, 1166; and after his death attained with many the reputation of a *Saint*.

WALTER DANIEL was Deacon to Ealread aforesaid, and it is pity to part them. Leland saith, that he followed his Abbot,

"Sanctâ Invidia,"

Give me leave to English it, *with holy emulation*; and they who run in that *race of Virtue*, neither supplant such who are before them, nor jostle those that are even with them, nor hinder those who come behind them. He trod in his Master's foot-steps; yet so, that my Author saith, "Non modò æquavit, sed superavit;" writing a Book on the same subject, "De Virginitate Mariæ." He flourished anno 1170, under King Henry the Second; and was buried in his own Abby.

ROBERT the SCRIBE (but no *Pharisee*, such his *humility*; not *Hypocrite*, such his *sincerity*) was the fourth Prefect of Canon Regulars at Bridlington in this County. He

¹ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Sect. ii. p. 187.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 91.

³ Ibid. num. 99.

⁴ 1 Tim. v. 3.

had his surname from his dexterity in writing, not a little beneficial in that age; Erasmus ingeniously confessing¹, that his Father Gerard got a handsome livelihood thereby. But our Robert, in *fair and fast* writing, did *reach a Note above others*, it being true of him what was said,

Nondum lingua suum dextra peregit opus.

"The Tongue her task hath not yet done,
When that the Hand her race hath run."

And he may be said to have had the *long Hand* of *short Hand* (such the swiftness of his Pen), though I confesse *Bruchyography* was not then, nor many years after, invented. But he, though a *quick Scribe*, is but a *dull one*, who is good only at *fac-simile*, to transcribe out of an original; whereas our Robert left many Books of his own making to posterity. He flourished anno Domini 1180, and lieth buried before the Doors of the Cloyster of his Convent.

PETER of *Rippon* was Canon of that Colledge, built antiently therein by Saint Wilfred, purposely omitted by us in our Catalogue of Saints, to expiate our former tediousnesse concerning him in our "Church History." Jeoffry Archbishop of York not only delighted in, but doted on our Peter. He wrote a Book of the Life and Miracles of Saint Wilfred. How many suspected persons *did prick their credits*, who could not *thread his Needle*? This was a narrow place in his Church, and kind of Purgatory (save that no fire therein), through which *chaste persons* might easily passe, whilst the *incontinent* did stick therein, beheld generally as a piece of *Monkish Legerdemain*.

I am sorry to hear that this Collegiate Church (one of the most ancient and famous Churches in the North of England) hath the means and allowance appointed for the repair thereof detained; and more sorry that, on the eighth of December, 1660, a violent Wind blew down the great Steeple thereof, which, with its fall, beat down the Chancel (the only place where the people could assemble for Divine Worship), and much shattered and weakened the rest of the Fabrick; and I hope that His Majesties Letters Patent will meet with such bountiful contributions, as will make convenient Reparation.

Our Peter flourished anno 1190, under King Richard the First.

WILLIAM of NEWBOROUGH was born at Bridlington in this County²; but named of *Newborough*, not far off, in which Monastery he became a Canon Regular. He also was called *Petit*, or *Little*, from his low stature: in him the observation was verified, that *little men* (in whom their heat is most contracted) are *soon angry*, flying so fiercely on the memory of Geoffrey of Monmouth, taxing his "*British Chronicle*" as a continued fiction, *translated by him* indeed; but whence? from his *own Brain*, to his *own Pen*, by his *own Invention*. "Yea, he denieth that there was ever a King *Arthur*, and in effect overthroweth all the *Welsh History*." But learned Leland conceives this *William Little* greatly guilty in his *ill language*, which to any Author was *uncivil*, to a *Bishop* unreserved, to a *dead Bishop* uncharitable. Some resolve all his passion on a point of meer revenge, heartily offended because David Prince of Wales denied him to succeed Geoffrey of Monmouth in the *See of St. Asaph*³, and therefore fell he so foul on the whole *Welsh Nation*. Sure I am, that this *angry William*, so censorious of Geoffrey Monmouth's falsehoods, hath most *foul slips* of his *own Pen*, as when he affirmeth, "That in the place of the slaughter of the English, high Battaile in Sussex, if peradventure it be wet with any small showre, presently the ground thereabouts *sweateth forth very blood*!" though indeed it be no more than what is daily seen in *Rutland* after any sudden rain, where the ground floweth with a reddish moisture. He flourished anno 1200, under King John.

ROGER HOVEDEN was born in this County, of the illustrious Family of the *Hovedens*, saith my Author⁴; bred first in the study of the Civil, then of the Canon-Law; and at

¹ In his Life written by himself.

² Godwin, in the Bishops of St. Asaph.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 55.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 53.

⁵ Cited and confuted by Camden, in Sussex. F.

last, being Servant to King Henry the Second, he became a most accomplished Courtier. He is the *chiefest* (if not *sole*) *Lay-Historian* of his age; who, being neither *Priest* nor *Monk*, wrote a "*Chronicle of England*," beginning where Bede ended, and continuing the same until the fourth of King John. When King Edward the First layed claim to the Crown of Scotland, he caused the "*Chronicles*" of this Roger to be diligently searched, and carefully kept many *authenticall* passages therein tending to his present advantage. This Roger flourished in the year of our Lord 1204.

JOHN of HALIFAX, commonly called De SACRO BOSCO, was born in that Town, so famous for Cleathing; bred first in Oxford, then in Paris, being the prime Mathematician of his age¹. All Students of Astronomy enter into that Art through the *Door* of his Book "*De Sphæra*." He lived much *beloved*, died more *lamented*, and was buried with a solemn Funeral, on the publick cost of the University of Paris, anno 1256.

ROBERTUS PERSCRUTATOR, or ROBERT the SEARCHER, was born in this County²; bred a Dominican, great Mathematician and Philosopher. He got the surname of *Searcher*, because he was in the constant quest and pursuit of the Mysteries of Nature; a thing very commendable, if the *matters* we seek for, and *means* we seek with, be warrantable.

Yea Solomon himself, on the same account, might be entituled *Searcher*, who, by his own confession, "*applied his heart to know, and to search, and to seek out wisdom, and the reason of things*."³

But curiosity is a kernel of the *forbidden fruit*, which still sticketh in the throat of a natural man, sometimes to the danger of his choaking. It is heavily laid to the charge of our Robert, that he did *light his candle* from the *Devil's Torch*, to *seek* after such secrets as he did desire; witness his Work of "*Ceremonial Magick*," which a conscientious Christian would send the same way with the *Ephesian Conjuring Books*, and make them fuel for the fire. However, in that age, he obtained the reputation of a great Scholar, flourishing under King Edward the Second, 1326.

THOMAS CASTLEFORD, born in this County⁴, was bred a Benedictine in Pomfrait, whereof he wrote a History, from ASK, a Saxon, first owner thereof, to the *Lacies* from whom that large Lordship descended to the Earls of Lancaster. I could wish some able Pen in Pomfrait would continue this Chronicle to our time, and give us the particulars of the late memorable siege, that, though the Castle be demolished, the Fame thereof may remain. Leland freely confesseth that he learnt more then he looked for by reading Castleford's "*History*," promising to give a larger account thereof in a Book he intended to write of "*Civil History*," and which I suspect he never set forth, prevented by death. Our Castleford flourished about the year of our Lord 1326.

JOHN GOWER was born (saith Leland)⁵ at Stitenham (in the North Riding in Bulmore-Wapentake) of a knightly Family. He was bred in London a Student of the Laws, till, prizing his pleasure above his profit, he quitted Pleading to follow Poetry. He was the first Refiner of our English Tongue, effecting much, but endeavouring more therein. Thus he who sees the Whelp of a Bear but half lick't, will commend it for a comely Creature, in comparison of what it was when first brought forth. Indeed Gower left our English Tongue *very bad*, but found it *very very bad*.

Bale makes him *Equitem auratum & Poetam Laureatum*, proving both from his Ornaments on his Monumental Statue in Saint Mary Overies, Southwark. Yet he appeareth there neither *laureated* nor *hederated* Poet (except the leaves of the *Bayes* and *Irys* be withered to nothing since the erection of the Tomb) but only *rosated*, having a Chaplet of four Roses about his head. Another Author unknightheth him⁶, allowing him only a plain Esquire, though in my apprehension the Colar of S. S. S. about his neck speak him to be more. Besides (with submission to better judgements) that Colar bath rather a Civil

¹ Bale, out of Leland, Cent. vi. num. 93.

² Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 419.

³ Eccles. vii. 25.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 100.

⁵ Ibid. Cent. vii. num. 23.

⁶ Stow, in his "*Survey of London*," in Bridge Ward Without.

than Military relation, proper to persons in places of Judicature; which makes me guess this Gower some Judge in his old age, well consisting with his original education.

He was before Chaucer, as born and flourishing before him (yea by some accounted his Master); yet was he after Chaucer, as surviving him two years, living to be stark blind, and so more properly termed our English *Homer*. Many the Books he wrote, whereof three most remarkable, viz. "*Speculum Meditantis*," in French; "*Confessio Amantis*," in English; "*Vox Clamantis*," in Latine. His death happened 1402.

JOHN MARRE (by Bale called MARREY, and by Trithemius MARRO) was born at *Marre*¹, a Village in this County, three miles West from Doncaster, where he was brought up in Learning. Hence he went to Oxford, where (saith Leland) the University bestowed much honour upon him for his excellent Learning.

He was by Order a Carmelite; and in one respect it was well for his Memory that he was so, which maketh John Bale² (who generally falleth foul on all Fryers) to have some civility for him, as being once himself of the same Order, allowing him subtilly learned in all Secular Philosophy. But what do I instance in home-bred Testimonies? Know, Reader, that, in the Character of our own Country Writers, I prize an *Inch* of Forraign above an *Ell* of English Commendation; and Outlandish Writers, Trithemius, Sixtus Senensis, Petrus Lucius, &c. give great Encomiums of his Ability; though I confesse it is chiefly on this account, because he wrote against the Opinions of John Wickliffe. He died on the eighteenth of March, 1407; and was buried in the Convent of Carmelites in Doncaster.

THOMAS GASCOIGNE, eldest Son to *Richard* (the younger Brother unto Sir William Gascoigne Lord Chief Justice), was born at Huntfleet in this County; bred in Baliol Colledge in Oxford, where he proceeded Doctor in Divinity, and was Commissioner of that University anno Domini 1434³. He was well acquainted with the *Maid of Honour*, I mean *Humane Arts and Sciences*, which conducted him first to the presence, then to the favour, of *Divinity*, the *Queen*. He was a great *Hieronymist*, perfectly acquainted with all the Writings of that learned Father, and in expression of his gratitude for the good he had gotten by reading his Works, he collected out of many Authors, and wrote the Life of Saint Hieron. He made also a Book called "*Dictionarium Theologicum*," very useful to, and therefore much esteemed by, the Divines⁴ in that age. He was seven and fifty years old, anno 1460; and how long he survived afterwards, is unknown.

JOHN HARDING was born (saith my Author⁵) in the Northern Parts, and I have some cause to believe him this Countrey-man. He was an Esquire of ancient Parentage, and bred from his youth in military employment; first under Robert Umfrevil, Governour of Roxborough Castle, and did good service against the Scots. Then he followed the Standard of King Edward the Fourth, adhering faithfully unto him in his deepest distresse.

But the Master-piece of his service was his adventuring into Scotland, not without the manifest hazard of his life; where he so cunningly demeaned himselfe, that he found there, and fetched thence out of their Records, many Original Letters, which he presented to King Edward the Fourth. Out of these he collected an History of the several *Solemn Submissions* publicly made, and *Sacred Oaths* of Fealty, openly taken from the time of King Athelstane, by the Kings of SCOTLAND, to the Kings of ENGLAND, for the Crown of SCOTLAND; although the *Scotch Historians* stickle with might and maine, that such *Homage* was performed onely for the County of *Cumberland*, and some parcels of Land their Kings had in ENGLAND South of TWEED. He wrote also "a Chronicle of our English Kings, from Brutus to King Edward the Fourth," and that in English Verse; and, in my Judgement, he had drank as hearty a draught of *Helicon* as any in his age. He was living 1461, then very aged; and I believe died soon after.

¹ Pits. de Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1407.

² Brian Twine, Antiq. Oxon. in hoc anno.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 12.

⁴ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 32.

⁵ Ibid. num. 30.

HENRY PARKER was bred from his infancy in the Carmelite Convent of Doncaster; afterwards Doctor of Divinity in Cambridge¹. Thence he returned to Doncaster; and well it had been with him if he had staid there still, and not gone up to London to preach at Paul's-Crosse, where the subject of his Sermon was, to prove, "That Christ's poverty was the pattern of humane perfection; and that men professing eminent sanctity should conform to his precedent, going on foot, feeding on barley bread, wearing seamless-woven-coats, having no houses of their own, &c." He drove this nail so far, that he touched the quick, and the wealthy Clergy winched thereat. His Sermon offended much as preached, more as published, granting the Copy thereof to any that would transcribe it. For this the Bishop of London put him in prison, which Parker patiently endured (in hope, perchance, of a rescue from his Order), till, being informed that the Pope effectually appeared on the party of the Prelates, to procure his liberty he was content at Paul's-Cross to recant²; not, as some have took the word, to say over the same again (in which sense the *Cuckoo*, of all Birds, is properly called the *Recanter*), but he unsaid, with (at least seeming) sorrow, what he had said before. However, from this time we may date the decay of the Carmelites' credit in England; who, discountenanced by the Pope, never afterwards recruited themselves to their former number and honour, but moulted their feathers till King Henry the Eighth cut off their very wings, and body too, at the Dissolution. This Parker flourished under King Edward the Fourth, anno 1470.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Sir FRANCIS BIGOT, Knight, was born and well landed in this County³. Bale giveth him this testimony, that he was *Evangelicæ veritatis amator*. Otherwise I must confess myself posed with his intricate disposition; for he wrote a book *against the Clergy*,

"OF IMPROPRIATIONS."

Had it been against the *Clergy of Appropriations*, I could have guessed it to have proved *Tithes* due to the *Pastors* of their respective *Parishes*; whereas now, having not seen (nor seen any that have seen) his Book, I cannot conjecture his judgment.

As his Book, so the manner of his death seems a riddle unto me, being (though a *Protestant*) slain amongst the *Northern Rebels*, 1537. But here Bale helpeth us not a little, affirming him found amongst them against his will. And indeed those *Rebels*, to countenance their *Treason*, violently detained some *Loyal Persons* in their *Camp*; and the *blind Sword*, having *Aciem* not *Oculum*, kill'd friend and foe in fury without distinction.

WILFRID HOLME was born in this County of gentle Parentage; "*Veritati Dei tunc revelatæ auscultans*⁴;" and Pits taxeth him, that his *Pen* was too compliant to pleasure King Henry the Eighth. The truth is this; he lived in *these parts* in that *junction of time* when the *two Northern Rebellions* happened, the one in Lincoln, the other in York-shire; and when the *Popish Party* gave it out that the *Reformation* would ruine *Church and State*, levell all *dignities and degrees*; Wilfrid, to confute the *Priest's truthless Reports*, and the *People's causeless Jealousies*, stated the *Controversie truly, clearly, and wittily*, in the manner of a *Dialogue*. He survived not many months after the setting forth of this Book, anno 1536.

THOMAS ROBBERSON was born in this County⁵; and, being Doctor of Divinity in Oxford, was one of the best Grammarians for Greek and Latine in that age. He had an admirable faculty in teaching of *Youth*; for every *Boy* can teach a *Man*, whereas he must be a *Man* who can teach a *Boy*. It is easie to inform them who are able to understand; but it must be a *Master-piece* of industry and discretion to descend to the capacity of *Children*. He wrote Notes upon the Grammar of Lilly; and, besides others, one Book, "*De Nominibus*

¹ Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, anno 1470.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 29.

³ Idem, in his Book called "*Scriptores nostri temporis*."

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 22.

⁵ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1544. *Heteroclitis;*"

Heteroclitis¹ ;” and another, “ De Verbis Defectivis ;” so that by his pains the *hardest* parts of Grammar are made the *easiest*, and the most *anomalous* reduced to the greatest *regularity* by his endeavours. What *Robert Robinson* (under whose name *Quæ Genus* in the Grammar is printed) was to this *Thomas Roberson*, I have no leisure to enquire, and leave it to those to whom it is more proper, suspecting they may be the same person : and that Pitseus, our Author, living mostly beyond the Seas, might be mistaken in the name : however, he flourished anno Domini 1544.

WILLIAM HUGH was born in this County ; and bred in Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford, where he attained to great eminency in Learning². In his time the *Consciencies* of many *tender Parents* were troubled about the *finall estate* of *Infants* dying unbaptized, as posting from the *Wombe* to the *Winding-sheet* in such speed, that the *Sacrament* could not be fastened upon them. To pacify persons herein concerned, this William wrote and dedicated a Book to Queen Katharine Parr, entituled, “ The troubled Man’s Medicine.” He died, of the breaking of a Vein, anno Domini 1549.

ROGER ASCHAM was born at Kirkby-weik in this County ; and bred in Saint John’s Colledge in Cambridge, under Doctor Medcalfe, that good Governour, who, *whet-stone-like*, though dull in himself, by his encouragement, *set an edge* on most excellent wits in that foundation. Indeed Ascham came to Cambridge just at the *dawning* of Learning, and staid therein till the *bright-day* thereof, his own endeavours contributing much *light* thereunto. He was Oratour and Greek Professour in the University (places of some *sympathy*, which have often met in the same person) ; and in the beginning of the Reign of Queen Mary, within *three days*, wrote letters to *fourty-seven* severall Princes³, whereof the meanest was a *Cardinal*. He travailed into Germany, and there contracted familiarity with John Sturmius and other learned men ; and, after his return, was a kind of teacher to the Lady Elizabeth, to whom (after she was *Queen*) he became her *Secretary* for her *Latine letters*.

In a word, he was an *lonest man* and a *good shooter* ; Archery (whereof he wrote a Book called “ Τοξόφιλος ”) being his onely *exercise* in his *youth*, which in his *old age* he exchanged for a worse *pastime*, neither so *healthfull* for his *body*, nor *profitable* for his *purse*, I mean *Cock-fighting*, and thereby (being neither greedy to get, nor carefull to keep money) he much impaired his estate⁴.

He had a facile and fluent Latine-style (not like those who, counting *obscurity* to be *elegancy*, weed out all the hard words they meet in Authors) : witness his “ Epistles,” which some say are the only Latine-ones extant of any English-man, and if so, the more the pity. What *boads* have we of *Letters* from Forraign Pens, as if no Author were compleat without those necessary appurtenances ! whilst surely our English-men write (though not so many) as good as any other Nation. In a word, his “ Τοξόφιλος ” is accounted a good Book for *young men*, his “ *School-master* ” for *old men*, his “ *Epistles* ” for *all men*, set out after his death, which happened anno Domini 1563, December 30, in the 53d year of his age ; and he was buried in Saint Sepulcher’s in London.

Sir HENRY SAVILL, Knight, was born at Bradley, in the Parish of Halifax, in this County, of antient and worshipful extraction. He was bred in Oxford, and at last became Warden of Merton Colledge, and also Provost of Eaton. Thus this skilfull *Cardinar* had at the same time a *Nurcery* of young *Plants*, and an *Orchard* of grown *Trees*, both flourishing under his careful inspection.

This worthy Knight carefully collected the best Copies of Saint Chrysostome, and employed learned men to transcribe and make *Annotations* on them ; which done, he fairly set it forth, on his own cost, in a most beautifull Edition ; a *burden* which he underwent without stooping under it, though the weight thereof would have broken the back of an ordinary person. But the *Papists* at *Paris* had their *Emissaries* in *England*, who sur-

¹ Pits. de Anglie Scriptoribus, in anno 1544.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 72.

³ Edward Grant, in the Life of Ascham.

⁴ Camden’s Elizabeth, anno 1568.

reptitiously procured this Knight's learned labours, and sent them over weekly by the *Post* into *France*, *schedatim*, sheet by sheet, as here they passed the Press. Then *Fronto Duceus* (a French *Cardinall* as I take it) caused them to be printed there with *implicite faith* and *blind obedience*, letter for letter, as he received them out of England, onely joyning thereunto a *Latine translation* and some other inconsiderable Additions. Thus *two* Editions of *Saint Chrysostome* did together run a race in the world, which should get the *speed* of the other in publique sale and acceptance. Sir Henry's *Edition* started first by the advantage of some Months. But the *Parisian Edition* came up close to it, and advantaged with the *Latine Translation* (though dearer of price) out-stript it in quickness of sale; but of late the *Savilian Chrysostome* hath much mended its pace, so that very few are left of the whole impression.

Sir Henry left one onely Daughter, richly married to Sir William Sidley of Kent, Baronet. He dyed at Eaton, where he lyeth buried under a Monument with this Inscription:

"Hic jacent ossa & cineres Henrici Savill, sub spe certâ resurrectionis. Natus apud Bradley juxta Halifax, in Comitatu Ebor. anno Domini 1549, ultimo die mensis Novembris, obiit in Collegio Etonensi, anno Domini 1621, xix die mensis Februarii."

It must not be forgotten, that he was a most excellent Mathematician; witness his learned Lectures on Euclid. Yet once happening casually into the company of Master Briggs of Cambridge, upon a learned encounter betwixt them, Master Briggs demonstrated a truth, *besides* (if not *against*) the judgment of Sir Henry, wherewith that worthy Knight was so highly affected, that he chose him one of his Mathematick Professors in Oxford, wherein he founded *two*, allowing a liberall salary unto them.

THOMAS TAYLOR was born at Richmond in this County, where his Father (a bountifull entertainer of people in distress) was Recorder of the Town. He was afterwards bred in Christ's-Colledge in Cambridge, and chose a Fellow thereof.

This *Timothy*, grave when *green*, entred very *young*, but not *raw*, into the Ministry, at twenty-one years of age; and continued in the same at Reading and London for the space of thirty-five years. His Sermons were generally well studied; and he was wont to say, "That oftimes he satisfied himself the least, when he best pleased his people, not taking such pains in his preaching." His flock was firmly founded and well bottomed on Catechisticall Divinity; it being observed that his Auditors stuck close to their principles in this Age, wherein so many have reeled into damnable Errors. He was a great giver of Alms, but without a Trumpet; and most strict in his Conversation.

"Zeal for the House of God" may be said in some sort to have "consumed him;" dying in the fifty-sixth year of his age, anno Domini 1632, comfortably avowing at his death, that we serve such a Master "who covereth many imperfections," and giveth "much wages for a little work."

NATHANIEL SHUTE was born at Gigleswick in this County; Christopher Shute his Father being the painfull Vicar thereof¹. He was bred in Christ's Colledge in Cambridge; a most excellent Scholar, and solid Preacher: though nothing of his is extant in print, save a Sermon call'd "Corona Charitatis," preached at the Funerall of Master Fishbourn. But the goodness of the *Land of Canaan* may as well be guessed from one *great bunch of Grapes*, as if the *Spies* had brought *whole Vineyards along with them*. Indeed he was a *profound* and *profitable Preacher* for many years together at St. Mildred Poultry in London.

One in the University, being demanded his judgment of an excellent Sermon in Saint Mary's, returned, that "It was an uncomfortable Sermon, leaving no hope of imitation for such as should succeed him." In this sense alone I must allow Master Nathaniel Shute an *uncomfortable Preacher* (though otherwise a true *Barnabas* and *Son of Consolation*), possessing such as shall *follow him in time*, with a dispair to *equall him in eminency*.

¹ So I am informed by Mr. Christopher Shute, Minister of Saint Vedastus in London, heir to his Father's virtues. F.

He died anno Domini 1638, when our *English skie* was clouded all over, and set to rain, but before any drops of war fell down amongst us. Doctor Holdesworth most excellently preached his Funerall Sermon, taking for his text, "We have this our treasure in earthly vessels."

JOSIAH SHUTE, Brother to Nathaniel aforesaid, was bred in Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, and became afterwards Minister of Saint Mary Woolnoth in London: and was (Reader, I doe say and will maintain it) the most pretious Jewell that was ever shown or seen in Lombard-street¹. All Ministers are God's *Husband-men*; but some of them can onely plough in *soft ground*, whose *Shares* and *Coultures* will turn edge in a hard point of Divinity. No ground came amiss to Master Shute, whether his Text did lead him to controversiall or positive Divinity; having a strain, without straining for it, of native Eloquence; he *spake* that which others *studied* for. He was for many years, and that most justly, highly esteem'd of his Parish; till, in the beginning of our late Civill Warrs some began to neglect him, distasting wholesome meat well dressed by him merely because their mouths were out of tast, by that generall distemper, which in his time was but an *Ague*, afterwards turn'd to a *Fever*, and since is turn'd to a *Frensy* in our Nation.

I insist hereon the rather, for the comfort of such godly Ministers, who now suffer in the same nature wherein Master Shute did before. Indeed, no servant of God can *simply* and *directly* comfort himself in the sufferings of others (as which hath something of envy therein); yet may he do it *consequently* in this respect, because thereby he apprehends his own condition herein consistent with God's love and his own salvation, seeing other precious Saints tast with him of the same affliction, as many godly Ministers doe now-a-days, whose *sickles* are now *hung up* as useless and neglected, though before these Civil Warrs they *reaped* the most in God's *harvest*. Master Shute dyed anno Domini 1640; and was buried with great solemnity in his own Church, Master Udall preaching his Funerall Sermon. Since his death his excellent Sermons are set forth on some part of Genesis; and pity it is there is no more extant of his worthy indeavours.

It must not be forgotten, how, retiring a little before his death into the Country, some of his Parishioners came to visit him, whom he chearfully entertained with this expression, "I have taught you, my dear flock, for above thirty years, how to live, and now I will shew you in a very short time how to dye." He was as good as his word herein, for within an hour he, in the presence of some of them, was peaceably dissolved.

Be it also known, that, besides these *two* brothers, *Nathaniel* and *Josiah*, fixed in the City of London, there were *three* more, bred and brought up in the Ministry; viz. *Robert*, Preacher at *Lyn*, *Thomas*, Minister for a good time in *Chester*; and *Timothy*, lately (if not still alive, 1661) a Preacher in *Exeter*.

All great (though not equall) Lights are set up in fair *Candlesticks*; I mean, places of eminency, and conveniently distanced one from another, for the better dispersing of their Light; and good Housewives tell me, *Old Candles* are the best for spending. Happy their Father, who had his Quiver full with *five such Sons*. He need not be ashamed "to see his Enemies in the Gate." It is hard to say, whether he was more happy in his *Sons*, or they in so good a *Father*; and a wary man will crave time to decide the doubt, untill the like instance doth return in England.

GEORGE SANDYS, youngest Son of Edwin Sandys Arch-bishop of York, was born at Bishop's Thorp in this County. He proved a most accomplished Gentleman, and an observant *Travailer*, who went as far as the *Sepulchre* at *Jerusalem*; and hath spared other men's paines in going thither, by bringing the *Holy Land* home to them; so lively is his Description thereof, with his passage thither, and return thence.

He most elegantly translated "*Ovid's Metamorphoses*" into English verse; so that, as the soul of Aristotle was said to have transmigrated into Thomas Aquinas (because rendring his sense so naturally), *Ovid's* genius may seem to have passed into Master Sandys. He was a servant, but no slave, to his subject; well knowing that a Translatour is a person in

¹ Then the great Emporium of Goldsmiths and Jewellers, as now it is of Bankers. N.

Free Custody; *Custody*, being bound to give the true sense of the Author he translated; *Free*, left at liberty to cloath it in his own expression.

Nor can that in any degree be applied to Master Sandys, which one rather bitterly then falsely chargeth on an Author, whose name I leave to the Reader's conjecture:

"We know thou dost well
as a Translatour,
But where things require
a genius and a fire,
Not kindled before by others pains,
as often thou hast wanted brains."

Indeed some men are better *Nurses* than *Mothers* of a Poem; good onely to feed and foster the Fancies of others; whereas Master Sandys was altogether as dexterous at *inventing* as *translating*; and his own Poems as spritfull, vigorous, and masculine. He lived to be a very aged man, whom I saw in the Savoy, anno 1641, having a youthfull soul in a decayed body; and I believe he dyed soon after¹.

JOHN SALTMARSH was extracted from a right antient (but decayed) Family in this County; and I am informed that Sir Thomas Metham, his kinsman, bountifully contributed to his Education. He was bred in Magdalen-Colledge in Cambridge. Returning into this his native Country, was very great with Sir John Hotham the elder. He was one of a fine and active fancy, no contemptible Poet, and a good Preacher, as by some of his profitable printed Sermons doth appear. Be it charitably imputed to the information of his judgment and conscience, that of a zealous observer he became a violent oppressor of *Bishops* and *Ceremonies*.

He wrote a Book against my Sermon of "Reformation," taxing me for many points of Popery therein. I defended myself in a Book called "Truth maintained," and challenged him to an answer, who appeared in the field no more, rendring this reason thereof, that "he would not shoot his arrows against a dead mark²;" being informed that I was dead at Exeter.

I have no cause to be angry with Fame (but rather to thank her) for so good a *Lye*. May I make this true use of that false report, "to dye daily!" See how Providence hath crossed it. The *dead* [reported] man is still *living*³, the then *living* man *dead*; and seeing I survive to goe over his grave, I will tread the more gently on the mold thereof, using that civility on him which I received from him.

He died in or about Windsor (as he was riding to and fro in the Parliament Army) of a *burning Feaver*, venting on his death-bed strange expressions, apprehended (by some of his Party) as *extaticall*, yea, *propheticall* raptures; whilst others accounted them (no wonder if outrages in the *City*, when the Enemy hath possessed the *Castle* commanding it) to the *acuteness* of his disease, which had seized his *intellectualls*. His death happened about the year 1650.

JEREMIAH WHITACRE was born at Wakefield in this County; bred Master of Arts in Sidney-Colledge, and after became School-master of Okeham, then Minister of Stretton in Rutland. He was chosen to be one of the Members of the late Assembly, wherein he behaved himself with great moderation; at last he was Preacher at St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey, well discharging his duty, being a solid Divine, and a man made up of *Piety* to God, *Pity* to Poor men, and *Patience* in himself. He had much use of the last, being visited with many and most acute diseases. I see God's love or hatred cannot be conjectured, much less concluded, from outward accidents, this mercifull man meeting with merciless afflictions.

I have sometimes wondered with myself, why Satan, the *Magazeen of Malice* (who needeth no man to teach him mischief), having Job in his power, did not put him on the

¹ He died at Bexley in Kent in 1643. N.

² In the beginning of his Book against Mr. Gataker.

³ May 20, 1661, at the writing hereof. F.

rack of the *Stone*, *Gout*, *Collick*, or *Strangury*, as, in the height, most exquisite torments; but only *be-ulcered* him on his *Skin* and outside of his body.

And (under correction to better judgments) I conceive this might be some cause thereof. Being to spare his life, the Devill durst not inflict on him these *mortall* maladyes, for fear to exceed his commission, who, possibly, for all his cunning, might mistake in the exact proportioning of the pain to Job's ability to bear it, and therefore was forced to confine his malice to externall pain, dolefull but not deadly in its own nature.

Sure I am, this good Jeremiah was tormented with *Gout*, *Stone*, and one *Uleer* in his Bladder, another in his Kidneys: all which he endured with admirable and exemplary patience, though God of his goodness grant that (if it may stand with his will) no cause be given that so sad a Copy be transcribed. Thus God, for reasons best known unto himself, sent many and the most cruell *Bayliffes* to arrest him, to pay his *debt to Nature*, though he always was ready willingly to tender the same, at their single summons. His liberality knew no bottome but an empty purse, so bountifull he was to all in want. He was buried on the 6th of June, anno 1654. in his own Parish of Southwarke, much lamented: Master Simon Ash preaching his Funerall Sermon, to which the Reader is referred for his further satisfaction. I understand some Sermons are extant of his preaching.

Let me but adde this Distick, and I have done:

“*Whites ambo, Whithead, Whitgift, Whitakerus uterque*
Vulnera Romano quanta dedere papæ?”

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

JOHN YOUNG was born in this County. His life appeareth to me patched up of unsuiting pieces, as delivered by severall Authors. A judicious Antiquary¹, seldome mistaken, will have him a *Monke of Ramsey*, therein confounding him with his *Namesake* many years more antient. Another² will have him bred Doctor of Divinity in Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge, though that *Foundation* (suppose him admitted the *first day* thereof) affordeth not *Seniority* enough to write *Doctor* before the Reign of Queen Mary, except we understand him bred in some of the *Hostles* afterwards united thereunto. So that I rather concur here in with the forenamed Antiquary, that he was Fellow of Saint John's-Colledge in that University.

It is agreed that, at the *first*, he was at the least a *Parcell-Protestant*, translating into English the Book of Arch-bishop Crammer, of the Sacrament. But afterwards he came off with a witness, being a *zealous Papist*, and *great Antagonist* of Martin Bucer, and indeed as able a *Disputant* as any of his *Party*.

He was Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge anno 1554, Master of Pembroke-Hall, King's-Professor of Divinity, and Rector of Landbeach nigh Cambridge; but lost all his preferment in the first of Queen Elizabeth. Surely more then *ordinary Obstinacy* appeared in him, because not onely *deprived*, but *imprisoned*; and, in my judgment, more probably surprised before he went, then after his return from *forraign parts*. He died, under restraint, in England, 1579.

JOHN MUSH was born in this County³; bred first in the English Colledge at Doway, and then ran his course of Philosophy in their Colledge at Rome. Afterwards, being made Priest, he was sent over into England, to gaine people to his own perswasion, which he did without and within the Prison for twenty years together, but at last he got his liberty.

In his time the *Romish Ship in England* did spring a dangerous *Leak*, almost to the sinking thereof, in the *Schisme* betwixt the *Priests* and the *Jesuits*. Mush appeared very active and happy in the stopping thereof; and was by the *English Popish Clergy* sent to *Rome* to compose the controversie, behaving himself very wisely in that service. Returning

¹ Parker, Her. Skelet. Cap. ii. lib. M. &c.

² J. Pits, de Anglie Scriptoribus, p. 770.

³ Pits, ut prius, p. 810.

into his own Country, he was for fourteen years together assistant to the English Arch-Priest, demeaning himself commendably therein. He wrote many Books, and one whose title made me the more to mind it.

“Vitam & Martyrium D. Margaretæ Clithoræ.”

Now whether this *D.* be for *Domina* or *Diva*, for *Lady* or *Saint*, or both, I know not. I take her for some *Gentlewoman* in the North, which, for some practices in the maintenance of her own Religion, was obnoxious to, and felt the severity of, our Laws. This *Mush* was living in these parts, anno 1612.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

THOMAS SCOT was born at Rotherham, no obscure Market in this County. Waving his paternall name, he took that of Rotherham, from the place of his Nativity. This I observe the rather, because he was (according to my exactest enquiry) the last Clergyman of note with such an assumed Surname; which Custome began now to grow out of fashion, and Clergy-men (like other men) to be called by the name of their Fathers.

He was first Fellow of King's-Colledge; afterwards Master of Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, and Chancellour of that University. Here he built on his proper cost (saving something help'd by the Scholars) the fair Gate of the School, with fair Walks on each side, and a Library on the East thereof. Many have mistaken this for the performance of King Richard the Third, meerly because his Crest, the *Boar*, is set up therein. Whereas the truth is, that Rotherham having felt the sharp *tuskes* of that *Boar* (when imprisoned by the aforesaid King, for resigning the Great Seal of England to Queen Elizabeth, the Relict of King Edward the Fourth) advanced his Armes thereon, meerly to engratiate himself. He went thorough many Church-preferments, being successively Provost of Beverly, Bishop of Rochester, Lincoln, and lastly Arch-bishop of York. Nor less was his share in Civil honour; first, Keeper of the Privy Seal; and last, Lord Chancellour of England. Many were his Benefactions to the Publique, of which none more remarkable then his founding five Fellowships in Lincoln College in Oxford. He deceased, in the 76th year of his age, at Cawood, of the Plague, anno Domini 1500.

JOHN ALCOCKE was born at Beverly in this County, where he built a Chappell, and founded a Chantry for his parents. He was bred a Doctor of Divinity in Cambridge, and at last became Bishop of Ely. His prudence appeared, in that he was preferred Lord Chancellour of England by King Henry the Seventh, a Prince of an excellent palate to tast men's abilities, and a *Dunce* was no dish for his diet. His Piety is praised by the pen of J. Bale, which (though generally bitter) drops nothing but honey on Alcock's Memory, commending him for a most mortified man; “given to Learning and Piety from his Child-hood, growing from grace to grace, so that in his age none in England was higher for holiness.” He turned the old Nunnery of Saint Radigund into a new Colledge, called *Jesus*, in Cambridge. Surely, had Malcolm King of Scots, first Founder of that Nunnery, survived to see this alteration, it would have rejoyced his heart, to behold Leudness and Laziness turned out, for Industry and Piety to be put in their place. This Alcock died October 1, 1500. And had Saintship gone as much by *merit* as *favour*, he deserved one as well as his namesake *Saint John*, his Predecessor in that See.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

The extent of this large Province, and the distance of my Habitation from it, have disabled me to express my desires suitable to the merit thereof in this *Topick of Modern Benefactors*; which I must leave to the *Topographers* thereof hereafter to supply my defaults with their diligence. But let me *forget myself* when I do not remember the *worthy* and *charitable* Master *Harrison*, inhabitant of the populous Town of Leeds, so famous for the *Cloath* made therein. Methinks I hear that great Town acosting him

in the language of the *Children of the Prophets* to Elisha, "Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too strait for us¹." The Church could scarce hold half the Inhabitants, till this worthy gentleman provided them *another*. So that now the men of Leeds may say with Isaack, "*Rehoboth*, God hath made room for us²." He accepted of no assistance, in the building of that fair Fabrick, but what he fully paid for, so that he may be owned the sole Founder thereof. But all his Charity could not secure him from sequestration in our troublesome Times. All I will adde is this, as he hath "built a House for God," may God (in Scripture Phrase³) "build a House for him!" I mean, *make him fruitfull and fortunate in his posterity*.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

PAULINUS DE LEEDS, born in this County, where there be *three* Towns of that name in one Wapentake. It is uncertain in which of these he was born, and the matter is of no great concernment. One so free from Simony, and far from *buying a Bishoprick*, that, when a *Bishoprick* bought him, he refused to accept it: for, when King Henry the Second chose him Bishop of Carlisle, and promised to increase the Revenue of that Church with three hundred marks yearly rent, besides the grant of *two* Church Livings and two Mannors near to Carlisle, on the condition that this Paulinus would accept the place, all this would not work him to imbrace so wealthy an offer⁴. The reasons of his refusal are rendred by no Author; but must be presumed very weighty, to overpoise such rich proffers; on which account let none envy his name a room in this my Catalogue. He flourished about the year of our Lord 1186.

WILLIAM DE LA POLE, born at Ravensrode in this County, was, for wealth and skill in Merchandize, inferiour to none in England. He made his abode at Kingston-upon-Hull, and was the first Mayor of that Town⁵. When King Edward the Third was at Antwerp, and much necessitated for money (no shame for a Prince always in *War* to be sometimes in *Want*) this William lent him many thousand pounds of gold; in recompence whereof, the King made him his *Taler* (equivalent to what afterward was called *Gentleman of the Bedchamber*) and Lord Chief Baron of his Exchequer⁶, with many other honours; amongst which this was one, that he should be reputed a *Banneret*, not that he was really made one, seeing the flourishing of a Banner over his head, in the field, before or after a fight, was a ceremony essentiall thereunto; but he had the same precedency conferred upon him. I find not the exact date of his death, but conjecture it to be about the year 1350.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1 William Eastfield -	William Eastfield	Tickell - - -	Mercer -	1429.
2 John Ward - -	Richard Ward -	Howdon - - -	Grocer - - -	1484.
3 William White -	William White -	Tickhill - - -	Draper - - -	1489.
4 John Rudstone -	Robert Rudstone -	Hatton - - -	Draper - - -	1528.
5 Ralph Dodmer -	Henry Dodmer -	Pickering-leigh	Mercer - - -	1529.
6 William Roch -	John Roch - -	Wixley - - -	Draper - - -	1540.
7 Richard Dobbes -	Robert Dobbes -	Baitby - - -	Skinner - - -	1551.
8 William Hewet -	Edmund Hewet -	Wales - - -	Cloth-worker -	1559.
9 John Hart - - -	Ralph Hart - -	Sproston-Court	Grocer - - -	1589.
10 Richard Saltonstall	Gilbert Saltonstall	Hallyfax - - -	Skinner - - -	1597.
11 William Cravon -	William Cravon -	Appletreewick -	Merchant-Taylor	1610.

¹ 2 Kings vi. 1.² Gen. xxvi. 22.³ Exod. i. 21.⁴ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops, out of R. Hoveden.⁵ Camden's Britannia, in Yorkshire.⁶ Sed quere, because he appears not in Sir Henry Spelman's Catalogue. F.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

John Arch-bishop of York, Richard Earl of Salisbury, Edmund Darel, Knight, Robert Hopton, Knight,	} Commissioners. } Knights for the Shire,	
Tho. Sayvell, chiv. Rob. Umbtred, chiv. Hen. Bonnflete, chiv. Radul. Graystock, chiv. Edm. Hastings, chiv. Radul. Bulmer, chiv. Will. Plumton, chiv. Joh. Sempest, chiv. Joh. Melton, chiv. Edm. Talbot, chiv. Joh. Saltvain, chiv. Will. Gascoigne, chiv. Ant. de Sancto Quintino, ar. Joh. Constable de Halsham, arm. Will. Inhidby de Ripley. Hen. Vavasor de Hesiwood, ar. Tho. Metham de Grymston, arm. Joh. Perchay de Ritton, arm. Radul. Pudsay de Craven, ar. Tho. Saltmarsh de Saltmarsh. Tho. Nuthill de Riston, ar. Tho. Constable de Cotfosse, ar. Tho. Darcy de Newsted, ar. Nich. Ashton de Heton, ar.		Alex. Lonnde de Southcave, arm. Will. Ardern de Belthorp, ar. Rich. Redmain de Harwod, arm. Will. Moncheux de Barn- stone, ar. Joh. Routh de Routh, arm. Tho. Gray de Barton, arm. Radul. Stanfeld, arm. Rog. Tempest de Broughton, arm. Tho. Clarell de Steton, se- nioris, ar. Will. Birton de Snapethorp, arm. Joh. Manston de Manston, ar. Tho. Trollop de Carethorp, ar. Will. Hastings de Roncheby, arm. Joh. Conyers de Cleveland, ar. Rob. Lambton de Nunthorp, arm. Joh. Banaster de Wakefeld, ar. Rob. Pylkinton de Ayrenden, arm.

Here is a very slender return of *Gentry*, (hardly worth the inserting, and) bearing no proportion to the *Extent* and *Populousness* of the Province¹. The Reader may remember, how the main design driven on in this Enquiry was (whatever was pretended) to detect such as favoured the Title of the House of *York*. Now the Gentry of this County were generally addicted to that Party, which made them so remiss in this matter, slightly slubbering it over, doing *something* for *shew*, and *nothing* to *purpose*. And this being the last Catalogue which occurreth in this kind, we will here take

OUR FAREWELL OF THE ENGLISH GENTRY.

The worst I wish our *English Gentry* is, that, by God's blessing on their thrift, they may seasonably out-grow the sad impressions which our Civil Wars have left in their Estates, in some to the shaking of their *Contentment*. I could wish also that, for the future, they would be more carefull in the Education of their Children, to bring them up in *Learning* and *Religion*; for I suspect that the observation of Forraigners hath some smart truth therein, "that *English-men*, by making their Children *Gentlemen* before they are *Men*², cause they are so seldome *Wise-men*."

¹ See the Worthies General of England, cap. 14.² This then, it seems, is not entirely a modern complaint. N.

Indeed *Learning* (whatever is fondly fancied to the contrary) is no more a burden to the bearer thereof, than it is cumbersome for one to carry his head on his own shoulders. And seeing *Country* alone is no Patrimony, which (as the plain Proverb saith) "sent to Market will not buy a Bushell of Wheat," it is good even for those of the best birth to acquire some *liberall quality*, which, in case of casualty, may serve them for a safe *second*, and besteed them toward the attaining of a *Livelihood*. I could name the *Scotch Nobleman*, who, having lost his *Land* and *Honour*, through the default of his Father, in the Reign of King James, maintained himself compleatly by the practice of *Physick* and *Chimistry*, much, in my mind, to his commendation. And it is reported to the praise of the *Scotch Nobility*, that antiently they all were very dextrous at Surgery; and particularly it is recorded of James the Fourth King of Scotland, "quod vulnera scientissimè tractavit," that he was most skilfull in handling of wounds. It is good also for those of great descent to acquaint themselves with *Labour*, not knowing what evil may be on the *Earth*; and the Romans (all know) did chuse their *wise men*, not by their *white* but *hard hands*, whence the name of *Callidi* took its denomination.

But, above all, *Religion* is the greatest ornament, without which all Emblemes of Ancestry are but *Putamina Nobilitatis*, the *husks* and *empty shells* of *Nobility*. Yea, when a *fair Coat of Armes* belong to one of *foul manners*, it is so far from being a credit unto him, that such Armes give the *lye* to the *Bearer* thereof, as tacitly upbraiding him for being unworthy of his own extraction.

SHIRIFFS.

Anno HEN. II.

- 1 Bartraneus de Bullemer, for nine years.
- 10 RECORDA MANCA to the end of this King's Reign.

Anno RICHARD. I.

- 1 Ranulph. de Glanvil.
- 2 Osbert. de Longo Campo, & Joh. Marest.
- 3 Osbert. de Longo Campo.
- 4 Hugo Bardulf, & Hugo de Bala.
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 *Idem.*
- 7 Galfr. Episc. Ebor. & Roger de Batwent, for seven years.

Anno JOHAN. REX.

- 1 Galfr. filius Petri, & Ja. de Peven.
- 2 *Idem.*
- 3 Will. de Stutevill, & Will. Breto.
- 4 *Idem.*
- 5 Galfr. filius Will. de Percy, & Rad. de Normanvite.
- 6 Rob. de Lasei Consta-

- bular. Cestr. & Rob. Walusis, for six years.
- 12 Gilb. filius Remfr. & Hen. de Rademan (sive Radanor), for four years.

- 16 Rob. de Percy, & Hen. de Middleton.

- 17 Petr. filius Herberti, & Rich. de Hussebene.

Anno HENR. III.

- 1 *Idem.*
- 2 Galfr. de Heonel, & Simon. de Hales.
- 3 *Idem.*
- 4 Galfr. de Nevill.
- 5 *Idem.*
- 6 Galfr. de Nevill, & Simon. de Hall.
- 7 *Idem.*
- 8 Simon. de Hall.
- 9 Eustacius de Ludham.
- 10 *Idem.*
- 11 Rob. de Rokefeld.
- 12 *Idem.*
- 13 *Idem.*
- 14 Will. de Stutevill, & Phil. de Assell.
- 15 *Idem.*

- 16 *Idem.*
- 17 Petr. de Rixall.
- 18 Brianus de Insula.
- 19 Joh. filius Galfridi.
- 20 *Idem.*
- 21 Brianus filius Alani, & Roger de Stapleton.
- 22 *Idem.*
- 23 Briand. filius Alani, & Nich. de Molis, & Will. de Middleton.
- 24 Nich. de Molis.
- 25 *Idem.*
- 26 *Idem.*
- 27 Hen. de Bada, for four years.
- 31 Hen. Batthen.
- 32 *Idem.*
- 33 Will. Daker.
- 34 Rob. de Creping.
- 35 *Idem.*
- 36 Will. Daker.
- 37 Rob. de Creping.
- 38 Will. de Horsenden.
- 39 Will. de Latymer.
- 40 Will. de Latymer, for four years.
- 44 Will. de Latymer, & Joh. de Oketon.

- 45 *Idem.*
 46 Pet. de Percy.
 47 *Idem.*
 48 *Idem.*
 49 Will. de Baszall.
 50 *Idem.*
 51 *Idem.*
 52 Will. de Latymer.
 53 *Idem.*
 54 *Idem.*
 55 Rog. Estanneus, & Hen.
 de Kirby.
 56 *Idem.*

Anno EDWARD. I.

- 1 Rog. Estraneus.
 2 *Idem.*
 3 Alex. de Kirton, *for*
four years.
 7 Ranul. de Dacre.
 8 *Idem.*, & Johan. de la
 Degirmes.
 9 Joh. de Lichgremes, *for*
five years.
 14 Gervasius de Clifton, *for*
six years.
 20 Johan. de Meates.
 21 Johan. Byrun, *for seven*
years.
 28 Rob. Ougle.
 29 Simon. de Kimne, *for*
four years.
 33 Will. de Honks.
 34 *Idem.*
 35 *Idem.*

Anno EDWARD. II.

- 1 Joh. de Crepping.
 2 *Idem.*
 3 Johan. de Gaas, & Johan.
 de Eure.
 4 Gerar. Salvein, & Johan.
 Eure.
 5 *Idem.*
 6 Gerar. Salvein.
 7 *Idem.*
 8 Joh. Malebis, & Nich. de
 Meyrill.
 9 Simon. Ward.
 10 Nich. Grey, & Simon.
 Ward.
 11 *Idem.*
 12 *Idem.*
 13 Nullus titulus Comit. in
 hoc Rotulo.
 14
 15 Simon. Ward.
 16
 17 Roger. de Somervile.
 18 *Idem.*

Anno EDWARD. III.

- 1 Roger. de Somervile.
 2 Johan. Darcy.
 3 Hen. Fawcomberge.
 4 *Idem.*
 5 Rad. de Bulmer.
 6
 7 Pet. de Salso Maresco.
 8 Pet. de Middleton.
 9 *Idem.*
 10 Petr. de Salso Maresco.

- 11 Rad. de Hastingly, &
 Tho. de Rokeby.
 12 Rad. de Hastings.
 13 *Idem.*
 14 *Idem.*
 15 Joh. de Elauds.
 16 Joh. Fawcombergh.
 17 Tho. de Rokeby, *for*
seven years.
 24 Gerar. Salvaine.
 25 Will. de Plumpton.
 26 Pet. de Nuttelle.
 27 Milo de Stapleton.
 28 Pet. Nuttelle.
 29 Milo Stapleton, *for five*
years.
 34 Tho. de Musgrave.
 35 Marnad. Constable.
 36 *Idem.*
 37 Tho. de Musgrave.
 38 *Idem.*
 39 *Idem.*
 40 Marnad. Constable.
 41 *Idem.*
 42 Johan. Chamon, & Will.
 Acton.
 43 *Idem.*
 44 *Idem.*
 45 Joh. Bigod.
 46 Rob. de Roos.
 47 Will. Acton.
 48 Joh. Bygod.
 49 Will. Percehay.
 50 Will. de Melton.
 51 Rad. de Hastings.

EDWARD II.

9. SIMON WARD.]

The *Male-line* of his *ancient Family* expired in Sir Christopher Ward, Standard-bearer to King Henry the Eighth, at Bolloign. He *lived*¹ at Grindal (though Malwish he *lived at*), leaving *three* Daughters, married into the *respected Families* of *Strickland*, *Musgrave*, and *Osborn*.

EDWARD III.

17. THOMAS DE ROKEBY.]

Nothing can be written too much in the praise of this worthy Knight, who was twice, 1351 and 1355, Lord Justice of Ireland. He came over thither, when the *damnable custome* (so is it called in the old Statutes of Ireland²) of *Coigne* and *Livory* was publicly practised. This was a custome begun in the time of King Edward the Second, by Maurice Fitz-Thomas, Earl of Desmond, whereby the Commander in Chief (and others pretending his power) extorted from people, Horse-meat, Man's-meat, and Money at pleasure, without any ticket, or other satisfaction. A thing so destructive to that Country, that it is thus

¹ Sic Orig. N.² Statut. 12 Hen. IV. cap. vi.

described in an antient Discourse of the Decay of Ireland (the Authour's zeal against it transporting him into the marches of prophaneness), that "it was invented in Hell, where if it had been used and practised, it had long since destroyed the Kingdome of Beel-zebub¹," as tending to the making of division.

Sir Thomas endeavoured, to the utmost of his power, to extirpate this practice; and effected it in some measure, famous for this saying, which he left in Ireland behind him, "That he would eat in wooden-dishes, but would pay for his meat gold and silver²."

SHERIFFS.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	RICH. II.		
1	Jo. Constable de Huilsham - - -	} - - - - -	Quarterly G. and vairce, a bend O.
2	Rob. de Nevill de Horby - - -		
3	Joh. Savill - - -	- - - - -	Arg. on a bend S. three owles of the first.
4	Rad. Hastings, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. a maunch S.
5	Will. de Erghom.		
6	Joh. Savill - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Gerard. Uffleet		
8	Rob. Constable - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	<i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Rob. de Hilton - -	- - - - -	Arg. two bars Az. ; over all a flowre-de-luce O.
11	Jo. Savill - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Joh. Goddard.		
13	Ja. Pickering - - -	- - - - -	Erm. a lion rampant Az. crowned O.
14	Will. Melton - - -	- - - - -	Az. a cross pattonce, voided Arg. [Arg.
15	Rad. de Eure - - -	- - - - -	Quarterly O. and G. on a bend S. three escalops
16	Joh. Upeden, mil.	- - - - -	Ermine; on a chief Az. three lions O.
17	Ja. de Pickering, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Rob. Constable - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Rad. de Eure - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Rob. de Nevill - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Jac. Pickering - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Joh. Upeden - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i>	HEN. IV.		
1	Joh. Constable, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Tho. Bromflet, mil.	- - - - -	S. a bend, issuant six flowre-de-luces, viz. three [on each side, O.
	Will. Dronsfield, m.		
3	Joh. Savill - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Rich. Redman - - -	- - - - -	G. three cussions Erm. buttoned and tasselled O.
5	<i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Will. Dronsfield, m.		
7	Joh. Ebton, mil.		[and legg'd Az.
8	Tho. Rokeyby, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three rooks S. beak'd
9	Wi. de Harrington, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a fret S.
10	Edw. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Edw. Sandeford, m.	- - - - -	Per chevron S. and Erm. ; two boars'-heads in
12	Tho. Rokeyby, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[chief cooped O.

¹ The words are cited by Sir John Davis, in his *Discovery of Ireland*, p. 30. F.

² *Annales Hibernie*, at the end of Camden's *Britannia*, anno 1356.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
Anno	HEN. V.		
1	Wil. Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Tho. Bromflet, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Rich. Redman, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Edw. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Rob. Hilton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Joh. Bigod, mil.		
7	Tho. Bromflet, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Halv. Maulever, m.	Allerton - - -	S. three hounds cursant in pale Arg.
9	Wil. Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno	HEN. VI.		
1	Wil. Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Rob. Hilton, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Joh. Langton, mil.		
4	Rich. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Will. Ryther, mil.	- - - - -	Az. three cressents O.
6	Rob. Hilton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Wil. Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Joh. Clorevaux, m.		
9	Will. Rither, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Rich. Pickering, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Hen. Bromflet, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Rich. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Will. Ryther, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Will. Tyriwhit, m.	- - - - -	G. three pewets O.
15	Joh. Constable, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Rob. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Will. Ryther, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Joh. Tempest, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. a bend betwixt six martlets S.
19	Rob. Waterton, m.	- - - - -	Barry of six Erm. and G. three cressents S.
20	Will. Gascoign, m.	Gauthorp - -	Arg. on a pale S. a lucie's-head erected O.
21	Tho. Metham, mi.	- - - - -	{ Quarterly Az. and Arg. on the first a flower-de-luce O.
22	Edw. Talbott, mil.	Bashall - - -	Arg. three lions rampant Purpure O.
23	Will. Eure, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Ja. Strangways, mi.	Ormsby - - -	S. two lions passant Arg.; paly G.
25	Rob. Oughtrede, m.	- - - - -	{ O. on a crosse flurt G. four martlets of the field.
26	Will. Plumpton, m.	Plumpton - -	Az. on five fufils in fess O. as many scallops G.
27	Jo. Conyers, mil. -	- - - - -	Az. a maunch O.
28	Jac. Pickering, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Rob. Oughtrede, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Rad. Bygod, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31	Jac. Strangways, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32	Joh. Milton, jun. m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33	Joh. Savill, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Tho. Harrington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Joh. Hotham, mil.	- - - - -	O. on a bend S. three mullets Arg.
36	Rad. Bygod, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Joh. Tempest, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Tho. Metham, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Arms.
<i>Anno</i>	EDW. IV.		
1	Joh. Savill, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Rob. Constable, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	<i>Idem</i> - - -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Joh. Constable, mi.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Edw. Hastings, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Ri. Fitzwilliams, m.	- - -	Lozengy Arg. and G.
7	Jac. Harrington, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Joh. Conyers, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Jac. Strangways, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Hen. Vaulvasor, m.	- - -	O. a fess danceettée S.
11	Edw. Hastings, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Rad. Ashton, mil.	-	-
13	<i>Idem</i> - - -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Walt. Griffith, mil.	-	-
15	Joh. Conyers, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Ja. Harrington, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Edw. Hastings, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Will. Ryther, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Rob. Constable, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Hug. Hastings, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Marm. Constable, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Rad. Bygod, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
<i>Anno</i>	RICH. III.		
1	Will. Eure, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Edw. Hastings, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Tho. Markindale.	-	-
<i>Anno</i>	HEN. VII.		
1	Joh. Savyll, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Rob. Ryther, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Joh. Nevill, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Marm. Constable, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Hen. Wentworth, m.	Woodhouse - -	S. a chevron betwixt three leopards'-heads O.
6	Tho. Wortley, mi.	- - - - -	Arg. a bend with three bezants, betwixt six
7	Hen. Wentworth, m.	- - - - -	[martlets G.
8	Ja. Strangways, mi.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Marm. Constable, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Joh. Nevill, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Will. Gascoign, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Melton, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Will. Conyers, mi.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Joh. Hotham, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	<i>Idem</i> - - -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Walt. Griffith, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Tho. Worthley -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Will. Conyers, mi.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Rad. Ryther, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Jo. Cutts, m. (<i>sive</i> Carr) - - - }	- - - - -	Let the name first be agreed on.
21	Rad. Eure, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Jo. Norton, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	<i>Idem</i> - - -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Jo. Strangwaies, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>

	Name.	Place:	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	HEN. VIII.		
1	Mar. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Rad. Evers, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Jo. Constable, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Jo. Everingham, m.	Wadsley - - -	G. a lion rampant vary; a label with three [points O.
5	Will. Percy, mil. -	- - - - -	See our Notes.
6	Jo. Norton, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Jo. Carre, mil. -	- - - - -	G. on a chevron Arg. three mullets
8	Rich. Tempest, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Will. Bulmer, mil.	- - - - -	G. a lion rampant O. billittée S.
10	Jo. Nevill, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Pet. Vavasor, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Th. Strangwaies, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Wil. Maleverer, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Hen. Clifford, m. -	- - - - -	Checky O. and Az. a fess G.
15	Jo. Nevill, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Jo. Constable de } Holdernes, mil. }	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Jac. Metcalfe, ar. -	- - - - -	Arg. three calves S.
18	Will. Middleton, m.		
19	Jo. Nevill, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Jo. Constable, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Rad. Ellerker, sen. m.	Elleker - - -	Arg. a fess betwixt three water-bougets O.
22	Jo. Strangwaies, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Nich. Fairfax, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. three bars gemelles G.; over all a lion [rampant S.
24	Mar. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25	Jo. Constable, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26	Will. Fairfax, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27	Geo. Darcy, mil. -	- - - - -	Az. three cinquefoiles betwixt nine crosses [croslets Arg.
28	Br. Hastings, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Hen. Savill, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Ja. Strangwaies, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31	Will. Fairfax, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32	Rob. Nevill, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33	Hen. Savill, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Tho. Tempest, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Joh. Dawney, mil.	Cowicke - - -	Arg. on a bend cotised S. three annulets of the [first.
36	Nich. Fairfax, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Chri. Danby, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. three chevrons bracy S.; on a chief of the [second, three mullets of the first.
38	Jo. Tempest, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

<i>Anno</i>	EDW. VI.		
1	Rich. Cholmeley, m.	Whitby - - -	G. two helmets in chief Arg.; in base a garbe O.
2	Will. Vavasor, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Will. Calverley, m.	Calverley.	
4	Leon. Beckwith, m.	Aketon.	
5	Tho. Gresham, mi.		
6	Th. Maleverer, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

<i>Anno</i>	PHIL. & MAR.		
M.1	Tho. Waterton, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
1,2	Ingr. Clifford, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2,3	Chri. Metcalf, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Arms.
3,4 Rich. Cholmley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4,5 Rob. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5,6 Rad. Ellerker, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> ELIZ. REG.		
1 Joh. Vaughan, ar.	Sutton - - -	Az. on a mullet Arg. a cressent S.
2 Joh. Nevill, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Nich. Fairfax, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Geo. Bowes, mil. -	Stretham - - -	Erm. three bows bent G.
5 Will. Vavasor, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Will. Ingleby, mil.	Ripley - - -	S. an estoile Arg.
7 Tho. Gargrave, mil.	Nosthall - - -	Lozengie Arg. and S.; on a bend of the first [three cressents of the second.
8 Joh. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Hen. Savyll, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Rich. Norton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Tho. Gargrave, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Chri. Hilliard, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a chevron betwixt three mullets O.
13 Tho. Fairfax, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Joh. Dawney, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Mar. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Will. Bellasis, mil.	Newborough - -	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three flower-de- [lucis Az.
17 Tho. Danby, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Tho. Boynton, ar.	Barmstone - -	O. a fess between three cressents G.
19 Will. Fairfax, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Cl. Wondsworth, ar.	Kirklington,	
21 Rich. Goodrich, ar.	Ribton - - -	{ Arg. on a fess G. betwixt two lions passant gard- ant S. a flower-de-luce of the first between two cressents O.
22 Rad. Burcher, ar.		
23 Rob. Stapleton, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a lion rampant S.
24 Tho. Wentworth, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25 Got. Gargrave, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Joh. Hotham, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27 Bri. Stapleton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Hen. Constable, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Rob. Aske - - -	- - - - -	O. three barralets Az.
30 Rich. Maleverer -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Jo. Dawney, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Phil. Constable, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Rich. Goodrick, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Will. Mallery - -	Ripley - - -	O. a lion rampant queuee forehée G. collared Arg.
35 Rad. Eure, ar. pri- mogen. Domini Eure }	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Fran. Vaughan, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Chri. Hilliard, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Fran. Boynton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
39 Tho. Lassels, ar. -	- - - - -	S. a cross flurt O.
40 Marm. Grimston, a.	- - - - -	Arg. on a fess S. three mullets of six points O.
41 Rob. Swift, ar. -	Doncaster - -	O. a chevron vary betwixt three roebucks [coursant proper.
42 Fran. Clifford, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
43 Will. Wentworth, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
44 Tho. Strickland, a.		
45 Hen. Bellasis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
Anno	J A C. REX.		
1	Hen. Bellasis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Rich. Gargrave, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Will. Banburgh, m.	Howson - - -	Arg. a pheon ; on a chiefe S. a lion passant of [the first.
4	Hen. Griffeth, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Tim. Hutton, mil.	Mask.	
6	Hug. Bethell, mil.	Alne - - - -	Arg. a chevron between three boars'-heads [coopée S.
7	Fran. Hildsley, m.		
8	Tho. Dawney, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Hen. Slingsby, mi.	- - - - -	<i>See our Notes.</i>
10	Chri. Hilliard, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Geo. Savill, m. & bar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Jo. Armitage, ar. -	Kerkles - - -	Az. a lion's-head erased between three crozlets O.
13	Edw. Stanhop, mi.	- - - - -	Quarterly Erm. and G.
14	Mich. Waton, m.	Beverly - - -	O. on a chevron Az. a martlet betwixt two [pheons of the first.
15	Rob. Swift, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Will. Alford, mil.	Bilton - - -	G. six pears and a chief O.
17	Arth. Ingram, mil.	- - - - -	Erm. on a fess G. three escallops O.
18	Tho. Odwer, m. & b.		
19	Rich. Tempest, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Guid. Palmes, mil.	Lindley - - -	G. three flower-de-luces Arg. ; a chief vary.
21	Hen. Jenkins, mil.		
22	Rich. Cholmeley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno	C A R. REX.		
1	Tho. Wentworth, mil. & bar. - - }	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Tho. Norcliff, mil.	Manythorp - - -	Az. five mascles in cross O. ; a chief Erm.
3	Tho. Fairfax, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Math. Boyuton, m. & bar. - - - }	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Art. Ingram, jun. m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Jo. Gibson, mil.		
7	Tho. Laton, mil. -	Laton - - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three cross crozlets [fitchée S.
8	Arch. Robinson, m.	Newby.	
9	Mar. Wyvell, m. & b.	Custable Burton -	G. three chevrons braced vary. a chief O.
10	Joh. Hotham, m. & b.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[Arg.
11	Will. Pennyman, b.	Maske - - -	G. a chevron Erm. betwixt three spear-heads
12	Joh. Ramsden, mil.	Byram - - -	{ Arg. on a chevron betwixt three flower-de-luces S. as many rams'-heads coopéd of the first.

HENRY IV.

8. THOMAS ROKEBY, Mil.]
 I may call him Sir Thomas *junior*, in distinction from an *elder* (probably his *Ancestor*) of his *Name*, of whom in the 17th of King Edward the Third. This Sir Thomas, in this year of his *Sherifalty*, acquitted himself *loyall* and *valiant*, against Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland and the Lord Bardolle, who, returning out of Scotland with considerable Forces, began a War against the King ; both which, Sir Thomas, at Bareham-more in this County, overcame, and took Prisoners. A service the more remarkable, because performed by the *sole assistance* of this *Shire* ; and, quenching the fire in the first spark, he presented the King with a *cheap, suddain, and seasonable Victory*.

HENRY V.

8. HALVATHEUS MAULEVER, Mil.]

Or *Mal leverer*, in Latine *Malus Leporarius*, or the *bad Hare-hunter*. A Gentleman of this County, being to let slip a brace of Grey-hounds to run for a great Wager (Tradition is the Author), so held them in the *swinge*, that they were more likely to *strangle themselves* then *kill the Hare*; whereupon this Surname was fixed on his Family. I doubt not but many of this extraction are since as dexterous in the criticisimes of Hunting as any *Nimrod* whatsoever.

HENRY VI.

11. HENRY BROMFLEET, Miles.]

In the next year, he was sent with other Embassadors, both of the Clergy and Layety, to the Council of Basill; and, after his return, was by the King created Lord Vesey, in the right of his Mother Anastasia, Daughter and Heir to William Atton Lord Vesey. Master Camden¹ observeth this passage inserted in his Patent, unusual in that age,

“Volumus & vos, & Hæredes vestros Masculos, de corpore vestro legitime exeuntes, Barones de Vesey existere.”

Now though hereby the Barony of Vesey was intailed onely on his *Heirs Male*, yet was the *King's favour* more extensive then his *Patent* in this particular. For this Henry leaving no *Male-issue*, but Margaret his *sole Daughter* and *Heir*, married to John Lord Clifford (Father to Henry first Earl of Cumberland of that Surname), she, notwithstanding the *Premises*, derived the Barony of Vesey into that Family, which at this day they enjoy.

22. EDMOND TALBOT, Mil.]

This Family of *Talbots* is (though unrelated to the House of *Shrewsbury*) of right antient extraction, seated in this County ever since the time of King Henry the Second. As for this Edmond Talbot our present Sheriff (who dyed in the first of King Edward the Fourth), he was Father to Sir Thomas Talbot, one very zealous for the House of York, and a servant to King Richard the Third, who bestowed an annuity of forty pounds by the year on him and his Heirs for his good service, as by the following Patent will appear:

“Richardus, Dei gratiâ, Rex Angliæ & Franciæ, & Dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac pro bono & gratuito servitio quod dilectus serviens noster *Thomas Talbot*, Miles, in capturâ magni adversarii nostri Henrici nuper (de facto sed non de jure) Regis Angliæ, nobis ac bonæ Memoriæ Regi Edwardi Quarto (fratri nostro) defuncto impendit, & in futurum fideliter impendet; dedimus & concedimus eidem Thomæ, & heredibus suis masculis, quandam annuitatem sive annualem redditum quadraginta librarum; habendum & percipiendum annuatim, eidem Thomæ & heredibus suis, de exitibus, proficuis, & reventionibus Comitatus Palatini nostri Lancastriæ in Com. Lanc. per manus Receptoris ibidem pro tempore existentis, ad Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli; aliquo statuto, actu, sive ordinatione in contrarium edito sive proviso in aliquo non obstande.

In cujus rei testimonium, has Literas fieri fecimus Patentes. Dat. apud Ebor. 2^{do} Aug. anno Regni 2^{do}.”

A branch of these Talbots are removed into Lancashire; and from those in Yorkshire Colonel Thomas Talbot is descended.

EDWARD IV.

10. HEN. VASSOR, Mil.]

It is observed of this Family, that they never married an Heir, or buried their Wives. The place of their habitation is called *Hassell-wood*, from *wood*, which there is not wanting, though stone be far more plentiful, there being a quarry within that Mannor, out of which the stones were taken which built the Cathedral and Saint Mary's Abby in York, the

¹ Britannia. in Yorkshire.

Monasteries of Howden, Selby, and Beverly, with Thornton-colledge in Lincolnshire, and many others. So pleasant also the prospect of the said *Hassell-wood*, that the Cathedralls of York and Lincoln, being more then sixty miles asunder, may thence be discovered.

HENRY VIII.

2. RADULPHUS EURE, alias EVERS, Mil.]

He was afterwards, by the above-named King, created a Baron and Lord Warden of the Marshes towards Scotland. He gave frequent demonstration (as our Chronicles do testify) both of his Fidelity and Valour, in receiving many smart Incursions from, and returning as many deep Impressions on the Scots. There is a Lord Evers at this day, doubtless a *remoter Descendant* from him, but in what distance and degree it is to me unknown.

5. WILLIAM PERCY, Mil.]

I recommend the following passage to the Reader's choicest observation, which I find in Camden's *Britannia*, in *Yorkshire* :

"More beneath, hard by the River [*Rhidals*] side standeth *Riton*, an antient Possession of the antient Family of the *Percy-hays*, commonly called *Percy's*."

I will not be over confident, but have just cause to believe this our Sheriffe was of that Family. And if so, he gave for his Armes, Partie per fess Arg. and G. a lion rampant: having *Will. Percy-hay* (*Sheriff*) in the last of Edward the Third) for his Ancestor.

23. NICHOLAS FAIRFAX, Mil.]

They took their name of *Fairfax*, à *pulchro Capillitio*, from the fair hair, either bright in colour, or comely for the plenty thereof. Their Motto, in allusion to their name, is *Fare, fac*, "Say, doe," such the sympathy (it seems) betwixt their Tongues and Hearts. This Sir Nicholas Fairfax mindeth me of his Name-sake and Kins-man Sir Nicholas Fairfax of *Bullingbrooke*, Knight of *Rhodes*, in the Reign of Edward the Fourth.

Jacomo Bosio, in his *Italian History* of Saint John of Jerusalem¹, saith, that Sir Nicholas Fairfax was sent out of *Rhodes*, when it was in great distress, to *Candia*, for relief of Men and Provisions, which he did so well perform, as the Town held out for some time longer; and he gives him this character, in his own language, "*Cavilero Nicolo Fairfax Inglico homo multo spiritoso è prudento*."

QUEEN MARY.

3. CHRISTOPHER METCALFE, Mil.]

He attended on the Judges at York, attended on with three hundred Horsemen, all of his own name and kindred, well mounted and suitably attired. The *Roman Fabii*, the most populous tribe in that City, could hardly have made so fair an appearance, insomuch that Master Camden gives the Metcalfe's this character :

*Quæ numerosissima totius Angliæ familia his temporibus censetur*².

"Which at this time, viz. anno 1607, is counted the most numerous Family of England."

Here I forbear the mentioning of another, which perchance might vie numbers with them, lest casually I minister matter of contest.

But this Sir Christopher is also memorable for stocking the River Yower in this County, hard by his house, with *Crevishes* (which he brought out of the South) where they thrive both in plenty and bigness³. For although

Omnia non omnis terra, nec unda feret.

"All lands doe not bring,

Nor all waters, every thing:"

yet most places are like Trees, which bear no fruit, not because they are barren, but are not grafted, so that dumbe Nature seemeth in some sort to make signes to Art for her assistance. If some Gentleman in our parts will, by way of ingenuous retaliation, make proof to plant a Colonie of such Northern Fishes as we want in our Southern Rivers, no doubt he would meet with suitable success.

¹ Fol. 578.

² Camden's *Britannia*, in *Yorkshire*.

³ Idem, *ibidem*.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

4. GEORGE BOWES, Mil.]

He had a great Estate in this County, and greater in the Bishoprick of Durham. A *Man of Metall*, indeed; and it had been never a whit the worse, if the *quickness* thereof had been a little more *allayed* in him. This was he who some seven years after, viz. anno 1569, was besieged by the Northern Rebels in Bernard's Castle, and, streightned for *provision*, yielded the same "on Condition they might depart with their Armour¹."

After the suppression of the Rebels, their *Execution* was committed to his *Care*, wherein he was severe unto *Cruelty*; for many *well-meaning* people were engaged in (and others drawn into) that *Rising*, who may truly be termed *loyal Traytors*, with those "two hundred"² men, who "went after Absolom in their simplicity, and knew not any thing," solicited for the Queen's "service." These Sir George hung up by scores (by the office of his Marshallship); and had hung more, if Master Bernard Gilpin had not begged their lives by his importunate intercession.

23. ROBERT STAPLETON, Mil.]

He was descended from Sir Miles Stapleton, one of the first Founders of the Garter, and Sheriff in the 29th of Edward the Third. He met the Judges with seven score men in suitable liveries; and was (saith my Author) "in those days for a man well spoken, properly seen in languages, a comely and goodly personage, had scant an equal (except Sir Philip Sidney), no superior in England³." He married one of the Co-heirs of Sir Henry Sherington, by whom he had a numerous posterity.

42. FRANCIS CLIFFORD, Ar.]

He afterwards succeeded his Brother George in his Honours and Earldome of Cumberland; a worthy Gentleman, made up of all honorable accomplishments. He was Father to Henry the fifth and last Earl of that Family, whose sole Daughter and Heir was married to the right honourable, and well worthy of his honour, the then Lord Dungarvon, since Earl of Cork.

45. HENRY BELLASIS, Mil.]

He was afterwards by King Charles created Baron Fauconbridge of Yarrow: as since his *Grandchild* by his *eldest Son* is made Vicount Fauconbridge.

John Bellasis, Esquire, his *second Son*, who in the Garrison of Newarke and elsewhere, hath given ample testimony of his *Valour*, and *all noble Qualities* accomplishing a Person of Honour, since is advanced to the dignity of a Baron.

KING JAMES.

9. HENRY SLINGSBY, Mil.]

The Armes of this antient and numerous Family (too large to be inserted in our List) are as followeth; Quarterly, The first and fourth, Gules, a chevron between two leopard's heads, and a hatcher or bugle Argent. The second and third, Argent, a griffon surmount Sable, support by a fess Gules.

11. GEORGE SAVILL, Mil. & Bar.]

This is the last mention of this numerous, wealthy, and antient Family, which I find in this Catalogue. And here, Reader, to confess myself unto thee, my expectation is defeated, hoping to find that vigorous Knight Sir John Savill in this Catalogue of Sheriffs. But it seems that his constant *Court-attendance* (being Privy-Counsellour to King Charles) priviledged him from that employment, untill by the same King he was created Baron Savill of Pomfract, as his Son since was made Earl of Sussex. I hear so high commendation of his House at Houley, that it disclaimeth to yield precedency to any in this Shire.

¹ Camden's Eliz. anno 1569.

² 2 Sam. xv. 11.

³ Sir John Harrington, in the Arch-Bishops of York.

KING CHARLES.

12. JOHN RAMSDEN, Mil.]

The Reader will pardon my *untimely* and *abrupt* breaking off this Catalogue, for a reason formerly rendred. Onely let me adde, that the renowned Knight Sir Marmaduke Langdale was Sheriff 1641. He, without the least *self-attribution*, may say, as to the King's side of *Northern Actions*, "*Pars Ego magna fui.*" But as for his raising the Siege of Pomfraict (*felt* before *seen* by the Enemy), it will sound *Romanza-like* to Posterity, with whom it will find "*plus famæ quam fidei.*" No wonder, therefore, if King Charles the Second created him a Baron, the *Temple of Honour* being of due open to him, who hath passed through the *Temple of Virtue*.

THE BATTLES.

Many *Engagements* (as much *above Skirmishes* as *beneath Battles*) happened in this Shire. But that at Marston-Moor, July 2, 1644, was our *English Pharsulian Fight*, or rather the fatal Battle of *Cannæ* to the loyal *Cavaliers*.

Indeed, it is difficult and dangerous to present the particulars thereof. For one may easier doe right to the *Memories* of the *Dead*, then *save the Credits* of some *Living*. However, *things past* may better be found fault with then amended; and when God will have an army defeated, *Mistakes* tending thereto will be multiplied in despite of the greatest care and diligence.

Know then that Prince Rupert, having fortunately raised the Siege at York, drew out his men into the *Moor*, with full intention to fight the Enemy. Discreet persons, beholding the *Countenance* of the *present affairs* with an unpartiall eye, found out many *Dissuasives* for the Prince to hazard a Battle. 1. He had *done his Work*, by relieving York; let him *digest* the Honour thereof, and grasp at no more. 2. His wearied Souldiers wanted refreshing. 3. Considerable Recruits were daily expected out of the North, under Colonel Clavering.

Adde to all these, that such were the present animosities in the Parliament Army, and so great their mutual Dissatisfactions when they drew off from York, that (as a prime Person since freely confest), if let alone, they would have fallen foul amongst themselves, had not the Prince, preparing to fight them, cemented their Differences, to agree against a generall Enemy. But a *Blot* is no *Blot*, if *not hit*; and an *Advantage*, no *Advantage*, if *unknown*: though this was true, the Prince was not informed of the differences aforesaid.

However, he did not so much run out of his own *Ambition of Honour*, as *answer the Spur* of the King's command, from whom he had lately received a Letter (still safe in his *Custody*) speedily to fight the Enemy if he had any advantage, that so he might spare and send back some supplies to his Majesties perplexed occasions at Oxford.

Besides, the Prince had received certain Intelligence, that the Enemy had, the day before, sent away *seven thousand* men, now so far distanced, that they were past possibility of returning that day. The former part hereof was *true*; the latter *false*, confuted by the great shout given this day in the Parliament's Army, at the *return* of such forces unto them.

But now it was too late to draw off the Parliament Forces, necessitating them to fight. A *Summer's Evening* is a *Winter's Day*, and about 4 a Clock the *Battle* began.

Some causeless complain on the Marquess of New-castle, that he drew not his men soon enough (according to his Orders) out of York, to the Prince's seasonable succour. Such consider not that Souldiers newly relieved from a *nine weeks* Siege will a little indulge themselves. Nor is it in the power of a General to make them at such times to march at a *Minute's* warning, but that such a *Minute* will be more than an *Hour* in the *length* thereof.

The Lord Generall Goring so valiantly charged the *Left Wing* of the Enemy, that they fairly forsooke the field. Generall Leslie, with his Scottish, ran away more than a *Yorkshire mile* and a *Wee bit*. *Fame*, with her Trumpet, sounded their *Flight* as far as Oxford,
the

the Royalists rejoycing with *Bonfires* for the Victory. But, within few days, their *Bays*, by a mournfull *Metamorphosis*, were turned into *Willow*; and they sunk the lower in true *Sorrow*, for being mounted so high in causeless *Gladness*.

For Cromwell, with his *Curassires*, did the work of that day. Some suspected Colonel Hurry (lately converted to the King's Party) for foul play herein; for he divided the King's *Old Horse* (so valiant and victorious in former fights) into small *Bodies*, alledging this was the best way to break the *Scottish Lancers*. But those Horse, always used to charge together in whole *Regiments* or greater *Bodies*, were much discomposed with this new *Mode*, so that they could not find themselves in *themselves*. Besides, a right valiant Lord, secured (and in some sort secured) with a *Ditch* from the Enemy, did not attend till the Foe forced their way unto him, but gave his men the trouble to pass over that *Ditch*; the occasion of much disorder.

The Van of the King's Foot being led up by the truly honorable Colonel John Russell, impressed with unequal numbers, and distanced from seasonable succour, became a Prey to their Enemy. The Marquess of New-castle's *White-coats* (who were said to bring their *Winding-sheet* about them into the field), after thrice firing, fell to it with the *but-ends* of their Muskets, and were invincible; till, mowed down by Cromwell's *Curassires*, with *Job's Servants*, they were all almost slain, few escaping to bring the tidings of their overthrow.

Great was the *Execution* on that day, Cromwell commanding his men to give *no quarter*. Various the numbering of the slain on both sides; yet I meet with none mounting them above six, or sinking them beneath three thousand.

I remember no Person of Honour slain on the King's side, save the hopefull Lord Cary, eldest Son to the Earl of Monmouth. But on the Parliament's side, the Lord Didup [a lately created *Baron*] was slain, on the same token, that when King Charles said "that he hardly remembered that he had such a Lord in Scotland;" one returned, "that the Lord had wholly forgotten that he had such a King in England." Soon after, more than 60 Royalists of prime quality removed themselves beyond the Seas, so that henceforward the King's affairs in the North were in a languishing condition.

THE FAREWELL.

As I am glad to hear the plenty of a coarser kind of Cloth is made in this County, at *Hallifax*, *Leeds*, and elsewhere, whereby the meaner sort are much employed, and the middle sort enriched; so I am sorry for the generall complaints made thereof: insomuch that it is become a generall by-word, "to shrink as Northern Cloths," (a *Giant* to the eye, and *Dwarf* in the use thereof), to signify such, who fail their Friends in deepest distress, depending on their assistance. Sad that the *Sheep*, the *Embleme* of Innocence, should unwillingly cover so much craft under the Wool thereof; and sadder, that *Fullers*, commended in Scripture for making Cloth *white*¹, should justly be condemned for making their own Consciences *black*, by such fraudulent practices. I hope this fault, for the future, will be amended in this County and elsewhere: for sure it is, that the transporting of *Wool* and *Fullers-earth* (both against Law) beyond the Seas are not more prejudiciall to our English Cloathing abroad, then the deceit in making Cloth at home, debasing the Forraign estimation of our Cloth, to the unvaluable damage of our Nation.

¹ Mark ix. 3.

Y O R K.

YORK is an antient City, built on both sides of the River Ouse, conjoynd with a *Bridge*, wherein there is *one Arch*, the highest and largest in England. Here the Roman Emperors had their *residence* (Severus and Valerius Constantius their *death*), preferring this place before London, as more approaching the Center of this Island: and he who will hold the *Ox-hide* from rising up on either side, must fix his foot in the middle thereof.

What it lacketh of London in *Bigness* and *Beauty* of *Buildings*, it hath in *Cheapness* and *Plenty* of *Provisions*. The *Ordinary* in York will make a *Feast* in London; and such Persons who in their *Eating* consult both their *Purse* and *Palate*, would chuse this City as the *Staple place* of *good chear*.

MANUFACTURES.

It challengeth none peculiar to it self; and the Forraign Trade is like their *River* (compared with the *Thames*) *low* and *little*. Yet send they coarse Cloth to Hamborough; and have *Iron*, *Flax*, and other Dutch Commodities, in return.

But the *Trade* which indeed is but *driven on* at York, runneth of itself at Hull; which, of a *Fisher's Town*, is become a *Cities Fellow* within *three hundred* years, being the *Key* of the North. I presume this *Key* (though not *new made*) is *well mended*, and the *Wards* of the *Lock* much *altered*, since it shut out our *Sovereign* from entering therein.

THE BUILDINGS.

The *Cathedrall* in this City answereth the Character which a Forraign Author¹ giveth it, "*Templum opere et magnitudine toto orbe memorandum*;" the work of John Romaine, William Melton, and John Thoresbury, successive Arch-bishops thereof; the Family of the *Percyes* contributing *Timber*; of the *Valvasors*, *Stone* thereunto.

Appending to this Cathedrall is the Chapter-house; such a *Master-piece* of *Art* that this *Golden Verse* (understand it written in *Golden Letters*) is ingraven therein:

Ut Rosa Flos Florum, sic est Domus ista Domorum.

"Of Flowers that grow the Flower's the Rose;
All Houses so this House out-goes."

Now as it follows not that the *Usurping Tulip* is better then the *Rose*, because preferred by some *Forraign Fancies* before it; so is it as inconsequent that *modish Italian Churches* are better then this *Reverend Magnificent Structure*, because some *humorous Travailors* are so pleased to esteem them².

One may justly wonder, how this Church, whose *Edifice Woods* (designed by the Devotion of former ages, for the repair thereof) were lately sold, should consist in so good a condition. But, as we read that "God made all those to pity his Children, who carried them captive³;" so I am informed, that some who had this *Cathedrall* in their command favourably reflected hereon, and not onely permitted, but procured the repair thereof; and no doubt he doth sleep the more comfortably, and will die the more quietly for the same.

¹ The Writer of the Life of Æneas Sylvius, or Pope Pius Secundus.

² I cannot avoid here referring to honest John Carter's enthusiastic defence of English Architecture, against the attacks of those who consider it as inferior to that of the Churches on the Continent; and particularly to his most accurate View of the Cathedral at York, in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1809, vol. lxxix. p. 700. N.

³ Psalm cvi. 46.

PROVERBS.

"*Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be.*"

Though this be rather a *Prophecy* than a *Proverb*; yet, because *something* *Proverbiall* therein, it must not be omitted. It might as well be placed in *Lincoln-shire* or *Middlesex*; yet (if there be any truth therein) because *Men generally worship the Rising Sun*, blame me not if *here I only take notice* thereof.

That *Lincoln was*¹, namely a far fairer, greater, richer City, then now it is, doth plainly appear by the ruins thereof, being without controversie the *greatest City* in the Kingdome of Mercia.

That *London is*, we know; that *York shall be*, God knows. If no more be meant but that *York* hereafter shall be in a better condition then now it is, *some may believe*, and *more doe desire* it. Indeed this Place was in a *fair way of Preferment* (because of the convenient Scituation thereof) when *England* and *Scotland* were first united into *Great-Britain*. But as for those who hope it shall be the *English Metropolis*, they must wait untill the *River of Thames* run under the *great Arch* of *Onse-bridge*.

However, *York shall be*, that is, *shall be York still*, as it was before.

SAINTS.

FLACCUS ALBINUS, more commonly called *Alcuinus*, was born, say some, nigh London; say others, in York²; the latter being more *probable*, because befriended with his *North-ern Education* under Venerable Bede, and his *advancement* in York. Here he so plied the well-furnished *Library* therein (much praised³ by him), that he distilled it into himself, so great and generall his knowledge. Bale ranketh him the *third Englishman* for *Learning*, placing *Bede* and *Adelme* before him; and our *Alcuinus* his *Humility* is contented with the place, though he be called up higher by the *judgements* of others.

Hence he travailed beyond the Seas: and what *Aristotle* was to *Alexander*, he was to *Charles* the first *Emperour*. Yea, *Charles* owed unto him the best part of his Title, "*The Great*," being made *Great in Arts and Learning* by his Instructions⁴.

This *Alcuinus* was the Founder of the University in Paris: so that, whatsoever the French brag to the contrary, and slight our *Nation*, their *Learning* was *Lumen de Lusine nostro*, and a *Taper lighted at our Torch*. When I seriously peruse the *Orthography* of his Name, I call to mind an Anagram which the Papists made of *Reverend Calvin*, bragging like boys for finding of a *Bee's*, when it proves but a *Hornet's Nest*: I mean, triumphing in the *sweetness* of their *conceit*, though there be nothing but a malicious *sting* therein:

"*CALVINUS.*"

LUCIANUS.

And now they think they have *nicked* the *good man* to purpose, because *Lucianus* was notoriously known for an *Atheist*, and *grand Scoffer* at the *Christian Religion*. A silly and *spitefull Faucy*, seeing there were many *Lucians* *worthy Persons* in the *Primitive Times*, amongst whom the chief, one *Presbyter* of *Antioch*, and *Martyr* under *Dioclesian*⁵, so *famous to Posterity* for his *Translation of the Bible*. Besides, the same literall allusion is found in the name of

"*ALCUINUS.*"

LUCIANUS.

¹ See the Life of Arch-bishop Mountain, in the BARNET FOLIO of this County.

² See de Scriptoribus Britannicis, num. 17, Cent. ii.

³ In Epistola sua ad Carolum Magnum.

⁴ Mr. Breda tells us (Florus, p. 579.), Charlemagne "took the name of Great, not from his conquests, but because he made great, in all arts and learning, by his tutor's instructions," and for this he cites Fuller's Worthies.

⁵ The author's error is, in York, do not amount to this, for he assigns not that as the cause, but only observes, "Charles owed unto him the best part of his Title, 'The Great,' being made Great in Arts and Learning by his Instructions."—In Pagan. Anonymiana, p. 278. N.

⁶ Eusebius, lib. viii. cap. 13.

Thus these *nominall Curiosities*, whether they *hit* or *miss* the *Mark*, equally import nothing to *judicious Beholders*.

He was made first Abbot of Saint Augustine's in Canterbury, and afterward of Saint Martin's in the City of Towers in France; and, dying anno 780, he was buried in a small Convent appendant to his Monastery.

He is here entred under the Topick of *Saints*, because, though never solemnly canonized, he well deserved the Honor. His *Subjects* said to David, "Thou art worth Ten Thousand of us¹;" and though I will not ascend to so high a proportion, many of the *modern Saints* in the *Church of Rome* must modestly confess, that, on a due and true estimate, our *Alcuinus* was worth many *Scores* of them at least; so great his Learning, and holy his Conversation.

[S. N.] SEWALD had his Nativity probably in these parts. But he was bred in Oxford, and was a Scholar to St. Edmund, who was wont to say to him, "Sewald, Sewald, thou wilt have many Afflictions, and die a Martyr. Nor did he miss much of his mark therein, though he met with Peace and Plenty at first, when Arch-bishop of York. The occasion of his Trouble was, when the Pope, *plenitudine potestatis*, intruded one Jordan an Italian to be Dean of York, whose *surprised Installing* Sewald stoutly opposed². Yea at this time there were in England no fewer then *three hundred Benefices* possessed by *Italians*, where the People might say to them, as the Eunuch to Philip, "How can we understand without an Interpreter?" Yea, which was far worse, they did not onely *not teach* in the Church, but *mis-teach* by their *lascivious and debauched behaviour*. As for our Sewald, Matthew Paris saith plainly, that he would not "bow his knee to Baal;" so that, for this his contempt, he was *excommunicated and cursed* by *Bell, Book, and Candle*; though it was not the *Bell of Aaron's Garment*, nor *Book of Scripture*, nor the *Candle* of an *unpartiall Judgement*. This brak his heart; and his *Memory* lyeth in an *Intricate posture* (peculiar almost to himself), betwixt *Martyr* and *no Martyr*, a *Saint* and *no Saint*. Sure it is, Sewald, though dying excommunicated in the Romish, is reputed Saint in *vulgar estimation*; and some will maintain "that the Pope's solemn Canonization is no more requisite to the making of a Saint, then the opening of a Man's Windows is necessary to the lustre of the Sun." Sewald died anno Domini 1258.

Bale, who assumeth liberty to himself to surname Old Writers at his pleasure, is pleased to addition this worthy man, "Sewaldus Magnanimus³."

MARTYRS.

VALENTINE FREESE and his Wife were both of them born in this City; and *both* gave their lives therein at *one Stake*⁴, for the testimony of Jesus Christ, anno Domini 1531; probably by order from Edward Lee, the cruell Arch-bishop. I cannot readily call to mind a man and his wife thus *married* together in *Martyrdome*; and begin to grow confident that this *Couple* was the *first* and *last* in this kind.

CONFESSORS.

EDWARD FREESE, brother to the aforesaid Valentine, was born in York, and there a Prentice to a Painter⁵. He was afterwards a *Novice-Monke*; and, leaving his Convent, came to Colchester in Essex. Here his *hereticall Inclination* (as then accounted) discovered itself in some *Sentences of Scripture*, which he painted in the *Borders* of Cloths, for which he was brought before John Stoaksley Bishop of London, from whom he found such cruell usage as is above belief. Master Fox saith⁶, that he was fed with *Manchet* made of *Sawdust*, or at the least a great part thereof; and kept so long in Prison, manacled by the wrists, till the flesh had overgrown his irons; and he, not able to kembe his own head,

¹ 2 Samuel xviii. 3.

² De Scripturis Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 23.

³ Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 1027.

⁴ Godwin, in the Arch-bishops of York.

⁵ Idem, ibidem, p. 1026.

⁶ Idem, ibidem.

became so distracted, that, being brought before the Bishop, he could say nothing, but "My Lord is a good man." A *sad sight* to his *Friends*, and a *sinfull* one to his *Foes*, who first made him *mad*, and then made *mirth* at his *madness*.

I confess *Distraction* is not mentioned in that *list of Losses* reckoned up by our Saviour, "He that left his House, or Brethren, or Sisters, or Father, or Mother, or Wife, or Children, or Lands, for my sake," &c.¹ But seeing his *Wits* is *nearer* and *dearer* to any man than his *Wealth*, and seeing what is so *lost* may be said to be *left*; no doubt this poor man's distraction was by God graciously *accepted*, on his *Enemies* severely *punished*, and to him mercifully *rewarded*. We must not forget how the Wife of this Edward Freese, being big with child, and pressing in to see her Husband, the *Porter* at Fulliam gave her such a kick on the belly, that the child was destroyed with that stroke immediately, and she died afterwards of the same.

PRELATES.

JOHN ROMAN, so called because his Father was born in Rome, though living a long time in this City, being *Treasurer* of the Cathedrall therein²; and I conjecture this John his Son born in York, because so *indulgent* thereunto; for generally *Pure Pate Italians* preferred in England, transmitted the *gain* they got, by Bills of Exchange or otherwise, into their own Country; and those *outlandish Mules*, though *lying down in English Pasture*, left no *Hairs behind them*: whereas this Roman had such *affection* for York, that, being advanced Arch-bishop, he began to build the *Body* of the Church, and finished the *North Part* of the *Cross-Isle* therein. Polydore Vergil praised him (no wonder that an *Italian* commended a *Roman*) for a *Man* of great *Learning* and *Sincerity*.

He fell into the *disfavour* of King Edward the First, for *excommunicating* Anthony Beek Bishop of Durham; and it cost him *four thousand marks* to regain his *Prince's Good-will*. He died anno Domini 1295. And let none grudge his *Buriall* in the best *Place* of the Church, who was so *bountifull* a *Builder* thereof.

ROBERT WALBEY, born in this City³, was therein bred an Augustinian Friar; he afterwards went over into France, where he so applied his studies, that at last he was chosen Divinity Professor in the City of Tholouse. He was Chaplain to the Black Prince, and, after his death, to his Father King Edward the Third. Now as his Master enjoyed *three Crowns*, so under him in his *three Kingdoms* this his Chaplain did partake successively of *three Miters*, being first a Bishop in *Gascoine*, then Arch-bishop of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, and afterwards Bishop of *Chichester* in *England*; not grudging to be *degraded* in *Dignity*, to be *preferred* in *Profit*. At last he was consecrated Arch-bishop of York; and was the first and last Native which that City saw the least of *Infants*, and, in his time, when *Man*, the greatest therein. Yet he enjoyed his place but a *short time*, dying May 29, anno Domini 1397.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS MORTON was born anno 1564, in the City of York, whose Father Richard Morton (allied to Cardinall Morton Arch-bishop of Canterbury) was a Mercer (I have been informed the *first* of that calling, in that City sure) of such repute, that no Mercers for many years by-past were of any Eminency, but either immediately or mediately were Apprentices unto him. He was bred in York School, where he was School-fellow with *Guy Faur*, which I note, partly, to shew that Loyalty and Treason may be educated under the same Roof; partly, to give a check to the received opinion, that *Faur* was a *Fleming*, no native *English-man*.

He was bred in Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, and chosen Fellow thereof, to a

¹ Mark x. 29.

² Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops.

³ Godwin, in the Catalogue of the Arch-bishops of York.

Fellowship to which he had no more *Propriety* than his own *Merit*, before *eight Competitors* for the place, equally capable with himself, and better befriended.

Commencing Doctor in Divinity, he made his Position (which, though *unusuall*, was *arbitrary* and in his own power) on his *second Question*, which much defeated the expectation of Doctor Playfere, replying upon him with some passion, "*Commôsti mihi stomachum.*" To whom Morton return'd, "*Gratulor tibi, Reverende Professor, de bono tuo stomacho, cœnabis apud me hâc nocte.*"

He was successively preferr'd, Dean of Gloucester, Winchester; Bishop of Chester, Coventry and Lichfield, and Durham. The Foundation which he laid of Forraign Correspondency with eminent persons of different perswasions, when he attended as Chaplain to the Lord Evers (sent by King James Embassadour to the King of Denmark and many Princes of Germany) he built upon unto the day of his death.

In the late Long Parliament, the displeasure of the House of Commons fell heavy upon him; partly, for subscribing the Bishops' Protestation for their Votes in Parliament; partly, for refusing to resign the Seal of his Bishoprick, and baptizing a Daughter of John Earl of Rutland with the sign of the Cross; *two faults* which, compounded together, in the judgement of honest and wise men, amounted to a *High Innocence*.

Yet the Parliament allowed him *eight hundred* pounds a year (a proportion above any of his Brethren) for his maintenance. But, alas! the *Trumpet of their Charity* gave an *uncertain sound*, not assigning by whom or whence this summe should be paid. Indeed the *severe Votes* of the Parliament ever took full effect, according to his observation who did Anagram it,

"VOTED,"
OUTED.

But their *mercifull Votes* found not so free performance. However, this good Bishop got a *thousand* pounds out of Goldsmiths' Hall, which afforded him his support in his old age.

The *Neb* of his *Pen* was unpartially divided into *two* equall Moyeties; the one writing against *Faction*, in defence of *three Innocent Ceremonies*; the other against *Superstition*, witness "*The Grand Impostor*," and other worthy works.

He solemnly proffered unto me (pardon me, Reader, if I desire politiquely to twist my own with his memory, that they may both survive together) in these sad times to maintain me to live with him; which courteous offer, as I could not conveniently accept, I did thankfully refuse. Many of the Nobility deservedly honoured him, though none more than John Earl of Rutland, to whose Kinsman, Roger Earl of Rutland, he formerly had been Chaplain. But let not *two* worthy *Baronets* be forgotten: Sir George Savill, who so civilly paid him his purchased Annuity of *two hundred* pounds, with all proffered advantages; and Sir Henry Yelverton, at whose house he dyed, aged 95, at Easton-Mauduit in Northampton-shire, 1659. For the rest, the Reader is remitted to his life, written largely and learnedly by Doctor John Barwick, Dean of Durham.

STATESMEN.

SIR ROBERT CAR was born in this City, on this occasion. Thomas Car, his Fatler, Laird of Furnihurst, a man of great lands and power in the South of Scotland, was very active for Mary Queen of Scots; and, on that account forced to fly his land, came to York. Now although he had been a great inroder of England, yet, for some secret reason of State, here he was permitted safe shelter; during which time Robert his Son was born. This was the reason why the said Robert refused to be naturalized by Act of our Parliament, as needless for him, born in the English Dominions.

I have read how his first making at Court was by breaking of his leg at a Tilting in London, whereby he came first to the *Cognizance* of King James. Thus a fair starting with advantage in the notice of a Prince, is more then half the way in the race to his

his favour. King James reflected on him whose Father was a kind of *Confessor* for the cause of the Queen his Mother. Besides, the young gentleman had a handsome person, and a convenience of desert. Honors were crowded upon him; made Baron, Viscount, Earl of Somerset, Knight of the Garter, Warden of the Cinque-Ports, &c.

He was a well-natured man, not mischievous with his might, doing himself more hurt than any man else. For, abate one foul fact, with the appendance and consequences thereof, notoriously known; and he will appear deserving no foul Character to Posterity: but for the same he was banished the Court, lived and dyed very privately, about the year of our Lord 1638.

WRITERS.

JOHN WALBYE was born in this City, of honest Parentage. He was bred an Augustinian (Provincial of his Order), and Doctor of Divinity in Oxford. A *placentious Person*, gaining the good-will of all with whom he conversed, being also ingenious, industrious, learned, eloquent, pious, and prudent. Pits writeth, that (after Alexander Nevell) he was *chosen*, but never *confirmed*, Arch-bishop of York¹ (an Honour reserved for Robert his younger Brother, of whom before); but Bishop Godwin² maketh no mention hereof, which rendreth it suspicious. The said Pits maketh him actuall Arch-bishop of Dublin; whilst Bale (who, being an *Irish Bishop*, had the advantage of *exacter intelligence*) hath no such thing; whence we may conclude it a *mistake*, the rather because this John is allowed by all to have died in this place of his Nativity, 1393. Also I will adde this, that though sharp at first against the *Wickliffites*, he soon abated his own edge; and, though present at a *Council* kept at Stanford by the King against them, was not well pleased with all things transacted therein.

JOHN ERGHOM was born in this City³, an Augustinian by his profession. Leaving York he went to Oxford; where, passing thorough the Arts, he fixed at last in Divinity, proving an admirable Preacher. My Author⁴ tells me, that sometimes he would utter *nova & inaudita*: whereat one may well wonder, seeing Solomon hath said, "There is no new thing under the Sun⁵." The truth is, he renewed the custome of expounding Scripture in a *typicall way*, which crowded his Church with Auditors, seeing such soft preaching *breaks no bones*, much pleased their fancy, and little cross'd or curb'd their corruptions. Indeed some (but not all) Scripture is capable of such comments; and because metalls are found in Mountains, it is madness to *mine* for them in every rich Meadow. But, in expounding of Scripture, when men's *inventions* out-run the *Spirit's intentions*, their *swiftness* is not to be *praised*, but *saucyness* to be *punished*. This Erghom wrote many Books, and dedicated them to the Earl of Hereford (the same with Edward Duke of Buckingham⁶); and flourished under King Henry the Seventh, anno 1490.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD STOCK was born in this City; bred Scholar of the House in Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, and designed Fellow of Sidney, though not accepting thereof. He was afterwards Minister of All-hallows Bred-street in London, by the space of *thirty-two* years, till the day of his death; where (if in health) he omitted not to preach twice every Lord's day, with the approbation of all that were judicious and religious.

No Minister in England had his Pulpit supplied by fewer Strangers. Doctor Davenant, afterwards Bishop of Sarum (whose Father was his Parishoner), was his constant Auditor, while lying in London. His Preaching was most profitable; *converting* many, and *confirming* more in Religion; so that, appearing with Comfort at the Day of Judgement, he might say, behold, "I and the Children that God hath given me⁷." He was zealous

¹ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, anno 1392.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, num. l. Cent. 8.

³ Eccl. i. 9.

⁴ See Camden's Britannia, in Hereford-shire.

⁵ In the Prelates born in this City.

⁶ Idem, ibidem.

⁷ Gen xxxiii. 5.

lous in his life, a great Reformer of prophanations on the Sabbath, prevailing with some companies to put off their wonted Festivalls from Munday to Tuesdays, that the Lord's day might not be abused by the preparation for such entertainments. Though he preached oft in neighbouring Churches, he never neglected his own, being wont to protest, "That it was more comfortable to him to win one of his own Parish then twenty others."

Preaching at Saint Paul's Cross when young, it was ill taken at his mouth, that he reproved the inequality of Rates in the City (burdening the Poor to ease the Rich); and he was called a *Green-head* for his pains. But, being put up in his latter days to preach on the Lord Mayor's Election, and falling on the same subject, he told them, "That a *Gray-head* spake now what a *Green-head* had said before." He dyed Aprill 20, anno Domini 1626, with a great lamentation of all, but especially of his Parishioners.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

JOHN LEPTON, of York, Esquire, Servant to King James, undertook for a wager to ride six days together betwixt York and London, being *sevenscore* and *ten* milcs, *stylo veterc* as I may say; and performed it accordingly, to the greater praise of his strength in acting, then his discretion in undertaking ¹. He first set forth from Aldersgate, May 20, being Munday, anno Domini 1606, and accomplished his journey every day before it was dark ². A thing rather *memorable* then *commendable*; many maintaining, that able and active bodies are not to vent themselves in such vain (though gainfull) ostentation: and that it is no better then tempting Divine Providence, to *lavish* their *strength*, and *venture* their *lives*, except solemnly summoned thereunto by just necessity.

LORD MAYORS.

Expect not, Reader, that under this Title I should present thee with a list of the Lord Mayors of this City born therein. Onely, to make this part conformable to the rest of my book, know, that I find one Native of this City Lord Mayor of London; viz.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. Martin Bowes	- Thomas Bowes	- York	- Goldsmith	- 1545.

THE FAREWELL.

To take our leave of this *loyall City*: I desire that some *lucrative Trade* may be set up therein, to repair her *former losses* with advantage. Mean time I rejoyce, that the Arch-episcopal See is restored thereunto; not despairing but that, in due time (if the *Supream Authority* adjudge it fit) the *Court* of the *Presidency of the North* may be *re-erected* therein, presuming the *Country* will be *eased*, and *City enriched* thereby, as the *Load-stone* which will attract much *Company*, and by consequence *Commodity* thereunto.

Let me adde, I am informed that Sir Thomas Widdrington, a person accomplished in *all Arts* (as well as in his *own Profession* of the *Laws*), hath made great Progress in his exact Description of this City ³. Nor doe I more *congratulate* the *happiness* of *York* coming under so able a Pen, then *condole* my *own Infelicity*, whose unsuccessfull attendance hitherto could not compass speech with this worthy Knight. Sure I am, when this *his York* is set forth, then indeed *YORK SHALL BE*—what? *a City most compleatly illustrated* in all the *Antiquities* and *Remarkables* thereof.

¹ Has this feat been excelled by modern Horsemen? N.

² Mr. Sanderson's History of King James, hocanno.

³ A copy of Sir Thomas Widdrington's MS account of the Antiquities of the city of York was in the hands of Thomas Fairfax of Menston, Esq. Sir Thomas married a sister of General Fairfax, from whose uncle (Earl of the Menston family was descended, and probably gave or left it to his brother-in-law. He began in Charles the First's time, and after the Restoration offered to print this work, and dedicate it to the city, who seem to have refused it on account of the indifference he shewed to their interest when he represented them in Cromwell's Parliament. Upon this he is said to have expressly forbid his descendants to publish it.—See British Topography, vol. ii. p. 118.

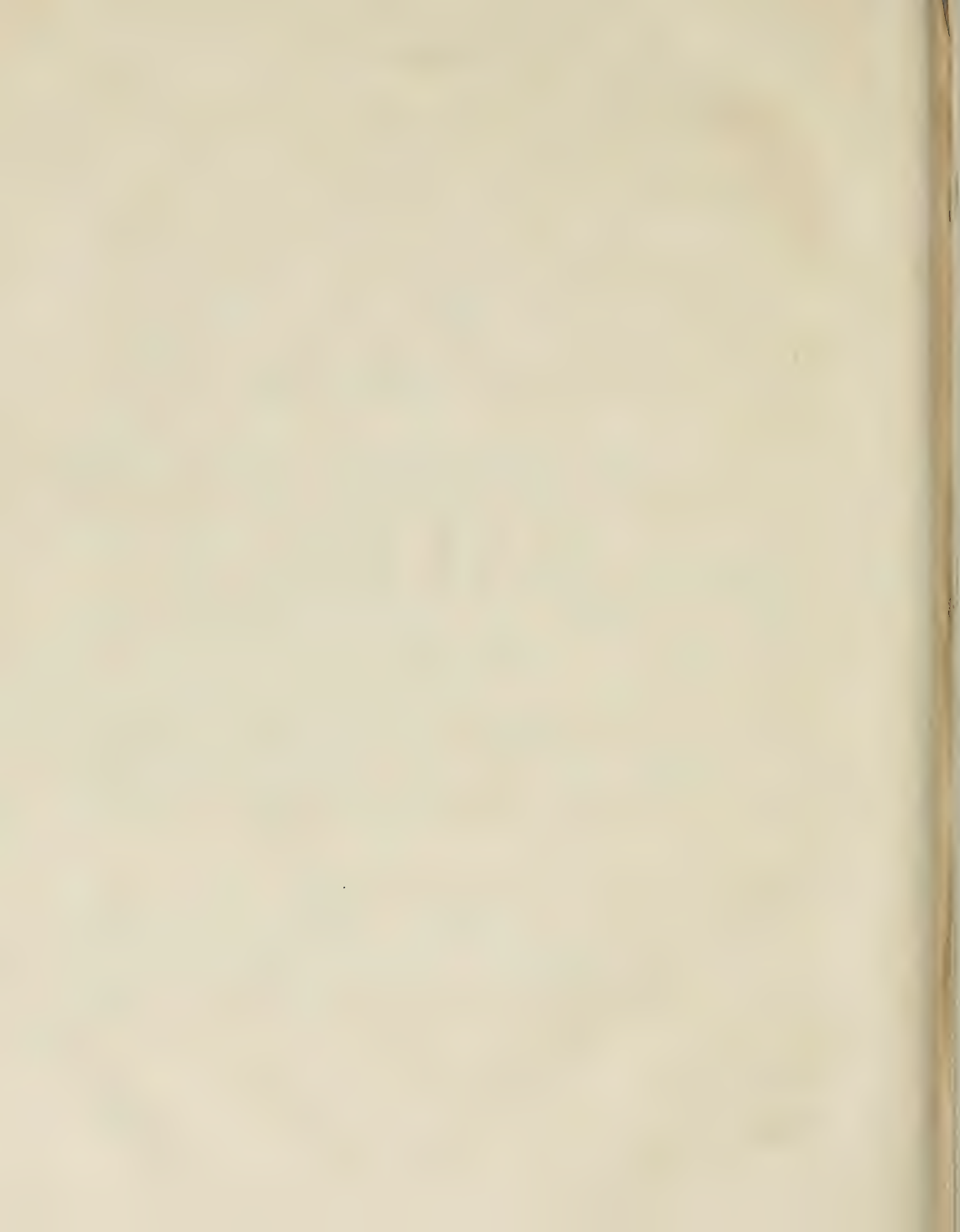
* * * ONE cannot approach the borders of this County without paying tribute to the memory of that indefatigable Collector of its Antiquities, Roger Dodsworth, who undertook and executed a Work, which, to the Antiquaries of the present age, would have been the stone of Tydides. One hundred and twenty-two volumes of his own writing, besides original MSS. which he had obtained from several hands, making all together one hundred and sixty-two volumes folio¹, now lodged in that grand repository of our ancient muniments the Bodleian Library (at Oxford), are lasting memorials what this County owes to him, as the two volumes of the *Monasticon* (which, though published under his and Dugdale's names conjointly, were both collected and written totally by him), will immortalize that extensive industry which has laid the whole kingdom under obligation. The patronage of General Fairfax (whose regard to our Antiquities, which the rage of his party was so bitter against, should cover his faults from the eyes of Antiquaries) preserved this treasure, and bequeathed it to the Library where it is now lodged. He was eldest son of Matthew Dodsworth, Registry of York Cathedral, and Chancellor to Toby Matthews, Archbishop of York, born July 24, 1585, at Newton Grange, in the Parish of St. Oswald, in Ryedale, in Yorkshire, died August 1654, and was buried at Rufford, Lancashire—"of wonderful industry, but less judgment; always collecting and transcribing, but never published any thing." [Wood drew his own character in the first part of this.] Fairfax died 1671; his nephew Henry Fairfax, Dean of Norwich, gave R. Dodsworth's 160 volumes of Collections to the University of Oxford; but the MSS. were not brought thither till 1673, and then in wet weather, when Wood, with much difficulty, obtained leave of the Vice-chancellor to have them brought into the muniment room in the school tower, and was a month drying them on the leads." Gough's *British Topography*, Vol. II. p. 396.—See also in that valuable work a particular account of large Collections formed for this County by Mr. Jenyns, Mr. Thomas Talbot, Mr. John Hopkinson, Mr. Richard Thornton, Mr. Richard Gascoigne, Mr. John Brooke, Dr. N. Johnston, Dr. John Burton, and others. From the great extent, however, of this County, a regular History of it is rather to be wished for than expected. The Metropolitane City and its noble Cathedral have been well illustrated by Mr. Hildyard, Mr. Torr, Mr. Gent, and more especially by Dr. Drake, and the recent very admirable delineations of Mr. Halfpenny. The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Yorkshire have been separately published by Dr. Burton. The Domesday for this County has also been given in English by Mr. Bawdwen, who purposes giving a Translation of that antient Record for the whole Kingdom. A History of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland has been lately published by Mr. Graves. Mr. Dade promised a History of Holderness; but the attempt proved abortive. Several single Towns have had their particular Historians; amongst which are more particularly to be noticed Halifax, Rippon, Whitby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Scarborough, Cotham, &c.; but chiefly Thoresby's "*Ducatus Leodiensis*;" and, still more prominent, Dr. Whitaker's "*History of the Deanery of Craven*." N.

¹ "I never," says Hearne, in a transport of antiquarian enthusiasm, "look upon these volumes without the utmost surprize and wonder; and I cannot but bless God that he was pleased out of his infinite goodness and mercy to raise up so pious and diligent a person, that should by his blessing so effectually discover and preserve such a noble treasure of Antiquities as is contained in these Volumes: most of them written with his own hand, and the Genealogical Tables, and the Notes on them, done with that exquisite care and judgment, that I cannot but think otherwise of this eminent person than the author of the *Athene Oxonienses*. For it plainly appears to me, that his judgment and sagacity were equal to his diligence; and I see no reason to doubt but that if he had lived to write the Antiquities of Yorkshire (as he once designed it), it would have appeared in a very pleasing and entertaining method, and in a proper and elegant style, and set out with all other becoming advantages." Preface to Leland's *Collectanea*, p. 79.

THE
PRINCIPALITY
OF
WALES.

In his hand are the deep places of the Earth: the strength of the Hills is his also. The Sea is his, and he made it.—PSALMS xcv. 4, 5.

The herbs of the Mountains are gathered. The Lambs are for thy clothing, and the Goats are the price of thy field.—PROVERBS xxvii. 25, 26.



A

NECESSARY PREFACE

TO THE

R E A D E R.

IT bare a debate in my serious consideration, whether a *totall Omission* or *defective Description* of this *Principality* were to be preferred, finding myself as *unable* to do it exactly, as *unwilling* to pretermitt it. For, first, I never was in Wales, and all know how necessary *Αὔριοςία* is to accurateness herein. Secondly, I understand not their *Language*, and cannot *go to the Cost*, nor dare *take the State*, of having an *Interpreter*. King James was wont pleasantly to say, “that he cared not though he was poor himself, so long as his Subjects were rich,” as confident he could command *their wealth*, on good conditions and a just occasion. But, indeed, it matters not how *meanly skill'd* a *Writer* is, so long as he hath *knowing* and *communicative Friends*; my happiness in England, who here am quite destitute of such assistance. However, on the other side, a *totall Omission* seemed *very unhandsome*, to make a *Cypher* of this *large Principality*. Besides, *England* cannot be well described without *Wales*, such the *intimacy* of Relation betwixt them; *three* of our *English Kings*¹ being born, and many of our *prime Atchievements* being acted in Wales. Wherefore, I resolved to endeavour my utmost in the Description thereof, though sadly sensible in myself, that my *Desires* were as *high* as a *Mountain*, but my *Performances* would fall as *low* (would they were half so *fruitfull*) as the *Vallies*.

And here I humbly desire, that the many Faults by me committed may be, like a *Ball*, cast down and *deaded* on a *soft Floor*, even to be buried in my own *weakness*, to my own *shame*; without the least *ripling* or *rebounding*, to the *disgrace* of the *Welsh Country* or *Nation*. And my hope and desire is, that these my weak pains will provoke others of more ability, to substitute a more *exact Description* in the room thereof.

¹ Edward II.; Henry V.; Henry VII.

I had rather the Reader should take the name of that *worthy Knight* from Master Camden¹ than from me, who, designing to build according to the *Italian mode* of *Architecture*, plucked down a good and convenient *English house*, preposterously destroying the one, and never finished the other. I hope the Reader will not be so *uncharitable* (I will not say *undiscreet*) ; but will allow our pains a *subsistence*, till they will willingly vanish at the *substitution* of another.

In *doubtfull Nativities* of *Worthy Persons* betwixt England and Wales, I have not called for a *Sword*, to divide the *controverted Child* betwixt the *two Mothers* ; but have wholly resigned it to *Wales* ; partly, out of desire of quietness (not engage in a contest) : partly, because I conceived *England* might better *spare* than *Wales want* them.

To conclude ; some will wonder, how *perfect* [coming from *perficere*, to do *thoroughly*] and *perfunctorie* [derived from *perfungi*, *thoroughly to discharge*] should have so opposite senses. My *Motto*, in the Description of this *Principality*, is betwixt them both :

“ *Nec perfectè, nec perfunctoriè.* ”

For, as I will not pretend to the *credit* of the *former*, so may I defend myself from the *shame* of the *latter*, having done the utmost which the *Strength* of my *Weakness* could perform.

¹ In his *Britannia*, in *Shropshire*.



W A L E S.

THIS PRINCIPALITY hath the Severn Sea on the South, Irish Ocean on the West and North, England on the East, antiently divided from it by the River Severn, since by a Ditch drawn with much *Art* and *Industry* from the mouth of Dee to the mouth of Wie. From East to West [Wie to Saint David's] is an hundred, from North to South [Carlion to Hollihead] is an hundred and twenty miles.

The *Ditch*, or *Trench*, lately mentioned, is called *Clauhd-Offa*, because made by King Offa; who cruelly enacted, that what Welch-man soever was found on the East-side of this *Ditch* should forfeit his Right-hand. A Law long since cancelled; and for many ages past, the Welch have come peaceably over that place; and good reason, bringing with them both their *Right-hands* and *Right-hearts*; no less *loyally* then *valiantly* to defend England against all Enemies, being themselves under the same *Sovereign* united thereunto.

It consisteth of *three* parts, the partition being made by Roderick the Great, about the year 877, dividing it betwixt his three Sons:

- | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. North-Wales,
2. Powis,
3. South-Wales, | } | whose Princes chiefly resided at | { | 1. Aberfrow.
2. Mathravall.
3. Dynefar. |
|---|---|----------------------------------|---|---|

This *Division*, in fine, proved the *Confusion* of Wales; whose Princes were always at War, not onely against the English, their common Foe; but mutually with themselves, to enlarge or defend their Dominions.

Of these *three*, North-Wales was the chief; as doth plainly appear: First, because Roderick left it Mervin his eldest Son. Secondly, because the Princes thereof were by way of eminency stiled the "Princes of *Wales*," and sometimes "Kings of *Aberfrow*." Thirdly, because, as the King of Aberfrow paid to the King of London yearly *threescore and three pounds* by way of Tribute¹, so the same summe was paid to him by the Princes of Powis and South-Wales.

However, South-Wales was of the *three* the larger, richer, fruitfuller; therefore called by the Welsh *Deheubarth*, that is, "The Right-side;" because nearer the Sun. But that Country, being constantly infested with the Invasions of the English and Flemings, had North-Wales preferred before it, as more intire, and better secured from such annoyances. Hence it was, that whilst the Welsh-tongue in the South is so much mingled and corrupted, in North-Wales it still retaineth the purity thereof.

THE SOIL.

It is not so champion and levell, and by consequence not so fruitfull as England; mostly rising up into Hills and Mountains of a lean and hungry nature, yet so that the ill quality of the ground is recompenced by the good quantity thereof.

¹ T. Mills, in his Catalogue of Honour, p. 292.

A right worshipfull Knight in Wales, who had a fair estate therein, his *rents* resulting from much *barren-ground*, heard an English Gentleman (perchance out of intended opposition) to brag, that he had in England so much *ground* worth *forty* shillings an *acre*. "You," said he, "have *ten* yards of *Fleet*, and I have *ten score* of *Frize*; I will not exchange with you." This is generally true of all Wales, that *much ground* doth make up the *Rent*; and yet in proportion they may lose nothing thereby, compared to Estates in other Countries.

However, there are in Wales most pleasant Meadows along the sides of Rivers; and as the sweetest Flesh is said to be nearest the Bones, so most delicious Vallies are interposed betwixt these Mountains.

But now how much these very Mountains advantage the Natives thereof, in their *Health*, *Strength*, *Swiftness*, *Wit*, and other naturall perfections; give me leave to stand by silent, whilst a great Master of Language and Reason entertaineth the Reader with this most excellent and pertinent discourse:

"This conceit of Mounsieur Bodin I admit without any great contradiction, were he not over-peremptory in over-much censuring all *mountainous* people of *Blockishness* and *Barbarisme*, against the opinion of Averroes, a great Writer; who, finding these people nearer Heaven, suspected in them a more heavenly nature. Neither want there many reasons, drawn from *Nature* and *Experiment*, to prove *mountainous* people more pregnant in *Wit*, and *Gifts of Understanding* than others inhabiting in *low* and *plain* Countries. For however *Wit* and *Valour* are many times divided, as we have shewn in the *Northern* and *Southern* people, yet were they never so much at variance, but they would sometimes meet. First, therefore, what can speak more for the witty temper of the *Mountain* people, then their *clear* and *subtile Aire*, being far more *purged* and *rarified* then that in *Lower Countries*. For, holding the *vital Spirits* to be the chiefest Instruments in the Soul's operation, no man can deny but that they sympathize with the *Aire*, especially their chiefest foment. Every man may, by experience, find his *intellectuall* operations more *vigorous* in a *clear* day, and on the contrary most *dull* and *heavy* when the *Aire* is any way affected with foggy vapours. What we find in ourselves in the same place at divers seasons, may we much more expect of places diversely affected in Constitution. A second reason, for the proof of our assertion, may be drawn from the *thin* and *spare Diet*, in respect of those others. For people living of *Plains* have commonly all Commodities in such plenty, that they are subject to *surfeiting* and *luxury*, the greatest *Enemy* and *Underminer* of all *intellectuall Operations*. For a *fat Belly* commonly begets a *gross Head* and a *lean Brain*: but want and scarcity, the Mother of Frugality, invites the *Mountain-dwellers* to a more sparing and wholesome Diet. Neither grows this convenience only out of the scarcity of Viands; but also out of the *Dyet*. *Birds*, *Fowls*, *Beasts*, which are bred upon *higher* places, are esteemed of a more cleanly and wholesome feeding, then others living in *Fens* and *foggy* places. And how far the *quality* of our *Dyet* prevails in the alteration of our *Organs* and *Dispositions*, every Naturalist will easily resolve us. A third reason may be drawn from the *cold Aire* of these *mountainous* Regions, which, by an *Antiperistasis*, keeps in and strengthens the internall heat, the chief instrument in *natural* and *vital operations*. For who perceives not his *vital* and by consequence his *intellectuall parts*, in *cold frosty weather*, to be more strong and vigorous then in hot and soulry seasons, wherein the spirits be defaced and weakened? This disparity, in the same region, at divers times, in regard of the disposition of the *Aire*, may easily declare the disparity of divers Regions, being in this sort diversely affected. A fourth reason may be taken from the *custome* and *hardness* whereunto such people inure themselves from their infancy; which (as Huartus proves) begets a better temper of the Brain in regard of the *Wit* and *Understanding*; which we happen to find clean otherwise with them who have accustomed themselves to *deliciousness*. These reasons perhaps would seem onely probable, and of no great moment, were they not strengthened with *Forraign* and *Domestick Observations*¹."

¹ Carpenter's Geography, Book II. Chap. xv. p. 258.

Thus much I thought fit to transcribe out of our Author, unparallel'd in his kind; confident that our ensuing Work will be a *Comment* on his *Text*, or rather will, by the *induction* of severall instances, *Natives of Wales*, be the *Proof* of the *Truth* of this his most *judicious* assertion.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

SILVER.

Tully (a better Orator then Historian, yet better Historian then Metallist) affirmeth that Britain affordeth *ne micam auri vel argenti*, "not a grain of Gold or Silver:" understand him what in his age was discovered. Otherwise Wales, and especially Cardiganshire, yields ROYAL MINES¹, where the Silver holds standard, and pays with profit for the separation from Lead, and the refining thereof, as by the ensuing particulars will appear.

1. Six Mountains there are in Cardigan-shire (pardon, British Reader, if I spell them rather after our English Pronunciation, then the Welch Orthography); viz. *Comsomelock*, *Tallabant*, *Gadarren*, *Bromefloid*, *Geginnon*, and *Cummerium*.
2. The Romans first began to mine here (as appears by their Coines found therein), working in trenches, not above twenty or four and twenty fathom deep, and found plenty of Lead.
3. The Danes and Saxons wrought by *Sheafths*; so they call what is long and narrow; whether mounting into the aire (as Spires of Steeples) or sinking into the earth, as their Pits here, an *hundred* fathom deep.
4. They found great plenty of Lead; but at last deserted their works, either because the vein of Metall failed, or they drowned with the irruption of Water.
5. Customer Smith, about the latter end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, discovered Silver in *Comsomelock*; and sent it up to the Tower of London, with great expence, to be coined.
6. After his death, the design was prosecuted, and more perfected by Sir Hugh Middleton, Knight, coining the Silver to his great charge, as his Predecessour, at the Tower.
7. After the death of Sir Hugh, Sir Francis Godolphin of Cornwall, Knight, and Thomas Bushell, Esquire, undertook the work.
8. King Charles, for their greater encouragement, and sparing their expence, granted them power of Coinage at Aberrusky in that County.
9. Thomas Bushell² (Sir Francis dying soon after, and *Comsomelock* being deserted) adventured on the other *five* Mountains.

¹ Of the Mines in Wales we have some account in "A just and true Remonstrance of his Majesty's Mines Royal in the Principality of Wales. Lond. 1642." 4to. By Thomas Bushell, Farmer of his Majesty's Minerals here. He worked five mountains in Cardiganshire, and minted Silver enough to cloath the King's garrison at Oxford. A Silver Coin, with a B for mint mark, engraved among the Society of Antiquaries' coins, Tab. xxiv. 7. is ascribed to him. The success of the Parliament Forces in Wales put an end to his researches. After the Restoration, he went to work in Mendip hills, but died two years after." Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. p. 527. See also Aubrey's Surrey, Vol. V. p. 279. Consult also "Fodina Regales: or the History, Laws, and Places, of the chief Mines and Mineral Works in England and Wales, and the English Pale in Ireland. By Sir John Pettus, Knight. London, 1670." Fol. 1706. 8vo.—See also Gough's British Topography, Vol. II. p. 491. N.

² One Bushell, who had been Lord Bacon's servant, and applied himself much to Mineralogy, cleansing a spring in his estate at Enston, discovered a rock capable of much artificial improvement, which he accordingly bestowed on it; and when Charles I. and his Queen visited this neighbourhood, 1636, he presented it to her Majesty, with all the pageantry of those times, of which a detail may be seen in Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. p. 526. The speeches and songs on the occasion were printed at Oxford 1636. The latter were made by Bushell himself, and set to music by Samuel Iye, a celebrated master. A gold medal devised by Bushell, with Lord Bacon's head on one side, and on the reverse a miner on rocks, was engraved by Vertue.—See Gough's British Topography, Vol. II. p. 82. N.

10. Not disheartned that the first year and half afforded no effectuell discovery, at last these Mines yielded *one hundred* pounds a week (besides Lead amounting to half as much) coined at ABERRUSKY aforesaid.
11. The pence, groats, shillings, half crowns, &c. of this Silver, had the *Ostrich Feathers* (the Armes of Wales) for distinction stamped on them.

Then came our Civil Wars, and discomposed all the work; when Mattocks must be turned into Spears, and Shovells into Shields; or else probably before this time the Project had arrived at a greater perfection.

Here, by the way, it is richly worth the observing, how the modern manner of Mining exceedeth what was formerly used: for, thirty years since, they began at the top of a Mountain, digging directly downwards with their *Shafts*, which was subject to a double mischief, of damps, and drowning. Besides, vast was the expense before they could come to the bowels of the Mountain, wherein the Oar (if any) was most probably expected.

Since, they have gone a more compendious way by *Adyts*, making their entrance (some *five* foot and a half high, and perchance as broad) into the Mountain, at the lowest levell thereof, so that all the water they meet with conveyeth itself away, as in a channel, by the declivity of the place. And thus they penetrate the most expeditious way athwart the middle thereof, which bringeth them to the speediest discovery of the Metal therein.

But the rarest invention is, the supplying of the *Miners* with *fresh aire*, which is performed by *two* men's blowing wind by a pair of bellows on the outside of the *Adit*, into a Pipe of Lead, daily lengthened as the Mine is made longer, whereby the Candle in the Mine is daily kept burning, and the *Diggers* recruited constantly with a sufficiency of breath¹. This invention was the Master-piece of Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam; and not onely so acknowledged by Thomas Bushell, his gratefull servant, but also effectually prosecuted by him; a person innated with a *publike spirit*, if he might meet with proportionable encouragement.

And here, methinks, it were fitting (pardon, Reader, a short digression) that rewards should be given to such Undertakers who are the discoverers of profitable Projects; and not onely to such who exactly *hit the mark*, but even to those who *ingeniously miss it*, because their aberrations may be directions to others. And though many *tympanies* and *false conceptions* would happen; yet, amongst many *miscarriages*, some *pregnant Wits* would happily be *delivered* of rare inventions; especially if the State would be pleased to be their *Mid-wife*, favourably to encourage them.

LEAD.

This is found in many places in Wales; but in Carnarvan-shire the best in many respects. First, because so near the Sea, so that they may cast the *Oare* into the *Ship*. Metalls elsewhere are digged, as out of the *Bowells of the Earth*, so out of the *Bowells of the Land*; I mean, so far from any Conveyance by Water, that the expence of the portage swallows much of the profits thereof: which charge is here avoyded. Secondly, for the plenty. Lastly, for the purity thereof; insomuch that there was great probability for a long time that it would have proved a *Mine Royal*. Which hope was frustrated at last, to the great gain of the owners thereof. For a *Leaden Mine* is a *Silver Mine* to such Subjects as possess it: whilst a *Silver Mine* is but a *Leaden one* unto them from whom the property is taken, as then accrewing to the *Crown* or *State*, by vertue of its *Prerogative*.

GOATS.

In Latine *Capri*, à *Carpendo*, from *cropping* (therefore forbidden to be kept in some places, because destructive to young Woods), are, when young, most nimble and frisking

¹ An ingenious method of ventilating Mines, by extracting the foul air from them, invented by Mr. John Taylor, is described in Vol. XXVIII. of the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. N.

(whence

(whence our English phrase *to Caper*); but afterwards put on so great gravity, that an *He Goat* is recounted by wise Agur amongst "the four creatures which are comely in going¹." Yea, if that ornamentall excrement which groweth beneath the chin be the *standard of wisdom*, they carry it from Aristotle himself. They are strong above their proportion, and an *He Goat* will beat a *Ram* of equall bigness. Hence it is that, in Daniel, the *Persian Monarchy* is compared to a *Ram*², and the *Macedonian*, which subdued the *Persian*, resembled to a *Goat*. They can clamber the highest hills, without help of a ladder; delighting in steep and craggy places, seeming rather to hang than stand, as they are feeding³.

Their flesh, disguised with good Cookery, may deceive a judicious palate, as it did *Isaac's*, for Venison⁴. Of their skins excellent Gloves are made, which may be called our *English Cordovant*, soft, supple, and stretching, whence the expression of *Cheverel-conscienc*es, which will stretch any way for advantage. Course Coverings are made of their shag; God himself not despising the present of *Goats-hair*⁵, which made the outward case of the *Tabernacle*⁶. Their Milk is accounted cordiall against consumptions; yea, their very stench is used for a perfume in *Arabia the Happy*, where they might surfeit of the sweetness of Spices, if not hereby allayed. In a word, Goats are best for food, where Sheep cannot be had.

Plenty of these are bred in Wales, especially in Montgomery-shire, which mindeth me of a pleasant passage, during the restraint of the Lady Elizabeth. When she was so strictly watched by Sir Henry Benefield that none were admitted access unto her, a *Goat* was espied by a merry Fellow (one of the *Warders*) walking along with her. Whereupon, taking the *Goat* on his shoulders, he in all hast hurried him to Sir Henry. "I pray, Sir," said he, "examine this fellow, whom I found walking with her Grace; but what talk they had I know not, not understanding his Language. He seems to me a stranger, and I believe a Welsh-man by his Frieze Coat⁷."

To return to our subject; I am not so knowing in Goats, as either to confirme or confute what Plinie reports, that *Adhuc lactantes generant*; "They beget young ones, whilst they themselves as yet suck their Dams⁸." He addeth, that they are great enemies to the Olive-trees (which they embarren with licking it), and therefore are never sacrificed to *Minerva*. Sure I am a true Deity accepted them for his service; as many Kids, well nigh, as Lambs, being offered in the Old Testament.

THE MANUFACTURES.

The Brittish generally bearing themselves high on the account of their gentile extraction, have spirits which can better comport with designes of *suddain danger* then *long difficulty*; and are better pleased in the imploying of their *Valour* then their *Labour*. Indeed some souls are over-lovers of Liberty, so that they mistake all Industry to be degrees of Slavery. I doubt not but Posterity may see the Welsh Commodities improved by Art far more then the present Age doth behold; the *English* as yet as far excelling the *Welsh*, as the *Dutch* exceed the *English*, in Manufactures. But let us instance in such as this Country doth afford.

FRIEZE.

This is a course kind of Cloath, then which none warmer to be worn in Winter, and the finest sort thereof very fashionable and gentile. Prince Henry had a Frieze Sute, by which he was known many weeks together; and when a bold Courtier checkt him for appearing so often in one Suit, "Would," said he, "that the Cloath of my Country (being Prince of *Wales*) would last always!" Indeed it will daily grow more into use, especially since the Gentry of the Land, being generally much impoverisht, abate much of their

¹ Proverbs xxx. 31.

² Daniel viii. 4. 7.

³ "Dumosa pendere procul de rupe capellæ." Virgil, Ecl. i. 77.

⁴ Genesis xxvii. 25.

⁵ Exodus xxv. 4.

⁶ Ibid. xxvi. 7.

⁷ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 2095.

⁸ Nat. Hist. lib. viii. cap. 50.

gallantry, and *lately resigned* rich Cloaths to be worn by those (not whose persons may best become them, but) whose purses can best pay for the price thereof.

CHEESE.

This is Milk, by Art so consolidated, that it will keep uncorrupted for some years. It was antiently (and is still) the Staple Food for Armies in their marching; witness when David was sent with *Ten Cheeses* to recruit the Provisions of his Brethren¹; and when Barzillai with *Cheeses* (amongst other food) victualled the Army of King David². Such as are made in this Country are very *tender* and *palatable*; and once one merrily (without offence, I hope) thus derived the Pedigree thereof;

“Adams nawn Cusson was her by her birth;
Ap Curds, ap Milk, ap Cow, ap Grasse, ap Earth.”

Foxes are said to be the best Tasters of the *fineness of Flesh, Flies* of the *sweetest Grapes*, and *Mice* of the *tenderest Cheese*; and the *lust* (when they could compass *Choise* in that kind) have given their *Verdict* for the goodness of the *Welch*. What should be the reason that so many people should have such an Antipathie against *Cheese* (more than any one manner of meat) I leave to the skilfull in the Mysteries of Nature to decide.

METHEGLEN.

Some will have this word of Greek extraction, from μέθυ αἰγλήεν, contracted αἰγλήεν. But the British will not so let go their *none Countryman Matthew Glin*, but will have it *purum potum Cambricum*, wholly of Welsh originall. Whencesoever the word is made, the liquor is compounded of water, honey, and other ingredients, being most wholesome for man's body. Pollio Romulus, who was an *hundred* years old, being asked of Augustus Cesar, by what means especially he had so long preserved his vigour both of mind and body; made answer, *Intus mulso, foris oleo*, “by taking Metheglen inward, and Oyle outward³.”

It differeth from *Mede*, ut *Vinum à Lord*⁴, as Wine from that weak stuffe which is the last running from the Grapes pressed before. It is a most generous liquor, as it is made in this Country; in so much that had Mercator⁵, who so highly praised the *Mede* of Egra, for the best in the world; I say, had he tasted of this *Welch Hydromel*, he would have confined his commendation to Germany alone, and allowed ours the precedency. Queen Elizabeth, who by the Tudors was of *Welch*-descent, much loved this her native liquor, recruiting an annuall stock thereof for her own use; and here take, if you please,

The Receipt thereof,

“First, gather a *Bushell* of *Sweet-briar* leaves, and a *Bushell* of *Time*, half a *Bushell* of *Rosemary*, and a *Peck* of *Bay-leaves*. Seethe all these (being well washed) in a Furnace of fair Water; let them boil the space of half an Hour, or better, and then pour out all the Water and Herbs into a *Vat*, and let it stand till it be but milk-warme: then strain the Water from the Herbs, and take to every *six Gallons of Water* one *Gallon* of the finest *Honey*, and put it into the *Boorn*⁶, and labour it together half an hour; then let it stand *two days*, stirring it well *twice or thrice* each day. Then take the Liquor, and boil it anew; and when it doth seethe, skim it as long as there remaineth any dross. When it is clear, put it into the *Vat* as before, and there let it be cooled. You must then have in readiness a *kind* of new *Ale* or *Beer*, which, as soon as you have emptied, suddenly whelme it upside down, and set it up again, and presently put in the *Metheglen*, and let it stand *three days* a working. And then tun it up in *Barrells*, tying at every *Tap-hole* (by a *Pack-thred*) a little bag of beaten *Cloves* and *Mace*, to the value of an *Ounce*. It must stand half a year before it be drunk.”

¹ 1 Samuel xvii. 18.

⁴ Varro de Lingua Latinâ.

² 2 Samuel xvii. 29.

³ Atlas in Bohemia.

⁵ Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. xxii. cap. 24.

⁶ That is the Wort or boiled liquor. F.

THE BUILDINGS.

The Holy Spirit complaineth, that "great men build *desolate* places for themselves¹;" therein taxing their *Avarice*, *Ambition*, or both.

Avarice, "they joyn House to House [by *Match*, *Purchase*, or *Oppression*], that they may be alone in the Land²;" that their *Covetousness* may have *Elbow-room*, to *lye down at full length*, and wallow it self round about. These *love not*, because they *need not* Neighbours, whose numerous Families can subsist of themselves.

Or else their *Ambition* is therein reprov'd, singling out *desolate places* for themselves, because scorning to *take that Fruitfulness* which *Nature* doth *tender*, and desiring as it were to be *Petty Creators*, enforcing *artificial Fertility* on a place where they found none before.

I well knew that wealthy Man, who, being a great *Improver of Ground*, was wont to say, "that he would never come into that place which might not be made better;" on the same token, that one tartly returned, "that then he would never go to Heaven, for that place was at the best." But the truth is, *Fertilizing* of barren ground may be termed a *charitable Curiosity*, employing many poor people therein.

It is confessed that *Wales* affordeth plenty of barren places; (yielding the benefit of the best Aire); but the *Italian humor* of *Building* hath not *affected* (not to say *infected*) the *British Nation*. I say the *Italian-humor*, who have a merry Proverb, "Let him that would be happy for a Day, go to the Barber; for a Week, marry a Wife; for a Month, buy him a New-horse; for a Year, build him a New-house; for all his Life-time, be an Honest-man." But it seems that the *Welsh* are not tempted to enjoy such short happiness for a *year's continuance*.

For their *Buildings*, generally, they are like those of the old Britains, neither big nor beautiful, but such as their Ancestors in this Isle formerly lived in: for when Caractacus, that valiant British Generall (who for *nine* years resisted here the Romans puissance³), after his Captivity and Imprisonment, was enlarged, and carried about to see the Magnificence of Rome; "Why do you," said he, "so greedily desire our poor Cottages, whereas you have such stately and magnificent Palaces of your own⁴?"

The simplicity of their common Building for private persons may be conjectured by the Palaces of their Princes; for Hoell Dha Prince of Wales, about the year 800, built a house for his own residence of *White-hurdells*, or *Watling*, therefore called *Ty Gwin*, that is, the *White-house*, or *Whitehall* if you please.

However there are *brave Buildings* in Wales, though not *Welsh Buildings*, many stately Castles, which the English erected therein. And though such of them as survive at this day may now be beheld as *Beauties*, they were first intended as *Brides* to their Country. Otherwise their private houses are very mean indeed. Probably they have read what Master Camden writes, "that the building of *great Houses* was the bane of good *House-keeping in England*;" and therefore they are contented with the worse *Habitations*, as loath to lose their *beloved Hospitality*; the rather, because it hath been observed, that such *Welsh Buildings* as conforme to the *English mode* have their Chimneys though more *convenient*, less *charitable*, seeing as *fewer Eyes* are *offended*, *fewer Bellies* are *fed*, with the *smoking* thereof.

But, though the *lone-houses* in *Wales* be worse then those in *England*; their *Market-towns* generally are built better then ours, the *Gentry* (it seems) having many of their habitations therein.

¹ Job iii. 14.² Isaiah v. 8.³ Tacitus.⁴ Zonaras, and out of him Camden in his Remains, p. 245.

THE PROVERBS.

These are twofold. 1. Such as the *English* pass on the *Welsh*. 2. Such as the *Welsh* make on the *English*. The latter come not under my cognizance, as being in the *British* Tongue, to me altogether unknown. Besides, my Friend Master James Howell, in a Treatise on that *Subject*, hath so feasted his Reader, that he hath starved such as shall come after him, for want of *new Provisions*.

As for the former sort of Proverbs, we insist on *one* or *two* of them.

“His *Welsh* Blood is up.”]

A double reason may be rendred, why the *Welsh* are subject to anger.

1. *Moral*. Give losers leave to speak, and that *passionately* too. They have lost their land, and we *Englishmen* have driven their *Ancestors* out of a fruitful Country, and pent them up in barren Mountains.
2. *Naturall*. *Choler* having a predominancy in their *Constitution*, which soundeth nothing to their disgrace. *Impiger iracundus* is the beginning of the Character of Achilles himself. Yea, Valour would want an *Edge*, if *Anger* were not a *Whetstone* unto it. And as it is an *Increaser* of *Courage*, it is an *Attendant* on *Wit*: *Ingeniosi sunt Cholerici*. The best is, the anger of the *Welsh* doth soon *arise*, and soon *abate*; as if it were an *Embleme* of their Country, *up* and *down*, chequered with *Elevations* and *Depressions*.

“As long as a *Welsh* Pedigree.”]

Men (who are made *Heralds* in other Countries) are *born* *Heralds* in *Wales*; so naturally are all there inclined to know and keep their descents, which they derive from great antiquity: so that any *Welsh-Gentleman* (if this be not a *Tautology*) can presently *clime up*, by the *stairs* of his *pedigree*, into *princely extraction*. I confess, some *English-men* make a mock of their long *Pedigree* (whose own, perchance, are short enough if well examined). I cannot but commend their care in preserving the memory of their *Ancestors*, conformable herein to the custome of the *Hebrews*. The worst I wish their *long Pedigree*, is *broad Possessions*, that so there may be the better symmetry betwixt their *Extractions* and *Estates*.

“Give your Horse a *Welch-Bait*.”]

It seems it is the custome of the *Welsh* Travailleurs, when they have climed up a hill (whereof plenty in these parts), to rein their Horses backward, and stand still a while, taking a *prospect* (or *respect* rather) of the Country they have passed. This they call a *Bait*; and (though a Peck of Oates would doe the *Palfrey* more good) such a stop doth (though not feed) refresh. Others call this a *Scotish-Bait*; and I believe the Horses of both mountainous Countries eat the same *Provender*, out of the same *Manger*, on the same occasion.

Proceed we now to OUR DESCRIPTION, and must make use in the first place of a generall Catalogue; of such who were undoubtedly *Welsh*, yet we cannot with any certainty refer them to their respective Counties; and no wonder,

1. Because they carry not in their Sur-names any directions to their Nativities, as the antient *English* generally (and especially the Clergy) did, till lately, when, conquered by the *English*, some conformed themselves to the *English* custome.
2. Because *Wales* was antiently divided but into three great Provinces, *North-Wales*, *Powis*, and *South-Wales*; and was not modelled into *Shires*, according to the modern division, till the reign of King Henry the Eighth.

1 Horace de Arte Poetica

Of such, therefore, who succeed herein, though no County of *Wales* (perchance) can say "this man is mine," *Wales* may avouch "all these are ours." Yet I doe not despair but that, in due time, this my *Common* may (God willing) be *inclosed* (and *fair Inclosures*, I assure you, is an enriching to a Country); I mean, that, having gained better intelligence from some *Welsh Antiquaries* (whereof that *Principality* affordeth many) these persons may be *un-general'd*, and *impaled* in their particular Counties¹.

PRINCES.

I confess, there were many in this *Principality*; but I crave leave to be excused from giving a list of their Nativities. They are so *antient*, I know not where to *begin*; and so *many*, I know not where to *end*. Besides, having in the *fundamentalls of this Book* confined *Princes* to the *Children of Sovereigns*, it is safest for me, not to *sally forth*, but to *intrench* my self within the aforesaid *restrictions*.

Onely I cannot but insert the following note, found in so authentick an Author, for the rarity thereof in my apprehension²:

"As for the Britains, or Welsh, whatsoever *Jura Majestatis* their Princes had, I cannot understand that they ever had any Coin of their own, for no Learned of that Nation have at any time seen any found in *Wales* or elsewhere."

Strange that, having so much Silver digged out, they should have none coined in, their Country; so that Trading was driven on, either by the bartery or change of Wares and Commodities, or else by Money imported out of England and other Countries.

CONFESSORS.

WALTER BRUTE was born in Wales; and if any doubt thereof, let them peruse the ensuing protestation, drawn up with his own hand:

"I *Walter Brute*, Sinner, Layman, Husbandman, and a Christian (having mine off-spring of the Britains both by Fathers and Mothers side), have been accused to the Bishop of *Hereford*, that I did err in many matters concerning the Catholick Christian Faith: by whom I am required, that I should write an answer in Latine to all those matters; whose desire I will satisfie to my power, &c.³"

Observe herein a double instance of his *Humility*; that, being a *Welch-man* (with which *Gentleman* is reciprocally) and a Scholar graduated in Oxford, contented himself with the plain addition of *Husbandman*⁴.

He was often examined by the aforesaid Bishop, by whom he was much molested and imprisoned, the particulars whereof are in Master Fox most largely related. At last he escaped, not *creeping* out of the *window* by any cowardly compliance, but *going forth* at the *door* fairly set open for him by Divine Providence; for he onely made such a generall subscription, which no Christian man need to decline, in form following:

"I *Walter Brute* submit my self principally to the Evangely of Jesus Christ, and to the determination of Holy Kirk, and to the General Councils of Holy Kirk; and to the sentence and determination of the *four* Doctors of Holy Writ, that is, *Austin, Ambrose, Jerome, and Gregory*. And I meekly submit me to your correction, as a Subject ought to his Bishop⁵."

It seems the Popish Prelates were not as yet perfect in their art of persecution (Brute being one of the first who was vexed for *Wickliffisme*), so that as yet they were loose and

¹ This task must still be left to some able Native of the Principality who may be inclined to assist in a *Continuation* of Fuller's Worthies. N.

² Camden's Remains, p. 181.

³ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 477.

⁴ Idem, p. 475.

⁵ Idem, p. 501.

favourable in their language of Subscription. But soon after they grew so punctuall in their expressions, and so particular in penning abjurations and recantations, that the persons to whom they were tendered must either strangle their consciences with acceptance, or lose their lives for refusal thereof.

[AMP.] NICHOLAS HEREFORD. I have *presumptions* to perswade my self (though possibly not to prevail with the Reader) to believe him of *British* extraction. He was bred Doctor of Divinity in Oxford, and a Secular Priest, betwixt whose *Profession* and *Friery* there was an ancient *Antipathy*. But our Hereford went higher, to delie most *Popish* Principles, and maintain,

- That {
1. In the *Eucharist*, after the *Consecration* of the *Elements*, *Bread* and *Wine* still remained.
 2. That *Bishops* and all *Clergy-men* ought to be subject to their *respective Princes*.
 3. That *Monks* and *Fryers* ought to maintain themselves by their own labour.
 4. All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the *Pope's Decrees*, but *Word of God*.

From these his *four* *cardinall* Positions many Hereticall Opinions were by his Adversaries deduced (or rather detracted); and no wonder they did *wreck* his *Words*, who did desire to *torture* his *Person*.

From Oxford he was brought to London; and there, with Philip Repington, was made to recant his Opinions publicly at Saint Paul's Cross, 1382¹. See their severall success;

REPINTON, like a violent *Renegado*, proved a *Persecutor* of his *Party*; for which he was rewarded, first with the Bishoprick of Lincoln, then with a Cardinal's Cap. HEREFORD did too much to *displease* his *Conscience*, and yet not enough to *please* his enemies; for the jealousy of Archbishop Arundel persecuted and continued him always a Prisoner.

The same with the latter was the success of *John Purvey*, his partner in opinions, whom T. Walden termeth *The Lollards' Library*. But they *lock'd up this Library*, that none might have access unto it, keeping him and *Hereford* in constant durance. I will say nothing in excuse of their Recantation; nor will I revile them for the same: knowing there is more requisite to make one *valiant* under a *Temptation*, then only to call him *Coward* who is foiled therewith. Yet I must observe, that such as consult *caruall Councils* to avoid afflictions (getting out by the *window* of their own *plotting*, not the *door* of *Divine Providence*) seldome enjoy their own deliverance. In such cases our Saviour's words are always (without the parties Repentance) *spiritually* and often *literally* true: "He that findeth his life, shall lose it²." And although we read not that this *Hereford* was put to death, he lost *the life of his life*, his *liberty* and *lustre*, dwindling away in obscurity as to the *time* and *place* of his death.

REGINALD PEACOCK was born in Wales; bred in *King's* (commonly, saith Bale, called *Oriel*) *Colledge* in Oxford³, where, for his learning and eloquence, he proceeded Doctor in Divinity; Bishop first of Saint Asaph, then of Chichester. For twenty years together he favoured the opinions of Wicliffe, and wrot many Books in defence thereof, untill, in a Synod held at Lambeth by Thomas Bouchier Arch-bishop of Canterbury 1457, he was made to recant at Paul's Cross (his Books being burnt before his eyes), confuted with *seven* solid arguments, thus reckoned up, *Authoritate, Fi, Arte, Fraude, Metu, Terrore, & Tyrannide*⁴.

Charitable men behold this his Recantation as his suffering, and the act of his enemies: some account it rather a slip then a fall, others a fall, whence afterwards he did arise. It seems, his recanting was little satisfactory to his Adversaries, being never restored to his Bishoprick, but confined to a poor pension in a mean Monastery, where he died obscurely.

¹ See the story at large in Mr. Fox's Acts and Monuments.

² Relicta Cambria solo nati. Bale, Cent. viii. num. 19.

³ Matth. xvi. 25.

⁴ Bale, ut prius.

though

though others say, he was privily made away in prison¹. He is omitted by Pitseus in his Catalogue of Writers; a presumption that he apprehended him finally dissenting from the Popish perswasion.

POPES.

I find none bred in this *Principality*, and the wonder is not great: for, before the time of Austin the Monk's coming over into England, Wales acknowledged no Pope, but depended merely on their own Archbishop of Carlyon. Yea, afterwards it was some hundreds of years, before they yielded the Pope free and full obedience; besides, the Inhabitants of Wales, being depressed in their condition, had small accommodations for their travels to Rome, and those at Rome had less list to chuse persons of so great distance into the *Papacie*.

CARDINALS.

SERTOR of WALES was so called from his native country. By some he is named *Fontane-rius Valassus*; but why? saith Bishop Godwin, "rationem non capio²:" and I will not hope to understand what he could not. He was bred a Franciscan, and was chosen (very young for that place) their General, the nineteenth in succession, anno Domini 1339. Afterwards he was made Bishop of Massile, then Archbishop of Ravenna; next Patriarch of Grado, and by Pope Innocent the Sixth was made Cardinal, anno Domini 1361. But, being extremely aged, he was so unhappy, that, before the *Cardinal's Cap* could come to him, he was gone out of this world. Many books he wrote of his *Lectures*, *Quodlibets*, but chiefly, he is eminent for his Comment on Saint Austin "De Civitate Dei." He died at Padua in Italy, and was therein buried in the church of Saint Anthony³.

PRELATES.

MARBOD EVANX (I had almost read him Evans, a noted name in Wales), was born in this country, and bred in the study of all liberal Sciences. In his time the Danes wofully harassed the land, which caused him to ship himself over into *Little Britain* in France; the inhabitants whereof may be termed *Cosin-Germans* to the *Welch*, as sons to their *younger Brethren*, much *symbolizing* with them in manners and language. Here Marbod, though abroad, was at home (Worth is the World's Countryman); and his deserts preferred him to be *Episcopus Redonensis*, Bishop of Renes, "*Praelatus non elatus*," such his humility in his advancement.

We may conclude him a general Scholar by the variety of his works, writing of gems and precious stones, and compounding profit and pleasure together in his book called "*Carmina Sententiosa*," much commended (*Italian praise* of British Poetry is a *black Swan*) by Lilius Giraldus, an Italian, in his *Lives of Poets*⁴. We will conclude all with the character given unto him by Giraldus Cambrensis, "*Marbodus bonarum literarum magister eruditus colores rhetoricos, et tam verborum quam sententiarum exornationes versibus egre-giis declaravit*"⁵. He flourished 1050.

WALTER DE CONSTANTIIIS. Who would not conclude him, from his Surname, born at Constance on the Boden Zee in Switzerland? But we have a *constat* for his *British nativity*⁶. He was preferred first Archdeacon of Oxford, then Bishop of Lincoln, then Archbishop of Rohan, by King Richard the First. A man of *much merit*, besides his *fidelity* to his Sovereign, whom he attended to *Palestine*, through many perils by sea and by land; insomuch, that there want not those who will have him named *De Constantiis*, from the *expressive plural* relating to his *constancy* to his master in all conditions.

¹ Fox, *Acts and Monuments*, p. 710.

² Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 437.

³ Speculum Syl. lib. 4. cap. 16.

⁴ In Catalogue of Cardinals, p. 171.

⁵ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 50.

⁶ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 41.

No doubt he had waited on him in his return through Austria, and shared with him in the miseries of his captivity, if not formally remanded into England, to retrench the tyranny of William Longchamp Bishop of Ely, which he effectually performed. He had afterwards a double honour, first to *interr* King Richard at Font-Éverard, then to *invest* King John with the Principality of Normandy, as being the prime Prelate therein. His death may be collected about the year 1206.

CADUCANUS, a Welshman by birth, was a very skilful Divine, and Bishop of Bangor. Leaving his Bishoprick, he became a Cistercian Monk in *Monasterio Durensi, sive Dorensi* (which for the present I am unwilling to English). Here I find two learned *Antiquaries*, the one the *Lender*, the other the *Debtor* (I had almost said the one *Owner*, the other *Stealer*) much divided in their judgements about this his *retrograde* motion, from a *Bishop* to a *Monke*; the one *commending*, the other *condemning* him herein:

*Rarum hoc equidem exemplum est, ut quis optimas fortunas macra commutet tenuitate*¹. *Qui Episcopatu appetit (ait Paulus) perfectum opus desiderat. Non sic de monachatu otioso, quum sit plantatio, quam non consolidavit Pater cœlestis*².

This indeed was a rare example, that one should willingly exchange the best fortunes for a lean meanness.

Whoso desireth a Bishoprick desireth a good thing, saith St. Paul³. It cannot be said so of Monckery, which is a plant which the Heavenly Father hath not planted.

It is past my power to compromise a difference betwixt *two* so great persons in so great a difference, at so great a distance; only, to hold the ballance even betwixt them, give me leave to whisper a word or two.

First for Leland. Whereas he calleth the Bishoprick of Bangor *optimas fortunas*, it was never *very rich*, and at the present *very troublesome* (by reason of the Civil Wars); so that Caducanus turning Monk, in most men's apprehension, did but leave what was *little* for what was *less*.

As for John Bale, he himself under King Edward the Sixth was Bishop of Ossory in Ireland; and, flying thence in the days of Queen Mary, did not return in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth to his See, but contented himself rather with a Canon's place in the church of Canterbury⁴; so that, by his own practise, a Bishop's place may on some considerations be left, and a *private* (though not superstitious) life lawfully embraced.

The best is, even Bale himself doth confess of this Caducanus, that, after he turned Monk, *Studiorum ejus interea non clanguit successus*, he was no less happy than industrious in his endeavours, writing a book of *Sermons*, and another called "*Speculum Christianorum*." He died, under the reign of King Henry the Third, anno Domini 1225.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

HUGH JOHNES born in *Wales*; was bred Batchelour of the Laws in the University of Oxford, and made Bishop of Landaff (which See, it seems, for the poorness thereof, lay *Bishopless* for three years after the death of Bishop Kitchin), May 5, 1566. Memorable, no doubt, on *other accounts*, as well as for this, that though this Bishoprick be in *Wales*, he was the first *Welsh-man* who for the last *three hundred years* (*viz.* since John of Monmouth, elected 1296) was the Bishop thereof⁵. He was buried at Matherne, November 15, 1574.

¹ J. Leland, cited by Bale.

² J. Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 85.

³ 1 Tim. iii. 1.

⁴ See his Life in Suffolk.

⁵ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops of Landaff.

Doctor JOHN PHILIPS was a native of Wales¹; had his education in Oxford; and was afterward preferred to be *Episcopus Sodorensis*, or Bishop of Man. Out of his zeal for propagating the Gospell, he attained the Manks Tongue, and usually preached therein.

Know, by the way, Reader, that the King of Spain himself (notwithstanding the vastness of his Dominions) had not in Europe more distinct Languages spoken under his command, then had lately the King of Great Britain, *seven* Tongues being used in his Territories; viz.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>English</i> , in <i>England</i> . | 5. <i>Scotch</i> , in <i>Scotland</i> . |
| 2. <i>French</i> , in <i>Jersey</i> and <i>Guernzey</i> . | 6. <i>Irish</i> , in <i>Ireland</i> . |
| 3. <i>Cornish</i> , in <i>Cornwall</i> . | 7. <i>Manks</i> , in the <i>Isle of Man</i> . |
| 4. <i>Welch</i> , in <i>Wales</i> . | |

This Doctor Philips undertook the translating of the Bible into the Manks tongue, taking some of the Islanders to his assistance, and namely Sir Hugh Cavoll, Minister of the Gospell, and lately (if not still) Vicar of Kirk-Michael. He perfected the same work in the space of *twenty-nine years*; but, prevented by his death, it was never put to press². I know not whether the doing hereof soundeth more to the honour of the dead, or the not printing thereof since his death to the shame of the living, seeing surely money might be procured for so general and beneficial a design³; which makes some the less to pity the great pains of the Ministers of the Isle of Man, who, by double labour, read the Scriptures to the people out of the English in the Manks-tongue⁴. This singularly learned, hospitable, painfull, and pious Prelate, died anno Domini 1633.

¹ Mr. James Chaloner, in his Description of the Isle of Man, p. 7. F. — Of the *Isle of Man*, there are several Historical Descriptions and Tours, by Sacheverell, Waldron, Rolt, Seacome, Townley, Robertson, Feltham, &c. &c. N.

² Mr. James Chaloner, in his Description of the Isle of Man, p. 4. F. It had often been said, that the *Holy Bible* was long since translated into the Manks language, under the care of Bishop Philips; a man much esteemed for his learning, piety, and hospitality, who was consecrated to the Diocese in 1605, and died in 1633. And to this report Camden adds, "but, by reason of his death, it never came to the press; so that the Ministers read the Scriptures to the people in the Manks language out of the English," by what Bishop Hildesley elsewhere calls "an off-hand translation." Upon the best inquiry, however, that can be made, the fact appears to be simply this: that no more was attempted by Bishop Philips than the *Book of Common Prayer*; which, although still extant, had long ago become obsolete, and is of no use at all to the present generation." See the Rev. Weeden Butler's very excellent "Memoirs of Bishop Hildesley, 1799," p. 40; citing "Camden's Britannia," p. 1069; and Bishop Wilson's "History of the Isle of Man," N.

³ The venerable Bishop Wilson (who died in 1765, in his 93d year) had begun a translation of the Scriptures into the Manks language; and, in the most disinterested manner, and at his own expence, proceeded so far as to print the *Gospel of St. Matthew*; and had prepared for the Press a manuscript version of the other Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles, which afterwards underwent a very careful revision. "This generous design, which Death denied Bishop Wilson the power to finish, was thus left to the care and resolution of his worthy successor [Bishop Hildesley]; who, at length, had the great honour and happiness to see it completed." Ibid. pp. 33. 43. Mr. Butler's very interesting narrative of the progress of this important undertaking, is highly gratifying. — "The Word of God," he piously observes, "was now to be no longer a *sealed Book* to the happy Islanders! The highway of truth and of holiness was now safely trodden for them; and the wayfaring man, though a fool in worldly respects, needed not, henceforth, to err therein. Before this interesting event, the humble cottager could hear, perhaps, his duty from other lips, but one day only in the seven; whereas henceforward, himself, and his, alike, might read it every day, with increasing instruction, profit, and delight, in their own tongue, wherein they were born. And all, from the greatest to the least, might know Him, from their own inquiry, whom well to know is the charter of everlasting life!" Ibid. p. 47. — The Reader of the present Edition of Dr. Fuller's Worthies has been so rarely interrupted by long-winded Notes, that, it is hoped, the following remarkable particulars will not be thought impertinent. The late very learned Dr. John Kelly was born, Nov. 1, 1750, at Douglas in the Isle of Man. Descended from a line of Forefathers who had from time immemorial possessed a small freehold near that town, called Aalcaer, which devolved on the Doctor, he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Philip Moore, Master of the Free Grammar-school of Douglas. Mr. Kelly became speedily distinguished by quickness of intellect, by his industry, and the rapidity of his classical progress. From the pupil he became the favourite and the companion of his Instructor, whose regard he appears to have particularly conciliated by his skill in the vernacular dialect of the Celtic tongue spoken in that Island. Ere his attainment of seventeen, young Kelly attempted the difficult task of reducing to writing the grammatical rules, and proceeded to compile a Dictionary of the Tongue. The obvious difficulties of such an undertaking to a schoolboy may be estimated by the reflection that this was the very first attempt to embody, to arrange, or to grammaticize, this language: that it was made without any aid whatever from books, MSS. or from oral communications; but merely by dint of observation on the converse of his unlettered countrymen. It happened at this moment that Dr. Hildesley, the then Bishop of Sodor and Man, had brought to maturity his benevolent plan of bestowing on the natives of the Island a Translation of the Holy Scriptures, of the Common Prayer Book, and of some Religious Tracts, in their own idiom. His Lordship most gladly availed himself of the talents and attainments

PHYSICIANS.

ROBERT RECORDE was born in this Country, *ex claris Parentibus*¹; bred in Oxford, where he proceeded Doctor of Physick. His soul did not *live* in the *Lane* of a single Science, but *traversed* the *Latitude of Learning*; witness his Works:

In { *Arithmetick*; not so *absolute* in all *Numbers*, before his time, but that by him it was set forth more complet.
Astrology; the *practicall* part whereof hath so great an influence upon *Physick*.
Geometry; whereof he wrot a Book, called "The Path of Geometry," and that *easier* and *nearer* then any before.
Physick; "Of the Judgements of Urines;" and though it be commonly said, *Urina Meretrix*, yet his judicious rules have reduced that *Harlot* to *Honesty*, and in a great measure *fixed* the *uncertainty* thereof.
Metals; his *Sight* may seem to have accompanied the *Sun-beams* into the *Bowells* of the Earth, piercing into those *Penetralls* in his *Discoveries* of, and *Discourses* on, *Gold* and *Silver* (wherewith I believe him well stored), *Brass*, *Tin*, *Lead*, and what not.

What shall I speak of his skill in *Anatomy*, *Cosmography*, *Musick*, whereof he read Publique Lectures in Oxford?

As for his *Religion* (say not this is of *no Concernment* in a *Physician*), I conjecture him to be a *Protestant*. First, because he wrot of "Auricular Confession," and "De Negotio Eucharistiæ," each whereof is a *Noli me tangere* for a *Romish Lay-man* to meddle with, according to *Popish* principles. Secondly, because so largely commended by *Bale*. But I dare conclude nothing herein, having not hitherto seen his Treatises in *Divinity*. He flourished under King Edward the Sixth, about the year 1550.

THOMAS PHAIER was born in Wales²; and bred (I believe) first in Oxford, then in London; a generall Scholar, and well versed in the Common Law, wherein he wrote a Book, "De Naturâ Brevium," of the *Nature of Writs*. Strange that he would come after Justice Fitz-Herbert, who formerly had written on the same Subject. But probably

of the subject of this brief notice, and prevailed on him to dedicate several years of his life to his Lordship's favourite object. The Scriptures had been distributed in portions amongst the Insular Clergy, for each to translate his part: on Mr Kelly the serious charge was imposed of revising, correcting, and giving uniformity to these second Translations of the Old Testament; and also that of conducting through the press the whole of these publications. In June 1768 he entered on his duties. In April 1770 he transmitted the first portion to Whitehaven, where the work was printed: and, when conveying the second, was shipwrecked, and narrowly escaped perishing. The MS. with which he was charged was held five hours above water, and was nearly the only article on board preserved. In the course of "his labours in the vineyard," he transcribed with his own hand all the books of the Old Testament three several times. The whole impression was completed, under his guidance, in December 1772, speedily after the worthy Bishop died. — Dr. Kelly was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded LL.B. 1794; LL.D. 1799. In 1803 he corrected and sent to the press the Grammatical Notes on his native Dialect, above alluded to: these were printed by Nichols and Son, with a neat Dedication to the Doctor's former pupil (the Marquis of Huntley), under the title of "A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man, usually called Manx." In 1805 he issued Proposals for printing "A Trilingual Dictionary of the Celtic Tongue, as spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man," and bestowed considerable pains in bringing to completion this useful and curious work. It has been the misfortune of Celtic Literature, that those learned persons whose maternal tongue happens to have been one of these dialects, have usually treated it with neglect: but it has been its still greater misfortune to be overlooked and made ridiculous by the raveries of many of those whose "zeal" is utterly "without knowledge" of the subject on which they descend. Dr. Kelly furnished the rare and probably solitary example of a competent skill in these three last surviving dialects of the Celtic. With every aid which could be afforded by a well-grounded knowledge of the learned languages, and of the principal tongues now spoken in Europe; and, with every attention to such prior memorials of the tongue as are really useful, Dr. Kelly proceeded, *con amore*, with his task. As it advanced, it was transmitted to the press. In 1808, sixty-three sheets were printed; and the first part of the Dictionary, English turned into the three Dialects, was nearly or quite completed, when a calamitous fire (Feb. 8. 1808) reduced to ashes the whole impression. The Doctor's MSS. and some of the corrected proofs, it is understood, remain with the family: but whether the printing may ever be resumed, is doubtful; the very small encouragement that was given to the Grammar (of which only 250 copies were printed, and of these not a fourth part sold) affording no very flattering prospect to such an undertaking. N.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 3.

² Pits, ætat. decima sexta, anno 1550.

Phaier's Book (having never *seen* any who have *seen it*) treateth of *Writs* in the *Court of Marches* (whereto Wales was then subjected, and) where the *Legal Proceedings* may be somewhat different from ours in England.

But the Study of the Law did not *judge* well with him, which caused him to *change his Copy*, and proceed Doctor in Physick. Now (though he made none) he, out of French, did translate many usefull Books. 1. "Of the Pestilence, and the Cure thereof." 2. "Of the Grief of Children." 3. "Of the Nature of Simples." 4. "The Regiment of Nutrall Life." He had also his Diversion, some excursion into Poetry, and translated Virgil's Eneads, "*magnâ Gravitate*" (saith my Author¹); which our *modern Wits* will render, with *great Dulness*, and avouch, that he, instead of a *Latine Virgill*, hath presented us with an *English Ennius*, such the rudeness of his verse. But who knoweth not, that English Poetry is improved *Fifty* in the *Hundred* in this last century of years? He died, and was buried in London, about the year of our Lord 1550.

ALBANE HILL was *Britannus* by birth². I confess, *Britannus* doth not clearly carry his Nativty for *Wales*, except it were additioned *Cumbro-Britannus*. But, according to our *peaceable promise* premised³, let him pass for this *Country-man*; the rather, because so many *Hills* (and *Mountains* too) therein. He was bred a Doctor of Physick, professing and practising most beyond the Seas, more famous in *Forraign Parts* then in his *Native Country*. I find *two* eminent *Outlandishmen*, viz. Josias Simler, an Helvetian of Zurich; and Bassianus Landus, an Italian of Placentia, charactering him to be, "*Medicus nobilissimus ac optinus, & in omni disciplinarum genere optime versatus*;" and that he wrot much upon Galen, and the *Anatomicall* part of *Physick*, so that we may say with the Poet⁴:

Ut littus Hilum, Hilum omne sonaret.

"The shoar resounded still,
Nothing but *Hill* and *Hill*."

I find no time affixed wherein he flourished; but, according to the received Rule, *Noscitur è socio*, he may, from his *Contemporaries*, be collected in full Lustre, anno 1550: And it is remarkable that *Wales* had *three* eminent *Physicians Writers*, all in the same Age.

WRITERS.

Be it premised, that as I should be loth by my Lasiness to conceal, so with all my Industry I conceive it impossible to compleat, their *Characters*. For, as the *Venetian Courtesan*, after she had put off her lofty *attire*, and high *Chippines*, almost *pares* away herself into nothing; such the slender account given us of these Writers, that, after some *set Forms* and *Commendations* of course common to all Persons be first *defalked*, the remainder will be next to nothing. But it is no fault of me the *Cistern* if I be *empty*, wilst my *Fountain* is *dry*, seeing I *spill* nothing by the *leakage* of my *Neglect*, but faithfully deliver all the intelligence I find, as followeth:

PETROK was a *Welsh-Irish-Cornish Man*. He had his *birth* in Wales⁵, but *breeding* in Ireland, according to the *mode* of that Age, wherein all *British* sailed over into Ireland (as the *English* in after-ages did into *France*), there to have their Education in all learned Sciences. Who would have thought to have found *Helicon* amongst the *Bogs*, as indeed it was at that time? *Petrok*, after *twenty* years reading good Anthours there, came over into Cornwall, and fixed himself nigh the *Severn Sea*, in a small *Oratory* called *Petrok-Stowe* (the station or abiding-place of *Petrok*), now corruptly *Pad-Stowe*, where many eminent Scholars were brought up under him. He wrot a book "Of Solitary Life," whereto he was much addicted.

I confess *Petrok* is somewhat degraded, as entred under the *Topick* of *Writers*, who is reputed a *Saint*; and I remember a handsome Church in Exeter dedicated to his Memory, who flourished anno 560.

¹ Pits, ætat. decima sexta, anno 1550.

² In our Preface to the Reader, p. 548.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 38.

⁴ Virgil. Ecloga sexta. ⁵ Bale, de Script. Brit. Cent. i. num. 60.

GILDAS the FOURTH; for there were *three* before him; viz. *Gildas Albanus*, *Gildas* surnam'd *Sapiens* (of whom before¹), *Gildas Cambrius*, and this our *Gildas*; who laggeth last in the *Teame* of his Name-sakes. But the *second* of these is worth all the rest (were there *four hundred* of them); whom I behold as a *Sun* indeed, shining with the Lustre of his own desert, whilst *two* of the others are but so many *Meteors* about him, some suspecting them no *realities* in *Nature*, but merely created by men's *sight-deception*, and the *reflection* of the Memory of the true *Gildas*.

This our *fourth Gildas* is made a *Welsh-Scotch-Irish-Man*; *Wales* sharing in him two parts of *three*; viz. his *Birth* and *Death*, the largest part of his life belonging to *Ireland*, where he studied. Many the Books imputed to him, of the *Wonders* and *first Inhabitants* of *Britain*, of King *Arthur* and his *unknown Sepulchre*². So that now we can teach *Gildas* what he knew not, namely, that King *Arthur* was certainly buried at *Glassenbury*³. He wrot also of "*Percevall* and *Lancelot*," whom I behold as *two Knights Combatants*, and presume the former most victorious, from the notation of his Name, *per se valens*, prevailing by himself.

Our Author is charged to be full of Fables; which I can easily believe; for in Ancient History if we will have *any thing* of *truth* we must have *something* of *falsehood*, and (abating onely *Holy-Writ*) it is as impossible to find *Antiquity* without *Fables*, as an *old Face* without *Wrinkles*. He flourished anno Domini 860.

BLEGABRIDE LANGAURIDE. Philip Comineus observeth, that to have a *short Name* is a *great advantage* to a Favorite, because a King may *readily remember*, and *quickly call* him. If so the Writer aforesaid is ill qualified for a Favorite. But let him then *pronounce his own Name*, for others will not trouble themselves therewith. He attained to be a great Scholar, Doctor of both Laws, and Arch-deacon of the Church of Landaft. He, to the honour of his Country, and use of Posterity, translated the Laws of Howell, the most modest King of Wales; and flourished 914⁴.

SALEPHILAX the BARDE. This *mungrvell* Name seemeth to have in it an *Eye* or *Cast* of Greek and Latine; but we are assured of his *Welsh* extraction. In inquiring after his Works, my success hath been the same with the painfull Thresher of *mill-dew'd Wheat*, gaining little more then Straw and Chaffe. All the Grain I can get is this, that he set forth a Genealogy of the Britains, and flourished about the year 920⁵.

GWALTERUS CALENIUS (may we not English him Walter of Calen?) was a Cambrian by his Nativity⁶, though preferred to be Arch-deacon of Oxford. He is highly prized, for his great Learning, by Leland and others. This was he who took the pains to go over into Britanny in France, and thence retrieved an ancient Manuscript of the British Princes, from Brutus to Cadwalader. Nor was his labour more in recovering, then his courtesie in communicating this rarity to Jeffrey of Munmouth, to translate the same into Latine. Nor was this Walter himself idle, continuing the same Chronicle for *four hundred* years together, untill his own time. He flourished anno Domini 1120, under King Henry the First.

GUALO BRYTANNUS, born in Wales, was from his infancy a servant to the Muses, and lover of Poetry. That he might enjoy himself the better herein, he retired into a private place, from the noise of all people⁷; and became an *Anchorite*, for his *Fancy*, not *Devotion*, according to the Poet:

Carmine secessum scribentis & otia quærant.

"Verses justly do request
Their writer's privacy and rest."

¹ In the Writers of Somersetshire.

² Camden's Britannia, in Somersetshire.

³ Idem, Cent. ii. num. 29.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 21.

⁵ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 22.

⁶ Idem, num. 63.

⁷ Idem, Cent. iii. num. 5.

Here his pen fell foul on the Monks, whose covetousness in that age was so great, that of that subject,

Difficile est Satyram non scribere.

“ ‘Twas hard for any then to write,
And not a *Satyre* to indite.”

He wrot also *Invectives* against their wantonness and impostures; and yet it seems did it with that cautiousness, that he incurred no danger. Indeed he is commended by John of Sarisbury and others, *quod esset prudens & doctus*. He flourished anno Domini 1170, under King Henry the Second.

WILLIAM BRÉTON was born (saith Bale and Pits, the latter alledging one Willot for his Author) in Wales; bred a Franciscan at Grimsby in Lincoln-shire. I will not quarrell his *Cambrian* extraction; but may safely mind the Reader, that there was an antient Family of the *Bretons* at Ketton in Rutland next Lincoln-shire, where this William had his Education.

But let this *Breton* be *Brito* (believing the allusion in sound not the worst evidence for his Welch original); sure it is, he was a great Scholar, and deep Divine; the Writer of many Books both in Verse and Prose; and of all, his Master-piece was, an Exposition of all the hard words in the Bible, which thus begins:

*Difficiles studio partes, quas Biblia¹ gestat,
Pandere; sed nequeo, latebras nisi qui manifestat
Auxiliante Deo, qui cui vult singula præstat,
Dante juvamen eo, nihil insuperabile restat, &c.*

“ Hard places which the Bible doth contain,
I study to expound; but all in vain,
Without God’s help, who darkness doth explain.
And with his help nothing doth hard remain, &c.”

Such the reputation of his Book, that, in the controversie betwixt Standish Bishop of Saint Asaph and Erasmus [contest unequal], the former appeals to Breton’s Book, about the interpretation of a place of Scripture². This William died at Grimsby, anno Domini 1356.

UTRED BOLTON was born, saith Leland, *ex Transabrynd Gente*. Now though parts of Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester-shire, with all Hereford-shire, be beyond Severn, yet in such doubtfull *Nativities* England giveth up the *Cast*, rather then to make a *Contest to measure it*. Troublesome times made him leave his Country, and travail to Durham, where he became a Benedictine. He had a rare *naturall Happiness*, that the *promptness and pleasantness* of his *Parts* commended all things that he *did* or *said*³. This so far ingratiated him with the Abbot of his Convent, that he obtained leave to go to Oxford, to *file* his nature the *brighter* by learning.

Hither he came in the *heat* of the difference betwixt Wickliffe and his Adversaries. Bolton sided with *both*, and with *neither*; *consenting* in some things with Wickliffe, *dis-senting* in others, as his conscience directed him.

William Jordan, a Dominican (and Northern Man) was so madded hereat, that he fell foul on Bolton, both with his Writing and Preaching. Bolton, angry hereat, expressed himself more openly for Wickliffe, especially in that his smart Book, “*Pro Veris Monachis*,” for *True Monkes*, or *Monkes indeed* (parallel with Saint Paul’s *Widdows* indeed, which were to be honoured⁴), showing what *Sanctity* and *Industry* was required of them. Hereat the *anger* of Jordan did overflow, endeavouring (and almost effecting) to get Bolton excommunicated for an Heretick. This learned Man flourished under King Richard the Second, 1330.

¹ A Nominative Case singular, according to the barbarisme of that age. F.

² Bale, de Scriptioribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 89.

⁴ Idem, num. 53.

³ 1 Tim. v. 3.

JOHN GWENT was born in Wales¹; bred a Franciscan in Oxford, till he became Provincial of his Order throughout all Britain. He wrot a *learned Comment* on "Lambard's Common Places," and is charactered a Person, "*qui in penitiorie recognita Prudentia Cognitione se vel admirabilem ostenderet.*" Here endeth Leland's *writing* of him, and beginneth Bale's *railling* on him, pretending himself to be the truest *Touchstone of Spirits*, and trying Men thereby. Yet doth he not charge our Gwent with any thing peculiar to him alone, but common to the rest of his Order, telling us (what we knew before) "that all Mendicants were acted with an ill Genius, being Sophisters, Cavilers, &c.;" this *Bee* being no more guilty then the whole *Dive* therein. He dyed at Hereford, in the *Verge* of his *Native Country*, 1348.

JOHN EDE was (saith Bale) *genere Wallus*, by *Extraction a Welch-man*, immediately adding *patrid Herefordensis*, by his *Country a Herefordshire-man*². We now, for *quickness sake*, resign him up wholly to the former. Yet was he a person worth contending for. Leland saith *much* in *little* of him, when praising him to be "vir illustris Famâ, Eruditione & Religione." He wrot severall Comments on Aristotle, Peter Lambard, and the Revelation. He was chief of the Franciscans' Convent in Hereford, where he was buried, in the Raig of King Henry the Fourth, 1406.

DAVID BOYS. Let not *Kent* pretend unto him, wherein his *Surname* is so *ancient* and *numerous*, our Author assuring us of his *British* extraction³. He studied in Oxford (saith Leland), no less to his own *Honour* then the *Profit* of others, reaping much benefit by his Books. Having his *Breeding* at *Oxford*, he had a *Bounty* for *Cambridge*; and, compassing the Writings of John Barningham his Fellow-Carmelite, he got them fairly transcribed in four Volumes, and bestowed them on the Library in Cambridge, where Bale beheld them in his time. He was very familiar (understand it in a *good way*) with Eleanor Cobham, Dutchess of Gloucester, whence we collect him at least a *Parcell-Wick-liffite*. Of the many Books he wrot, fain would I see that intitled, "Of Double Immortality," whether intending thereby the *Immortality of Soul and Body*, or of the *Memory* here and *Soul* hereafter. I would likewise satisfie myself in his Book about "The Madness of the Hagarens," whether the *Mahometans* be not meant thereby, pretending themselves descended from Sarah, when indeed they are the issue of the *Bond-woman*. He was Prefect of the Carmelites in Gloucester, where he dyed 1450. Let me adde, that his Surname is Latined *Boethius*; and so *Wales* hath her *David Boethius*, whom in some respects she may *vie* with *Hector Boethius* of Scotland.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

SIR JOHN RHESE, *alias Ap Ryse*, Knight, was born in Wales; noble by his *Linage*, but more by his *Learning*. He was well vers'd in the *British Antiquities*, and would not leave a *Hoof* of his *Country's Honour* behind, which could be brought up to go along with him. Now so it was that Polydore Vergil, that proud Italian, bare a pique to the British, for their *ancient Independency* from the Pope. Besides, he could not so easily compass the *Welch* Records into his clutches, that so he might send them the same way with many *English Manuscripts*, which he had burnt to ashes. This made him slight the credit of *Welch* Authors, whom our Sir John was a Zealot to assert, being also a Champion to vindicate the story of King Arthur. Besides, he wrot "A Treatise of the Eucharist;" and, by the good words Bale bestoweth on him⁴, we believe him a favourer of the Reformation, flourishing under King Edward the Sixth, 1550.

JOHN GRIFFIN was born in Wales⁵; first bred a Cistercian Friar in Hales Abbey in Gloucestershire. After the Dissolution of his Convent, he became a *painfull* and *profitable* Preacher. He *suted* the Pulpit with Sermons for all seasons, having his *Conciones*

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 81.

² Idem, Cent. vii. num. 28.

³ Idem, Cent. viii. num. 12.

⁴ Idem, Cent. ix. num. 57.

⁵ Pitts, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, ætat. 16, anno 1550.

Æstivales & Brumales, which he preached in English, and wrot in Latine; flourishing under King Edward the Sixth, anno Domini 1550.

HUGH BROUGHTON was born in Wales, but very nigh unto Shrop-shire. He used to speak much of his Gentility, and of his Armes, which were the *Oules*, presaging, as he said, his addiction to the study of Greek, because those were the birds of Minerva, and the Embleme of Athens. I dare not deny his gentile extraction; but it was probable that his Parents were fallen to great decay, as by the ensuing story will appear.

When Mr. Barnard Gilpin, that Apostolike man, was going his annual journey to Oxford, from his Living at Houghton in the North, he spied by the way-side a Youth, one while walking, another while running; of whom Mr. Gilpin demanded whence he came. He answered, out of Wales, and that he was a-going to Oxford with intent to be a Scholar¹.

Mr. Gilpin, perceiving him pregnant in the Latine, and having some smattering in the Greek Tongue, carried him home to Houghton, where being much improved in the Languages, he sent him to Christ's-Colledge in Cambridge. It was not long before his worth preferred him Fellow of the House.

This was that Broughton so famous for his skill in the Hebrew; a great ornament of that University, and who had been a greater, had the heat of his Brain and peremptoriness of his Judgement been tempered with more moderation; being ready to quarrell with any who did not presently and perfectly imbrace his Opinions. He wrote many Books, whereof one, called "The Consent of Times," carrieth the generall commendation.

As his Industry was very commendable, so his Ingratitude must be condemned, if it be true what I read; that when Master Gilpin, his *Mecænas* (by whose care, and on whose cost he was bred, till he was able to breed himself), grew old, he procured him to be troubled and molested by Doctor Barnes, Bishop of Durham, in expectation of his *Parsonage*, as some shrewdly suspect².

At last he was fixed in the City of London, where he taught many Citizens and their Apprentices the Hebrew Tongue. He was much flocked after for his Preaching, though his Sermons were generally on Subjects rather for *Curiosity* then *Edification*. I conjecture his death to be about the year of our Lord 1600.

HUGH HOLLAND was born in Wales; and bred first a Scholar in Westminster, then Fellow in Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge. No bad English, but a most excellent Latine Poet. Indeed, he was addicted to the *New-old* Religion: *new*, in comparison of *Truth* itself; yet *old*, because confessed of long continuance. He travailed beyond the Seas, and in Italy (conceiving himself without *Ear-reach* of the *English*) let flie freely against the *Credit* of Queen Elizabeth. Hence he went to Jerusalem, though there he was not *made*, or he would not *own* himself, *Knight* of the *Sepulchre*. In his return he touched at Constantinople, where Sir Thomas Glover, Ambassador for King James, called him to an account for his *Scandalum Regine* at Rome, and the former over-freedom of his tongue cost him the confinement for a time in Prison. Enlarged at last, returning into England with his *good Parts* bettered by *Learning*, and *great Learning* increased with *experience* in travail; he expected presently to be chosen *Clerk* of the *Councell* at least; but, preferment not answering his expectation, he grumbled out the rest of his life in visible discontentment. He made Verses in description of the chief Cities in Europe, wrot the Chronicle of Queen Elizabeth's Raig (believe him older and wiser, not railing as formerly), and a Book of the Life of Master Camden, all lying hid in private hands, none publicly printed. This I observe the rather, to prevent *Plagiaries*, that others may not *impe* their credit with stollen feathers, and wrongfully with ease pretend to his painfull endeavours. He had a competent Estate in good *Candle-rents* in London; and died about the beginning of the Raig of King Charles.

¹ Bishop Carleton, in the Life of Mr. Gilpin

² Idem, *ibidem*.

THE FAREWELL.

To take my *Fale* of the Worthies of *Wales General*, I refer the Reader for the rest to a *Catalogue* of their names, set forth at the end of the *Welch Dictionary*: which *Catalogue* I was once resolved to print as an *Appendix* to this *Work*; till dissuaded on this consideration — it being printed in *Welch*, in the re-printing whereof, our *best English Correctors* would be but *bad Welch Corruptors*, and make a *Mungrel Language* more than departed from *Babel*, or ever since was any where used.

And now we proceed to the *particular Shires of Wales*.

*** "VERY little pains have been taken, by Natives or Neighbours, to illustrate the History or Antiquities of this part of the Island. Yet Antiquity is the glory of every Welchman; and the spirit of competition with the later inhabitants of England, one would have expected, should fire their breasts with a desire to be known and celebrated beyond them. If their ancestors could not spare time to write about a territory which they could hardly defend, their descendants, with secure tenure, have all the helps a living Language and original Records can afford. Many very antient MSS. are said to be still remaining in Wales. A good collection was made by Mr. Maurice, of Kenybreach, Denbighshire, whom Bishop Nicolson calls a notable Antiquary, which since came into the hands of Sir William Williams, and is now in the hands of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. Besides the valuable Library of Mr. Davies, of Llannerk, in the same County, there are several other considerable ones. The Collections of their most eminent Antiquary, Edward Lluyd, were left in the hands of Sir Thomas Sebright, of Beachwood, Hertfordshire. They consist of above 40 volumes in folio, 10 in quarto, and above 100 smaller, and all relate to Irish or Welsh Antiquities, and chiefly in those languages. Carte made extracts from them about or before 1736; but these were chiefly historical. Sir John Sebright gave Mr. Pennant twenty-three of Lluyd's MSS. Latin and English. Many of his letters to Lister, and other learned contemporaries, were given by Dr. Fothergill to the University of Oxford, and are now in the Ashmolean Museum. Lluyd undertook more for illustrating this part of the Kingdom than any one man besides ever did, or than any one man can be equal to. Yet, under certain restrictions, we might wish to see somebody revive the useful design, before Time, and a thousand circumstances fatal to private collections, complete the desolation already too far advanced. The progress of Antiquarian Discoveries, on which I must congratulate this age, has but lately been turned into this channel. Mr. Evans, who has opened the poetic treasures of his country, must bear the torch before us into the gloom that overspreads the other provinces of early science there. Mr. Pennant will atone for our ignorance of the Principality, by an ample Description of it in three volumes 4to. for which purpose he advertised in the Chester paper, 1771, for communications from the Welsh Clergy; a mode of enquiry which, like *Queries for a County History*, seems to promise more than it really produces. His first volume, intitled, "A Tour in Wales, 1770," has already appeared, 1778, containing the Counties of Flint, Denbigh, and the Marches; and it must give every friend to the subject pleasure to observe how well he has been assisted in his inquiries. Charles Penruddock Wyndham, Esq. who has already published two Editions of a very informing Tour through Monmouthshire and South Wales, and advertised for Instructions on a second Journey, 1777, proposes publishing his Observations, with considerable Additions, and a variety of Plates from elegant Drawings, by himself and H. S. Grimm. Mr. Wyndham's inimitable pencil has taken a great variety of Welsh Views. Mr. Grimm, under his patronage, many more: some of which have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1778. — Thus far Mr. Gough, in the second Edition of his "Anecdotes of British Topography," vol. II. pp. 479, 480; and to the subsequent pages of the same valuable publication, it may be sufficient to refer for minute particulars. Sir Richard Colt Hoare's Edition of Giraldus Cambrensis, however, deserves especial notice, as well as Mr. Carlisle's "Topographical Dictionary of Wales." The modern "Tourists" through the Principality are almost innumerable. N.

A N G L E S E Y .

LET us in the first place congratulate the Restitution of this *Island* to its ancient *Latine Appellation*, seeing it was in a fair way to forget its own Name of *MONA*¹, which some *filched* from this, and *fixed* on the *Isle of Man*; pretending,

1. The allusion in sound betwixt *Man* and *Mona*.
2. The description thereof in *Cæsar*, placing it in the middle betwixt *Ireland* and *Britain*, which position better agreeth to *Man* than *Anglesey*.
3. The Authorities of many [later] *Historians*, amongst whom *Polydore Vergil* and *Hector Boetius*.

But *Dr. Humphrey Llyud*, in his learned Letter to *Ortelius*, most clearly demonstrateth this to be the true *Mona*; and the *Reason of Reasons* doth evince the truth thereof, taken from *Tacitus*, reporting the *Roman Foot* (under *Paulinus*) to have swum over from the continent of *Britain*, to the *Isle of Mona*. Now such swimming over (with the *Oars* only of *Arms* and *Legs*) (*ten Leagues* at least) to *Man* is utterly impossible, which from *Britain* to *Anglesey* (being hardly an *Italian mile*) may (though with much *difficulty* and *danger*) be performed.

ANGLESEY; that is, the *English Island* (so called since conquered by our Countrymen) is surrounded on all sides with the *Irish Sea*, save on the *South*; where a *small Fret* (known by the peculiar name of *Menai*) sundreth it from the *Welsh Continent*, having *twenty* miles in the *length*, and *seventeen* in the *breadth* thereof. May the *Inhabitants* be like the Land they live in! which appears worse than it is, *seemingly barren* and *really fruitful*², affording plenty of *good Wheat*; and, to grind it,

MILL-STONES.

These, in the Greek Gospel, are termed *μύλοι ὀνικοί*³; that is, *Asses Mill-stones*; either because *Asses* (as *Saint Hillary* will have it) used to draw them about (before men taught the *Wind* and *Water* to do that work for them), or because the *lower Mill-stone* was called *ὄνος*, an *Ass*⁴, from the sluggishness thereof, as always lying still. Observe an opposition betwixt *Artificial* and *Natural Mills*; I mean, our *Mouths*. In the former, the *lower Mill-stone* lieth always immoveable; whilst in our *Mouths* the *upper Jaw* always standeth still, and the *nether* applyeth itself in constant motion thereunto. Excellent *Mill-stones* are made in this *Island*. When in motion, in default of *Grist* to grinde, they will fire one another; so necessary is *forraign employment* for *active spirits*, to divert them from *home-bred combustions*.

THE WONDERS.

Before we begin on this plentiful Topick, be it premised that I conceive the Author of that *Dystick* was too *strait-laced* in his belief, thus expressing himself:

¹ "In hoc medio cursu [inter Iberniam et Britanniam] est Insula quæ appellatur Mona." *Cæsar de Bello Gallico*, lib. v.

² See *Speed's Description* thereof.

³ *Matthew* xviii. 6; *Luke* xvii. 2.

⁴ See *Erasmus*, in his *Chiliades*, in *Prov. Antonius Asinus*.

*Mira canam, non visa mihi sed cognita multis,
Sed nisi visa mihi non habitura fidem.*

"Wonders here by me are told,
To many men well known;
But, till my eyes shall them behold,
Their truth I'll never own."

For mine own part, I conceive, he that will *not believe* is unworthy to be *believed*; and that it is an injury to deny *credit* to *credible* persons, attesting as followeth.

There are divers Trees daily digged out of moist and marish places, which are firm and fit for Timber¹. They are as black within as *Ebony*, and are used by the Carvers of that Country to inlay Cupboards and other Wooden Utensils. These Trees are branched into a double difficulty; first, how they came *hither*; secondly, how preserved *here* so long from putrefaction.

Some make the *Pedegree* of these Trees very ancient, fetching them from Noah's Flood, then overturned with the force thereof. Others conceive them cut down by the Romans when conquering this Island, and shaving away their Woods, the Covert of *Rebellion*.

Others apprehend them *felled* (or rather *falling*) of themselves, their *weight* meeting with the *waterish* and *falling* foundation; and it is more easie for one to *confute* the *conjecture* of others, than to substitute a more rational in the room thereof.

But grant this first *Knot* in these Trees *smoothed*, how they came *hither*; a worse *Knob* remains to be *plained*, how they are *preserved* sound so many *Ages*, seeing *moisture* is the *mother* of *corruption*, and such the ground wherein they are found: except any will say, there is *clammy bituminous* substance about them (like those in *Lancashire*²), which *fenceth* them from being corrupted. I could adde to the *wonder*, how *Hazle-nuts* are found under ground, with sound kernels in them; save it is fitter, that the former difficulties be first *conjured* down, before any new ones be *raised* up.

PROVERBS.

"*Mon Mam Cymbry*³."

That is, "*Anglesey* is the Mother of *Wales*."

Not because bigger than *Wales* (as Mothers alwayes are whilst their Children are Infants), being scarce one *twentieth part* thereof; nor because (as Parents alwayes) ancienter than *Wales*, which, being an *Island*, may be presumed *junior* to the *Continent*, as probably made by the interruption of the Sea; but because, when other Counties faile, she plentifully feedeth them with provision, and is said to afford Corn enough to sustain all *Wales*. Nor is she lesse happy in Cattel than Corn, so that this *Mother* of *Wales* is in some sort a *Nurse* to *England*. I have seen yearly great Drovers of fair Beasts⁴, brought thence and sold in *Essex* itself; so that he who considers how much *Meat Anglesey spends*, will wonder that it *s pares* any; how much it *s pares*, that it *s pends* any.

"*Crogging, Crogging*."

This Historical *By-word* (for *Proverb* properly it is none) we will consider: First, in the *Original*: Secondly, in the *Use*: Thirdly, in the *Abuse* thereof.

Originall. In the Reign of King Henry the Second, in his many expeditions against *Wales*, one proved very unsuccessful, wherein divers of his Camp were sent to essay a Passage over *Offa's Ditch* at *Croggen Castle*. These, being prevented by the *British*, were most of them slain; and their graves hard by are to be discovered at this day.

Use. The *English* afterwards, when having the *Welsh* at advantage, used to say to them, "*Crogging, Crogging*," as a *provokative* to revenge, and *dissuasive* to give them *quarter*; as if the *Romans*, on the like occasion, should cry to the *Carthaginians*, "*Cannæ, Cannæ*."

¹ Humphrey Llyud, in his learned Letters to Ortelius.

² Camden's *Britannia*, in that County.

⁴ The *Anglesea* breed of Cows is still in high reputation. N.

³ Idem, in *Anglesey*.

Abuse. Continuance of time, which assumeth to itself a liberty to pervert words from their primitive sense, in ignorant mouths hath made it a *disgraceful Attribute*, when the *English* are pleased to revile the *Welsh*; though, to speak plainly, I conceive not how that word can import a *foul disgracing* of them, first occasioned by their *valiant defeating* of us. This *By-word* (though *Croggen Castle* is in *Denbigh-shire*) being generally used all over *Wales*, is therefore placed in this, because the *first County* thereof.

PRELATES.

GUIDO de MONA was so sur-named from his *Birth-place* in *Anglesey*. Some suspect that *Filius Insule* may be as bad as *Filius Populi*, no place being particularized for his birth: whiles others conceive this sounding to his greater dignity, to be denominated from a whole Island; the Village of his Nativity being probably obscure, long and hard to be pronounced. He was afterwards Bishop of St. David's, and Lord Treasurer of England, under King Henry the Fourth, who highly honoured him; for, when the Parliament moved that no *Welsh-man* should be a State Officer in *England*, the King excepted the Bishops, as confident of their faithful service. Indeed T. Walsingham makes this *Gui* the Author of much trouble, but is the lesse to be believed therein, because of the known Antipathy betwixt Fryers and Secular Prelates; the former being as faulty in their *lasie speculation*, as the other often offending in the *practical over-activity*. This Bishop died anno 1407.

ARTHUR BULKLEY, Bishop of Bangor, was born either in Cheshire, or more probably in this County. But it matters not much had he *never been born*, who, being bred Doctor of the Laws, had either never read, or wholly forgotten, or wilfully would not remember, the Chapter "*De Sacrilegio*;" for he spoyled the Bishoprick, and sold the five Bells: being so over-officious, that he would go down to the Sea to see them shipped, which, in my mind, amounted to a second selling of them.

We have an English Proverb of him who maketh a *detrimental bargain* to himself, "That he may put all the gains gotten thereby into his eye, and see nothing the worse." But Bishop Bulkley saw much *more* the worse by what he had gotten, being himself suddenly deprived of his *sight*, who had deprived the *Tower of Bangor* of the *tongue* thereof¹. Thus having ended his *credit* before his *days*, and his *days* before his *life*, and having sate in that See fourteen years, he died 1555.

WILLIAM GLYN, D. D. was born at ——— in this County; bred in Queen's Colledge in Cambridge, whereof he was Master, until, in the second of Queen Mary, he was preferred Bishop of Bangor. An excellent Scholar; and I have been assured by judicious Persons, who have seriously perused the solemn Disputations (printed in Master Fox) betwixt the *Papists* and *Protestants*; that of the former none pressed his Arguments with more *strength* and less *passion* than Doctor Glyn: though *constant* to his *own*, he was not *cruel* to *opposite judgements*, as appeareth by the appearing of *no persecution* in his *Diocese*, and his *mild Nature* must be allowed at least *Causa socia*, or the *Fellow-cause* thereof. He died in the first of Queen Elizabeth; and I have been informed that Jeffry Glyn, his Brother, Doctor of Laws, built and endowed a Free Schoole at Bangor.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROULAND MERRICK, Doctor of Laws, was born at Bodingan in this County; bred in Oxford, where he became Principal of New-Inne-Hall, and afterwards a Dignitary in the Church of Saint David's. Here he, with others, in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, violently prosecuted Robert Farrar, his Diocesan, with intention (as they made their boast) "to pull him from his Bishoprick, and bring him into a preminure²;" and prevailed so far, that he was imprisoned.

This Bishop Farrar was afterwards martyred in the Raign of Queen Mary. I find not the least appearance that his former Adversaries *violented* any thing against him under that Queen. But it is suspicious that advantage against him (I say not with their will) was

¹ Godwin, in the Bishops of Bangor.

² Fox's Acts and Monuments, An. 1555, p. 1144.

grafted on the *stock* of his former accusation. However, it is my judgement that they ought to have been; and I can be so charitable to believe that Dr. Merriek was penitent for his causeless vexing so good a person¹. Otherwise many more besides myself will proclaim him unworthy to be (who had been a Persecutor of) a *Bishop*. He was consecrated Bishop of Bangor, December 21, in the second of Queen Elizabeth, 1559; and sate six years in his See. I have nothing to adde, save that he was Father to Sir Gilly Merriek, Knight, who lost his life for engaging with the Earl of Essex, 1600.

LANCELOT BULKLEY was born in this County, of a then right Worshipful (since Honourable) Family, who have a fair habitation (besides others) near Beumaris². He was bred in Brasen-nose Colledg in Oxford; and afterwards became, first Arch-deacon, then Archbishop in Dublin. He was consecrated, the third of October, 1619, by Christopher Archbishop of Armagh. Soon after he was made by King James one of his Privy Council in Ireland, where he lived in good reputation till the day of his death, which happened some *ten years* since.

SEA-MEN.

MADOC, Son to Owen Gwineth ap Gruffyth ap Conan, and Brother to David ap Owen Gwineth, Prince of North Wales, was born probably at Aberfraw in this County (now a mean Town), then the principal Palace of their Royal Residence³. He made a Sea Voyage Westward; and, by all probability, those names of *Cape de Breton* in Noruinberg, and *Penguin* in part of the Northern America, for a *white Rock* and a *white-headed Bird*, according to the *British*, were reliques of this discovery. If so; then let the *Genoesees* and *Spaniards* demean themselves as *younger Brethren*, and get their *Portions* in *Pensions* in those parts paid as well as they may, owning us *Britons* (so may the *Welsh* and *English* as an united *Nation* style themselves) for the *Heirs*, to whom the solid *Inheritance* of *America* doth belong, for the first discovery thereof. The truth is, a good Navy, with a strong Land-Army therein, will make these *probabilities* of *Madoc* evident *Demonstrations*; and without these, in cases of this kind, the strongest Arguments are of no validity. This Sea Voyage was undertaken by Madoc about the year 1170.

THE SHERIFFS.

Expect not my description should conform this Principality to *England*, in presenting the respective *Sheriffs* with their Arms. For as to *Heraldry*, I confesse myself *luscum in Angliâ, cecum in Walliâ*. Besides, I question whether our Rules in *Blazonry*, calculated for the *East*, will serve on the *West* of *Severne*? and suspect that my *venial Mistakes* may meet with *mortal Anger*.

I am also sensible of the *prodigious Antiquity* of *Welsh Pedegrees*: so that what Zalmana said of the Israelites slain by him at Tabor, "Each of them resemblth the Children of a King⁴;" all the *Gentry* here derive themselves from a *Prince* at least. I quit, therefore, the *Catalogue* of *Sheriffs* to abler Pens; and proceed to

THE FAREWELL.

I understand there is in this Island a kind of *Allumenous Earth*, out of which some (fifty years since) began to make *Allum* and *Copperess*; until they (to use my Author's phrase), like unflesht Souldiers gave over their enterprise, without further hope, because at first they saw it not answer their over-hasty expectations⁵. If this Project was first founded on *rational Probability* (which I have cause to believe), I desire the *seasonable Resumption* thereof by undertakers of as *able Brins* and *Purses*, but more *Patience* than the former, as a hopeful fore-runner of *better Successes*.

*** OF the Isle of ANGLESEA a very full account is given in "Mona antiqua restaurata, or Antiquities, Natural and Historical, of the Isle of Anglesey," by Henry Rowlands, 1702. N.

¹ See more in the Martyrs of Carmarthen-shire.

² Camden's Britannia, in Anglesey.

³ Judges viii. 18.

⁴ Sir James Ware, de Præsulibus Lageniæ.

⁵ Speed, in the Description of Anglesey.

BRECKNOCK-SHIRE.

BRECKNOCK-SHIRE hath Radnor-shire on the North, Cardigan and Carmarthen-shires on the West, Glamorgan-shire on the South, Hereford and Monmouth-shires on the East; the length thereof being adjudged twenty-eight, the breadth thereof twenty miles.

My Author saith, that this County is not greatly to be praised, or disliked of¹; with which his Character the Natives thereof have no cause to be *well pleased*, or *much offended*. The plain truth is, the fruitfulness of the Vallies therein maketh plentiful amends for the barrenness of the Mountains; and it is high time to give a check to the *vulgar error*, which falsely reporteth this County the worst in Wales. Let it suffice for me to say, *this is not it*; and *which is it*, let others determine.

Nor doth it sound a little to the credit of this County, that Brecknock, the chiefe Town thereof, doth at this present afford the title of an Earl to James Duke of Ormond, the first that ever received that Dignity. Above four hundred years since, a Daughter of Gilbert and Maud Becket (and Sister to Thomas Becket) was by King Henry the Second bestowed in marriage on one *Butler*, an English Gentleman. Him King Henry sent over into Ireland; and (endeavouring to expiate Becket's blood) rewarded him with large lands, so that his posterity were created Earls of *Ormond*. Now, therefore, we have cause to congratulate the return of this noble Family into their Native Country of England; and wish unto them the encrease of all prosperity therein.

NATURALL COMMODITIES.

OTTERS.

Plenty of these (*Lutra* in Latine) in Brecknock-meer. A Creature that can *dig* and *dive*, resident in the *two elements* of *Earth* and *Water*. The *Badger*, where he bites, *maketh his Teeth to meet*; and the *Otter* leaves little *distance* betwixt them. He is as destructive to *Fish* as the *Woolf* to *Sheep*. See we here, more is required to make *fine Flesh* than to have *fine Feeding*; the *Flesh* of the *Otter* (from his innate *rankness*) being nought, though his *Diet* be dainty. I have seen a *reclaimed Otter*, who in a quarter of an houre would present his Master with a *brace of Carps*.

Otter-Wooll is much used in the making of *Beavers*. As Physicians have their *Succedanea*, or *Seconds*, which well supply the place of such *Simples* which the *Patient* cannot procure; so the *Otter* is often instead of the *Beaver*, since the *Beaver Trade* is much wasted in the West Indies, their remnant retiring high into the Country, and being harder to be taken. Yea *Otter-wooll* is likely dayly to grow *dearer*, if prime persons of the *weaker Sex* (which is probable) resume the *wearing of Hats*.

Brecknock-shire, equalling her Neighbours in all *General Commodities*, exceedeth them in

WONDERS.

IN THE AIR.

He that relateth Wonders walketh on the edge of an house: if he be not careful of his footing, down falls his credite. This shall make me exact in using my Author's words²,

¹ Speed, in his Description of this County.

² Ibid.

informed by credible persons who had experimented it; "That their Cloaks, Hats, and Staves, cast down from the top of an Hill (called *Mounch-denny*, or *Cadier Arthur*), and the North-East Rock thereof, would never fall, but were with the air and wind still returned back, and blown up again; nor would any thing descend, save a stone, or some metalline substance."

No wonder that these should descend, because (besides the *magnetical quality* of the Earth) their forcing of their way down is to be imputed to their *united and intended* gravity. Now though a *large Cloak* is much heavier than a *little Stone*; yet the weight thereof is diffused in several parts, and, fluttering above, all of them are supported by the *Clouds*, which are seen to *rack* much *lower* than the *top of the Hill*. But now, if in the like trial the like *repercussion* be not found from the toppes of other Mountains in Wales, of *equal or greater* height, we confesse ourselves at an absolute losse, and leave it to others to *beat about* to find a satisfactory answer.

Let me adde, that Waters in Scripture are divided into *Waters above*, and *Waters under* the Firmament¹; by the former, men generally understand (since the interpretation thereof relating to *Cælum Aquæum* is exploded by the judicious) the Water ingendred in the Clouds. If so, time was, "when the waters beneath were higher than the waters above;" namely, in Noah's Flood, "when the waters prevailed fifteen cubits above the tops of the Mountains²."

IN THE WATER.

When the *Meer Llŷnswathan* (lying within two miles of Brecknock) hath her frozen Ice first broken, it maketh a monstrous noise, to the astonishment of the hearers, not unlike to Thunder. But, till we can give a good cause of the *old Thunder* [and "the power of his Thunder who can understand³?"] we will not adventure on the disquisition of this *new one*.

IN THE EARTH.

Reader, pardon me a word of *Earthquakes* in general. Seneca beholds them most terrible, because most unavoidable of all earthly dangers⁴. In other frights [*Tempest, Lightning, Thunder, &c.*] we shelter ourselves in the bowels of the Earth, which here, from our *safest refuge*, become our *greatest danger*. I have learned from an able Pen⁵, that the frequency and fearfulness of *Earthquakes* gave the first occasion to that passage in the Litany, "From sudden death, good Lord, deliver us."

Now to *Wales*. The Inhabitants of this County have a constant Tradition, that where now the *Meer Llŷnswathan* spreadeth its Waters, stood a fair City, till swallowed up by an Earthquake; which is not improbable. First, because all the High-ways of this County do lead thither; and it is not likely that the *Loudstone* of a *bare Lake* should attract so much *Confluence*. Secondly, Ptolomy placeth in this *Tract* the City *Lorentrium*, which all the care of Master Camden could not recover by any ruines or report thereof⁶, and therefore likely to be drowned in this Poole; the rather because *Levenny* is the name of the River running through it.

SAINTS.

Saint { KEYNE.
CANOCH.
CADOCK.

The first of these was a *Woman* (here put highest by the curtesie of England); the two latter, *Men*; all three Saints, and Children to *Braghan, King, Builder, and Namer* of

¹ Gen. i. 7.

² Ibid. vii. 20.

³ Job xxvi. 14.

⁴ Natural Questions, Cap. i.

⁵ Dr. Hackwill, in his Apology, lib. ii. sect. 4.

⁶ As he confesseth in the Description of this Shire.

Brecknock. This King had four and twenty Daughters, a jolly number; and all of them Saints¹, a greater happiness; though of them all the name onely of Saint *Keyne* surviveth to posterity². Whether the said *King* was so fruitful in *Sons*, and they as happy in *Saintship*, I do not know, onely meeting with these two, Saint *Canoch* and Saint *Cudock* (whereof the later is reported a *Martyr*) all flourishing about the year of our Lord 492, and had in high veneration amongst the people of *South Wales*.

I know not whether it be worth the reporting, that there is in Cornwall, near the Parish of St. Neots, a Well arched over with the robes of four kinds of Trees, *Withy*, *Oak*, *Elm*, and *Ash*, dedicated to Saint *Keyne*³ aforesaid. The reported vertue of the Water is this, "That whether Husband or Wife come first to drink thereof, they get the mastery thereby⁴."

St. CLINTANKE was King of Brecknock; a small Kingdom for an obscure King, though eminent with some for his Sanctity. Now it happened, that a noble Virgin gave it out, "that she would never marry any man except the said King, who was so zealous a Christian⁵." Such as commend her good choice, dislike her public profession thereof, which with more maiden-like modesty might have been concealed. But, see the sad success thereof: A Pagan Souldier, purposely to defeat her desire, killed this King as he was one day a-hunting; who, though he lost his life, got the reputation of a Saint⁶; and so we leave him—the rather, because we find no date fixed unto him; so that the Reader may believe him to have lived even when he thinks best himself.

PRELATES.

GILES de BRUSE, born at Brecknock, was Son to William de Bruse, Baron of Brecknock, and a prime Peer in his Generation. This Giles became afterwards Bishop of Hereford, and in the Civil Wars sided with the Nobility against King John; on which account he was banished; but at length returned, and recovered the King's favour. His Paternal Inheritance (by death, it seems, of his elder Brother) was devolved unto him⁷ (being together Bishop and Baron by descent), and from him, after his death, transmitted to his Brother Reginald, who married the Daughter of Leoline Prince of Wales. If all this will not recover this Prelate into our Catalogue of WORTHIES, then know that his Effigies on his Tomb in Hereford Church holdeth a *Steeple* in his hand, whence it is concluded that he built the *Belfree* of that *Cathedral*, as well he might, having so vast an estate. His death happened anno 1215.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS HOWEL was born at Nangamarch in this County⁸, within few miles of Brecknock; bred Fellow of Jesus Colledge in Oxford, and became afterwards a *meek man*, and most excellent *Preacher*. His Sermons, like the *Waters of Siloah*, did run softly, gliding on with a smooth stream; so that his matter, by a *lawful* and *laudable felony*, did steal secretly into the hearts of his hearers. King Charles made him the last Bishop of Bristol, being consecrated at Oxford. He died anno Domini 1646, leaving many *Orphan* children behind him.

I have been told, that the honourable *City of Bristol* hath taken care for their comfortable education; and am loath to pry too much into the truth thereof, lest so good a report should be confuted.

¹ See Camden's *Britannia*, in Brecknock-shire.

² Rob. Buckley, MS. in Vitis SS. Mulierum Angliæ, in vitâ Sanctæ Keynæ, fol. 90.

³ See a View and particular Description of this Well, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxix. p. 193. N.

⁴ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 130.

⁵ English Martyrology, on the 19th August.

⁶ Jo. Capgrave, in Cabal. S. S. Brit.

⁷ Godwin, in the Bishops of Hereford, p. 536.

⁸ So was I told by his Brother, Mr. James Howel. F.

STATES-MEN.

HENRY STAFFORD, Duke of Buckingham. Though Humphrey his Father had a fair Castle at, and large lands about Stafford (whereof he was Earl), yet his Nativity is most probably placed in this County, where he had *Brecknock-Castle*, and a *Principality* about it. This was he who with both his *hands* set up Richard the Third on the Throne; endeavouring afterwards, with his *hands* and *teeth* too, to take him down, but in vain.

He was an excellent *Spokes-man*, though I cannot believe that his long Oration (to persuade the *Londoners* to side with the *Usurper*) was ever uttered by him in *terminis* as it lieth in Sir Thomas More's History. Thus the *Roman Generals* provided themselves of *Valour*; and Livy (as he represented them) stocked them with *Eloquence*. Yet we may be well assured that this our *Duke* either *did* or *would* have said the same; and he is the Orator who effects that he aimeth at: this *Duke* being *unhappily happy* therein.

Soon after, not remorse for what he *had done*, but *revenge* for what King Richard would *not do* (denying his desire), put him on the project of *unravelling* what he had *woven* before. But his Fingers were *entangled* in the *Threads* of his former *Web*; the King compassing him into his *clutches*, betrayed by Humphry Banister his Servant. The Sheriff seized this Duke in Shropshire, where he was digging a ditch in a *Disguise*¹. How well he managed the *Mattock* and *Spade*, I know not. This I know, that, in a higher sense, "He had made a Pit [to disinherit his Sovereign], and digged it, and is fallen into the Ditch which he had made;" being beheaded at Sarisbury, without any legal Tryal, anno 1484.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

NESTA. Hunger maketh men eat what otherwise they would *let alone*, not to say *cast away*: The cause I confesse (wanting matter to furnish out our Description) inviting me to meddle with this *memorable* (not *commendable*) Person.

1. She was *Daughter* to Gruffin, Prince of Wales.
2. *Wife* to Bernard de Neumarch, a Noble Norman, and Lord by Conquest of this County.
3. *Mother* to Mahel, an hopeful Gentleman, and Sibyl his Sister.
4. *Harlot* to a young man, whose name I neither *do*, nor *desire* to know.

It happened, Mahel having got this *Stallion* into his power, used him very hardly, yet not worse than he deserved. Nesta, maddled hereat, came in open Court, and on her Oath, before King Henry the Second, publicly protested (no *Mamma* like revenge to malicious minds, not caring to wound their Foes, though through themselves) "that Mahel was none of Neumarch's Son, but begotten on her in Adultery."

This, if *true*, spake her *dishonesty*; if *false*, her *perjury*; true or false, her peerless *impudency*. Whereby she disinherited her Son, and settled a vast Territory on Sibyl her sole Daughter, married afterwards to Milo Earl of Hereford.

THE FAREWELL.

When Mr. Speed, in pursuance of his Description of England, passed this County, no fewer than *Eight*, who had been *Bayliffs* of *Brecknock*, gave him courteous entertainment. This doth confirm the Character I have so often heard of the *Welsh Hospitality*. Thus giving them their due praise on just occasion, I hope, that the *British Reader* will the better digest it, if he find some passages altogether as true as this, though nothing so pleasing to Him, in our following *Farewells*.

*** SEE Gough's British Topography, Vol. II. p. 500. N.

¹ Speed's Chronicle, in the Reign of King Richard the Third.

² Psalms vii. 15.

CARDIGAN-SHIRE.

CARDIGAN-SHIRE is washed on the West with the Irish Sea, and parted from the neighbouring Shires by Rivers ; and the Reader will be careful that the similitude of their sounds betray him not to a mistake herein.

1. *Dovi* severing it on the North from *Merionethshire*.
2. *Tovy* on the East from *Brecknockshire*.
3. *Tyvy* on the South from *Cardmarthen* and *Pembrokeshire*.

My Author saith, " the form thereof is Horn-like " (wider towards the North) ; and I may say it hath a *Cornu-copia* therein of all things for man's sustenance, especially if industry be used.

This County, though remotest from England, was soonest reduced to the English *Dominion*, whilst the Countries interposed maintained their liberty. The reason whereof was this : The English, being far more potent in shipping than the Welsh, found it more facile to saile over the *Mountains of Water* (so the *Surges* of the *Sea* are termed by the Poet ²) than march over the *Mountains of Earth* ; and, by their *Fleet*, invaded and conquered this county in the reign of Rufus ; and Henry the First bestowed the same entirely upon Gilbert de Clare.

NATURALL COMMODITIES.

BEAVERS.

Plenty of these formerly did breed in the River Tyvy, which (saith Giraldus Cambrensis) was the only place afforded them in all Britain. A cunning creature, yet reported by some men more crafty than he is ; who relate that, being hunted, and in danger to be taken, he biteth off his *Stones*, as useful in Physick (for which only his life was then sought), and so escapeth ³. Hence some will have him called *Castor*, à *Castrando seipsum* : And others adde, that, having formerly bitten off his *Stones*, he standeth upright, and sheweth the *Hunters* that he hath none, that so they may surcease their pursuit of an unprofitable game.

Hence it was, that, amongst the Egyptians, the Beaver passeth for an *Hieroglyphick* of him who hurteth himself ; though by Alciate, the great Emblematist, he is turned to another purpose, to teach men rather to part with their *purses* than their *lives*, and by their *wealth* to redeem *themselves* out of danger.

The plain truth is, all those reports of the Beaver are no better than vulgar errors, and are disproved both by sense and experience ; for his *Stones* are so placed in his body, as those of the *Boar*, that it is impossible for himself with his *teeth* to touch them. And some maintain they cleave so fast to his *back*, they cannot be taken away without loss of his *life*.

However, grant the story true, the gelding of himself would not serve his turn, or excuse the Beaver from Hunters now-a-days, except he could also flea off his skin, the *Wool*

¹ Speed, in the Description of this County.

² " *Quanti montes volvuntur Aquarium.*" Ovidius.

³ The castor produced from these animals is found in a liquid state, in bags near the anus, about the size of an egg. These bags are found indifferently in males and females. N.

whereof is so commonly used for the making of Hats. All that I will add is this, that what plenty soever there was of Beavers in this County in the days of Giraldus, the breed of them now is quite destroyed, and neither *fore-foot* of a Beaver (which is like a Dog's) nor *hind-foot* (which is like a Goose) to be seen therein.

PROVERBS.

Being well at leisure in this little County, we will observe (what indeed is general to all Wales) something *proverbial*, and conducing to our necessary information.

"*Talaeth, Talaeth.*"

In effect the same in English with *Fine, Fine*; when mothers and nurses are disposed to please their little ones in dressing them. Take the original thereof: When Roderick the Great divided Wales betwixt his three sons, into three dominions, North Wales, South Wales, and Powis; he ordered, that each of them should wear upon his *bonnet*, or *helmet*, a *coronet of gold*, being a broad lace or head-band indented upwards, set and wrought with precious stones called in the British *Talaeth*, and they from thence *Y tri twysoc Talaethioc*, that is, *the three crowned princes*¹. But now either the number of Princes is well multiplied in Wales; or, which is truer, the Honour of *Talaeth* is much diminished; that being so called wherewith a Child's head is bound uppermost upon some other linnen cloaths. Thus the English have that which they call the *Crown* of a *Cup*.

"*Bu Arthur ond tra fu.*"

That is, "Arthur was not, but whilst he was." It is sad to say, *Nos fuimus Trojes*. The greatest eminency when not extant is extinct. "The Fryer never loved what was good."

"*Ne thorres Arthur Nawdd gwaraig.*"

That is, "King Arthur did never violate the Refuge of a Woman." Arthur is notoriously known for the *Mirror of Manhood*. By the *Woman's Refuge*, many understand her *Tongue*, and no valiant man will revenge her words with his blows:

Nullum memorabile Nomen,—Femini in Pœnd.

"*Calen Sais wraih Gymro.*"

That is, "The heart of an Englishman" (whom they call Saxons) "towards a Welsh-man." It is either applied to such who are possessed with prejudice, or only carry an outward compliance without cordial affection. We must remember this Proverb was originated whilst England and Wales were at deadly feude, there being better love betwixt them since the union of the Nations.

"*Ni Cheitw Cymbro oni Gollo.*"

That is, "the Welshman keeps nothing until he hath lost it." The historical truth thereof is plain in the British Chronicles, that when the British recovered the lost *Castles* from the English, they doubled their diligence and valour, keeping them more tenaciously than before.

"*A fo Pen, bid Bont.*"

That is, "He that will be a Head, let him be a Bridge." It is founded on a fictitious tradition thus commonly told: Benigrdran, a Britain, is said to have carried an army over into Ireland; his men came to a river over which neither was bridge nor ferrey; hereupon he was fain to carry all his men over the river on his own back. To lesson men not to affect the empty title of a *General*, except they can supply their souldiers with all necessities: be their *Wardrobe* in want of *Cloaths*; *Kitching* in want of *Meat*, &c. Thus Honour hath ever a great burden attending it.

¹ Dr. Powell, in his History of Wales, pag. 36.

We will conclude these *General Proverbs of Wales* with a Custom which was antient in this nation. They had a kind of Play, wherein the *stronger* who prevailed, put the *weaker* into a *Sack*¹; and hence we have borrowed our English *by-word* to express such betwixt whom there is apparent odds of strength, "He is able to put him up in a Bagge."

THE FAREWELL.

It is observable, what a credible Author reporteth², that there was in this County a City (once an Episcopal See) called *Llan-Badern-Faure*, that is, *Llan-Baderne the Great*, which City is now dwindled to nothing.

Reader, by the way, I observe that Cities surnamed the *Great* come to *Little* at last, as if God were offended with so ambitious an epithete: "*Sidon the Great*³," "*Ninive the Great*⁴," "*Babylon the Great*⁵, it is fallen, &c." But the cause of the ruine of this City was for their *cruel killing of their Bishop*, which provoked Divine Justice against them.

I hope the *Welsh*, warned herewith, will for the future demean themselves with due respect to such persons; and am confirmed in my confidence from their commendable Proverb, *Na difanco y Beriglaur*; "*Vilifie not thy Parish-priest*;" and then much more ought the Bishop to be respected.

* * "What we have in print concerning this County is confined to its Mines." This was said in 1780 by Mr. Gough in his *British Topography*, vol. II. p. 506, where the publications on the Mines are enumerated. But the *Topography* of the County at large has since been given to the publick by Samuel Rush Meyrick, A. B. of Queen's College, Oxford. N.

¹ Dr. Davis, in his *Proverbs*, litera Ch.

² Roger Hoveden, and out of him Mr. Camden in this County.

³ Josh. xi. 8.

⁴ Jonah iii. 2.

⁵ Revel. xviii. 2.

CARMARTHEN-SHIRE.

CARMARTHEN-SHIRE hath Pembroke-shire on the West, the Severn-Sea on the South, Cardigan-shire on the North, Brecknock and Glamorgan-shires on the East. The Mountains therein are neither so many nor high as in the neighbouring Counties, affording plenty of Grass, Grain, Wood, Fish, and what not? Besides, Nature here giveth the inhabitants both *Meat* and *Stomach*; the sharpness of the *Air* breeding an *Appetite* in them.

There is a place in this County called *Golden-grove*, which I confess is no *Ophir*, or *Land of Havilah*, yielding no Gold *in specie*, but plentifully affording those rich Commodities, which quickly may be converted thereunto; and the *pleasure* is no less than the *profit* thereof. It is the Possession of the Right Honourable Richard Vaughan, Baron of Emelor in England, and Earl of Carbery in Ireland. He well deserveth to be Owner of *Golden-grove*, who so often hath used a *golden hand*, in plentiful relieving many eminent Divines during the late Sequestration.

This County affording no peculiar COMMODITIES, Let us proceed to

WONDERS.

Giraldus Cambrensis reporteth a Fountain to be in this County (let he himself find it out, and justify it) which, conformable to the Sea, ebbeth and floweth twice in *four and twenty hours*. But, seeing this is a *Maritime Shire*, possibly there may be a more than ordinary communication betwixt it and the Ocean, and then the wonder is not so great.

More credibly it is related, that there are in this Shire strange *subterranean Faults*, conceived the *Castles* of routed people in the civil wars. And no wonder, seeing David first *set up* in a defensive posture for himself in the *Cave of Adullum*; so that, having no place where he could safely set the sole of his foot *above ground*, all his present *help* was *under the Earth*, and *future hope* was *above the Heavens*.

MARTYRS.

ROBERT FARRAR, an Englishman by birth, but where born unknown, was a prime *Martyr* of this County. A man not unlearned, but somewhat indiscreet, or rather uncomplying, which procured him much trouble: so that he may be said, with Saint Laurence, to be broyled on both sides, being persecuted both by *Protestants* and *Papists*.

He was preferred to be Bishop of Saint David's by the Duke of Sommerset, then Lord Protector, who was put to death not long after. Some conceive that the Patron's fall was the Chaplain's greatest guilt, and encouraged his Enemies against him. Of these, two were afterwards Bishops in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, viz. Thomas Young Archbishop of York, and Rowland Merrick Bishop of Bangor.

SOULDIERS.

Sir RICE ap THOMAS was never more than a Knight, yet little less than a *Prince* in this his native County, if the author of "*Prælia Anglorum*" may not be believed,

— "Ricius Thomas flos Cambro-Britannum."

King

King Henry the Seventh will himself witness his worth. To him, lately landed at Milford Haven with contemptible Forces, this Sir Rice repaired with a considerable accession of choice Souldiers, marching with them to Bosworth-field, where he right valiently behaved himself. That thrifty King, according to his cheap course of remuneration (rewarding *Gown-men in Orders* (by him most employed) with *Church Livings*, and *Sword-men with Honour*) afterwards made Sir Rice Knight of the Order; and well might he give him a *Garter*, by whose effectual help he had recovered a *Crown*.

Elmelin in this County was one of his principal seats, whose name and nature he altered, building and calling it *New-castle*¹; and I believe it one of the latest Castles in Wales, seeing since that time it hath been fashionable to demolish, not to erect, fortified Houses.

As he appeared early, so he continued long in military action; for I find him, in the fourth year of King Henry the Eighth, conductor of five hundred light horse, at the pompous and expensive siege of Therouene, where I meet his last mention in our English Chronicles.

WALTER DE DEVEREUX, son of ——— Devereux and Cicely his wife (sole sister to Thomas Bouchier last Earl of Essex) was born in the town of Carmarthen², and by Queen Elizabeth in his *maternall right* created Earl of Essex. One martially minded, and naturally hating *Idleness*, the *Rust* of the *Soul*.

Though time bath *silenced* the *Fictions*, and only *sounded* the *Facts* of Queen Elizabeth's Court, no place had more heart-burnings therein; and it was a great part of God's goodness and her prudence that no more hurt was done thereby. Many maligned our Earl — *Tantane Animis Aularibus Iræ?* — desirous to thrust him on dangerous designs. Nor need we consult the Oracle of Apollo to discover his chief adversary, being he was a *prime Favourite*, who loved the Earl's *nearest relation* better than he loved the Earl *himself*, whom he put on the project of Ireland.

Yet was not our Walter surprised into that service, seeing *Injuria non fit volenti*; and being sensible that his *room* was more welcome to some than his *company* at Court, he willingly embraced the employment. Articles (the *first* and *last*, I believe, in that kind) are drawn up betwixt the *Queen* and *him*, who was to maintain such a proportion of Souldiers³ on his *own cost*, and to have part of the fair territory of — *Clande-boy* in *Ulster* for the conquering thereof. So much for the *Bear's-skin*. Now all the craft will be to catch; kill, and fley the *Bear* himself.

Well, to maintain an army (though a very *little* one) is a *Sovereign's* and no *Subject's* work, too heavy for the support of any private man's estate, which cost this Earl first the *mortgaging*, then the *selling* out-right his fair inheritance in Essex. Over he goeth into Ireland with a noble company of *Kindred* and *Friends*, *supernumerary Volunteers* above the proportion of Souldiers agreed upon.

Sir William Fitz-Williams, Lord Deputy of Ireland, hearing of his coming, and suspecting (*Court jealousy* riseth very early, or goeth not to bed at all) to be eclipsed by this great Earl, solicits the Queen to maintain him in the full power of his place, without any diminution; alledging this much to conduce to the Honour of her Majesty whom he represented. Hereupon it was ordered, that the Earl should take his Commission from this Lord Deputy, which with much importunity and long attendance, he hardly obtained, and that with no higher title than "Governour of *Ulster*."

After many impressions (not-over successfully) made in *Ulster*, he was by the Deputy remanded into the South of Ireland, where he spent much time (take much in little in my Author's words as to his general performance) *nullius bono, sed magno suo damno*⁴. His Friends in the English Court grew few and cold, his Foes many and active; affronts were

¹ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

² 200 horse and 400 foot.

³ Mills, in his Catalogue of Honour, in the Earls of Essex.

⁴ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1573.

plentifully poured upon him, on purpose either to *drown* him in grief, or *burn* him in his own anger. From Munster he was sent back into Ulster, where he was forbidden to follow his blow, and use a victory he had gotten: Yea, on a sudden stript out of his Commission¹, and reduced to be a Governour of three hundred men: yet his stout stomach (as true tempered steel) bowed without breaking, in all these afflictions embracing all changes with the same tenour of constancy. Pay-days in Ireland came very thick, moneys out of England very slow; his noble associates began to withdraw, common men to mutiny, so that the Earl himself was at the last recalled home.

Not long after, he was sent over the second time into Ireland with a loftier title (the length of the *Feather* makes not the *Head* the higher) of *Earl Marshall of Ireland*, where he fell into a strange looseness (not without suspicion of Poyson); and he died anno 1576. His Soul he piously resigned to God; his Lands (much impaired) descended to his son Robert, but ten years of age. His body was brought over, and buried in Carmarthen, the place of his nativity; and his widow lady (to say no more) was soon re-married to Robert Earl of Leicester. Let me adde, that he died in the 36th year of his age, fatal to his Family, his Father and Grand-father dying in the same²; which year Robert Earl of Essex his Son never attained to; and whether it had not been as honourable for his Grand-child Robert Earl of Essex³ to have died in the same year of his age, or to have lived longer, let others decide.

WRITERS.

AMBROSE MERLIN was born at Carmarthen, a City so denominated from his nativity therein. This I write in conformity to common tradition (and he who will not *errare cum vulgo*, must *pugnare cum vulgo*); my own judgement remonstrating against the same, finding the City called *Mariadunum* in Ptolomy, before Merlin's Cradle was ever made, if *Merlin's Cradle* was ever made.

His extraction is very incredible, reported to have an *Incubus* to his Father, pretending to a Pedigree older than Adam, even from the Serpent himself. But a Learned Pen demonstrateth the impossibility of such Conjunctions⁴. And let us not load Satan with groundless sins, whom I believe *the Father of Lyes*⁵, but [in a literal sense] *no Father of Bastards*.

Many are the pretended Prophecies of Merlin, whereof the British have a very high esteem, and I dare say nothing against them; only I humbly tender to this Nation's consideration a modest *Proverb* of their own Country, "*Namyn Dduw nid oes Dewin*;"—"that, besides God, there is no Diviner." Yet I deny not but the Devil can give a shrewd conjecture; but often the *Deceiver* is deceived. Sure I am, Merlin's Prophecies have done much mischief, seeing such who pretended skill therein, that they could unfold his meaning (though, for my part, I believe they must have the *Devil's key* who open the *Devil's lock*) put Owen Glendower on his Rebellion against King Henry the Fourth⁶, perswading him the time was come wherein he should recover the *Welsh Principality*, which caused the making of those *cruel Laws*, with *Draco's*, written in blood against the Welsh, which no tender Englishman can read without regret.

There want not those who maintain Merlin to be a great *Chymist*; and those, we know, have a Language peculiar to themselves, so that his seeming Prophecies are not to be expounded *historically*, but *naturally*, disguising the Mysteries of that faculty from vulgar intelligence.

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1575.

² Ibid. anno 1576.

³ The famous Parliamentarian General, who died Sept. 13, 1646. N.

⁴ Dr. Brown, in his *Vulgar Errors*, book 7. ch. 16.

⁵ John viii. 44.

⁶ Dr. Powell, in his *History of Wales*, p. 386.

The best Prophecie I meet with in Merlin, which hit the mark indeed, is what I find cited out of him by Giraldus Cambrensis ¹ :

Sextus mænia Hiberniæ subvertent, et Regiones in Regnum redigentur.

"The Sixth shall overturn the walls of Ireland, and reduce their Countries into a Kingdom."

This was accomplished under King James the Sixth, when their *fastnesses* (*Irish walls*) were dismantled, and Courts of Civil Justice set up in all the Land. But enough of Merlin, who is reported to have died ² anno —

THE FAREWELL.

How this County (with the rest of Wales) hath preserved its woods in our unhappy Civil Wars is to me unknown ; yet if they have been much wasted (which I suspect) I wish that the Pit-coal, which in some measure it affordeth, may daily be increased for the supply of their fewell.

* * The History of Carmarthenshire was published in 1809, by Mr, Nugent. For other Tracts relative to this County see Gough's "British Topography," 4to, p. 510. N.

¹ In his History of Ireland.

² The tradition is, that Merlin did not die, but was laid asleep by magick. Spenser alludes to this fable. N.

CARNARVON.

CARNARVON. This County hath the Irish Sea on the West, Anglesea (divided by Menafret) on the North, Denby-shire on the East, and Merioneth-shire on the South. This I have observed peculiar to this County, that all the *Market* are *Sea Towns* (being five in number, as noted in the Maps) which no other County in England or Wales doth afford.

The Natives hereof count it no small credit unto them, that they made the longest resistance against, and last submitted unto, the English: and, indeed, for *natural strength*, it exceedeth any part of this *Principality*; so that the English were never more distressed than in the Invasion thereof.

I am much affected with the ingenuity of an English Nobleman, who, following the Camp of King Henry the Third, in these parts, wrote home to his friends, about the end of September 1245, the *naked truth* indeed, as followeth: "We lie in our tents watching, fasting, praying, and freezing: we watch for fear of the Welsh-men, who are wont to invade us in the night; we Fast for want of meat, for the half-penny loaf is worth five pence; we Pray to God to send us home again speedily; we Freeze for want of winter-garments, having nothing but thin linnen betwixt us and the wind."

Yet is this County in itself sufficiently plentiful (though the Welsh had the wit to keep food from the English); and *Snow-don-hills* therein are commended by my Author¹, for fertility of *Wood, Cattel, Fish, and Fowl*.

Smile not, Reader, to hear of *Fish* in so high Mountains, which have plenty of Pools interposed.

WONDERS.

Giraldus Cambrensis telleth us how there is a *Lake* in Snowden-hills, in this County, which hath a *floating Island* therein. But it seemeth that it either always swimmeth away from such who endeavour to discover it, or else that this *Vagrant*, wearied with long *wandering*, hath at last fixed itself to the *Continent*. He telleth us also of *Monoculous Fishes*, though not fully acquainting us how their one eye is disposed; whether, Polyphemus-like, in the midst of their head, or only on one side. The truth is, these *one-eyed fishes* are too nimble for any men with *two eyes* to behold them.

PROVERBS.

"*Craig Eriry*, or *Snow-don*, will yield sufficient pasture for all the cattel of *Wales* put together²."

Some will say this cannot be literally true, except the cattel of Wales be few *beneath*, and Snowden-hills fruitful *above* all belief. The best is, the time is not expressed how long these hills will suffice for their pasture. But let us not be so morose, but to understand the meaning of this expression, importing, by help of an *hyperbole*, the extraordinary fruitfulness of this place.

¹ Matthew Paris, anno notato, p. 924.

² Camden's Britannia, in Carnarvonshire.

³ *Diange*

“*Diange ar Gluyd, a boddi ar Gonway.*”]

That is, “to scape Clude, and be drown’d in Conway :” Parallel to the Latine,

“*Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charibdin.*”

However, that *Pilot* is to be pitied, who, to shun *Scylla*, doth run on *Charibdis*, because those Rocks were neer, and a narrow passage betwixt them ; whereas the two Rivers of *Clude* and *Conway* are twenty miles asunder, affording men scope enough to escape them ; but *little* or *much* in such cases are the *same* with indiscreet persons.

PRINCES.

EDWARD, the fourth (but *first* surviving) Son of King Edward the First and Queen Eleanor, was born at Carnarvon in this County, April 25, 1284. No Prince ever ascended the English throne with *greater*, or used it with *less*, advantage to himself.

First, though his Father had in a manner surprised the Welsh to accept him for their Prince (pleading his Royal extraction, birth in Wales, inability to speak a word of English, and innocence that none could tax him with *actual sin*) ; yet I find them not for his Father’s fallacy to think the worse of his Son — *sic juvat esse deceptos* — and generally they accepted him, as preferring that a *Prince* should be put with *Wit*, rather than with *Violence*, upon them.

In England he succeeded to a *wise* and *victorious Father*, who happily had hit the expedient to be both beloved and feared by his Subjects, leaving the Land in so good a posture for government, that touch the *wheel* and it would turn in the right tract of itself. But this Edward first estranged himself from his Subjects, and [in effect] subjected himself to a Stranger, Piers Gaveston, his French *minion*, and after his execution to the two Spencers, who, though native Englishmen, were equally odious to the English for their insolence.

Hence it was that he first lost of the love of his Subjects, then of his Queen (the vacuity of whose bed was quickly filled up), then his *Crown*, then his *Life*. Never any English King’s case was so pitiful, and his person less pitied, all counting it good reason that he should give entertainment to that *Woe*, which his *Wilfulness* had invited home to himself. His violent death happened at Berkley Castle, September 22, 1327.

SAINTS.

There is an Island called *Berdsey*, justly reduceable to this County (lying within a *mile* of the South-West Promontory thereof) wherein the corpse of no fewer then *twenty thousand Saints* are said to be interred¹.

“*Estote vos omnes Sancti.*” Proud Benhadad boasted that “the dust of Samaria did not suffice for handfuls for all the people that followed him².” But where would so many thousand Bodies find Graves in so petty an *Islet* ? But I retrench myself, confessing it more facile to *find Graves in Berdsey for so many Saints, than Saints for so many Graves.*

STATES-MEN.

JOHN WILLIAMS was born at Aber-Conwy in this County ; bred Fellow of Saint John’s Colledge in Cambridge, Proctor of the University, Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and lastly Archbishop of York. In my “Church History” I have offended his *Friends*, because I wrote so *little* in his *praise* ; and distasted his *Foes*, because I said so *much* in his *defence*. But I had rather to live under the *indignation* of others, for relating what *may offend*, than die under the *accusation* of my own conscience for reporting what is *untrue*. He died on the 25th day of March, 1649.

¹ Camden’s Britannia, in Insulis Britannicis.

² 1 Kings xx. 10.

PRELATES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD VAUGHAN, born at Nuffrin (or else at Etern) in this County, was bred Fellow in Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, and was afterwards successively Bishop of Bangor, Chester, and lastly of London; a very corpulent man, but spiritually minded; an excellent Preacher and pious Liver, on whom I find this Epigram¹, which I will endeavour to English:

*Præsul es (ô Britonum decus immortale tuorum)
Tu Londinensi primus in Urbe Brito.
Hi mihi Doctores semper placuere, docenda
Qui faciunt, plus quam qui facienda docent.
Pastor es Anglorum doctissimus, optimus ergo,
Nam facienda doces ipse, docenda facis.*
Prelate of London (O immortal grace
Of thine own Britons) first who had that place.
He's good, who what men ought to do, doth teach;
He's better, who doth do, what men shold preach.
You best of all, preaching what men should do,
And what men ought to preach that doing too.

Here, to justify the observation, *Præsul* must be taken for a plain Bishop, and *primus* accounted but from the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity: for otherwise we find no fewer than sixteen Archbishops of London before that time, and all of the British Nation². He was a most pleasant man in discourse, especially at his table, maintaining that truth, "At meals be glad, for sin be sad," as indeed he was a mortified man. Let me add, nothing could tempt him to betray the *Rights* of the Church to sacrilegious hands, not sparing sharply to reprove some of his own order on that account. He died March 30, 1607, being very much lamented.

HENRY ROWLANDS, born in this County, bred in the University of Oxford, was consecrated Bishop of Bangor, November 12, 1598. We have formerly told how Bishop Bulkley plundered the tower of Saint Asaph of five fair bells; now the bounty of this Bishop bought four new ones for the same (the *second edition* in cases of this kind is seldom as large as the *first*), whereof the biggest cost an *hundred pounds*³. He also gave to Jesus Colledge in Oxford means for the maintenance of two Fellows. He died anno Domini 1615.

THE FAREWELL.

The Map of this County (as also of Denby and Flint-shire) in Mr. Speed is not divided (as other Shires in England and Wales) with pricks into their several Hundreds, which would have much conduced to the compleating thereof, whereof he rendreth this reason, 'That he could not procure the same (though promised him) out of the Sheriff's Books; fearing lest the Riches of their Shire should be further sought into by revealing such particulars. He addeth moreover, "This I have observed in all my Survey, that where least is to be had the greatest fears are possessed." I would advise these Counties hereafter to deny no small civility to a painful Author, holding a pen in his hand, for fear a drop of his ink fall upon them; for, though *juyce of lemon* will fetch such spots out of *linen*, when once printed in a Book they are not so easily got out; but remain to posterity.

*** Of the "Record of Caernarvon," and of the Local Tracts relative to the County, see Mr. Gough's Topography, vol. II. p. 521. N.

¹ Cited in H. Holland, but made (as I have been told) by J. Owen.

² Reckoned up by Bishop Godwin in his Catalogue.

³ Godwin, in the Bishops of Bangor.

DENBIGH-SHIRE.

DENBIGH-SHIRE hath Flint-shire, Cheshire, and Shrop-shire on the East, Montgomery and Merioneth-shires on the South, Carnarvon-shire (divided by the River Conway) on the West, being from East to West thirty-one, from North to South twenty miles.

The East part of this County (towards the River Dee) is fruitful; but in the West the industrious Husbandman may be said to *fetch his bread out of the fire*, paring off their upper *Turfs* with a Spade, piling them up in heaps, burning them to Ashes, and then throwing them on their barren ground, which is much fertilized thereby.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

AMELCORNE.

This *English Word* (which I find in the *English Cambden*¹) is *Welsh* to me. Let us therefore repair to his *Latine Original*, where he informeth us, that this County produceth plenty of *Arinca*. Here the *difficulty* is a little *changed*, not wholly *cleared*. In our Dictionaries *Arinca* is *Englised*:

1. *Rice*; but this (though a frequent name of many in this Country) is a grain too choice to grow in *Wales*, or any part of *England*.
2. *Amelcorn*; and now having *run round*, we have not *stirred a step*, as to more information of what we desired a kind of.

At last, with long beating about, we find it to be *RYE*, in *Latine* more generally called *Serale*. Pliny's pen² casts *three dashes* on this *Grain*, being (it seems) no friend to it, or it to him:

1. *Est tantum ad arcendam famem utile*, good only to drive away *famin*, as not pleasant at all.
2. *Est (licet farre mixtum) ventri ingratissimum*, as griping the guts.
3. *Nascitur quocunque solo*, any base ground being good enough to bear it.

However (whatever his forraign *Rye* was) that which groweth incredibly plentiful in this County is very wholesome; and generally, in *England*, *Rye* maketh *moistest* bread in the *driest* Summer, for which cause some prefer it before *Wheat* it self.

BUILDINGS.

The Church of Wrexham is commended for a fair and spacious Building; and it is questionable, whether it claimeth more praise for the artificial Tower thereof, or for the

ORGANS.

These were formerly most famous³ (the more because placed in a Parochial, no Cathedral Church) for beauty, bigness, and tunableness: though far short of those in worth which Michael Emperor of Constantinople caused to be made of pure Gold⁴, and beneath those in bigness which George the Salamitan Abbot made to be set up in the Church of his Convent, whose biggest Pipe was *eight and twenty* foot long, and four spans in compass⁵.

¹ In his *Britannia*, in the description of this County.

³ Camden's *Britannia*, in *Denbighshire*.

⁵ *Bruschius*, de *Monast. Germ.* fol. 107.

² *Nat. Hist.* lib. xxviii. cap. 16.

⁴ *Zonaras*, tom. iii.

The first *Organ* which was ever seen in the West of Europe was, what was sent anno 757 from Constantine the Grecian Emperor to Pepin King of France¹; and their general use in Churches began about the year 828. I read that the form of this instrument was much improved by one Bernard a Venetian (who was absolutely the best Musician in the World²) with addition of many Pipes thereunto.

What is become of *Wreaham Organs*, I know not; and could heartily wish they had been removed into some Gentleman's house, seeing such as accuse them for superstitious in Churches must allow them lawful in private places. Otherwise such *Moroso's* deserve not to be owners of an articulate voice sounding thorough the Organ of a Throat.

But to return to the Buildings in this County.

Holt Castle must not be forgotten. How well it is now faced and repaired *without*, I know not; I know when it was better lined *within*, than any Subject's Castle (I believe) in Europe at that time, viz. when in the possession of William Lord Stanley; when the ready Money and Plate therein (besides Jewels and rich Household-stuff) amounted unto forty thousand Marks, got by the plunder of *Bosworth Field*³. But as the River Dee, running by this Castle, is soon after swallowed up in the *Irish Ocean*; so it was not long before this vast Treasure, upon the Owner's attainder, was confiscated into the Coffers of King Henry the Seventh.

PRELATES.

LEOLINE being born in the Marches, he had a double name, to notifie him to posterity. One, after the *Welsh-mode à Patre*, *Leoline ap Llewelin ap Fyrr*⁴; the other according to the custom of the *English Clergy*, *à Patrid*, *Leoline de Bromfield*, a most fruitful tract of ground in this County⁵. Under King Edward the First. anno 1293, he was consecrated Bishop of Saint Asaph; and deserved right well of that See, by his manifold Benefactions, appropriating some Churches to his Chapter.

As for a portion of Tithes in the Parish of Corwen, appropriated to the Fabrick of the Church, he reduced it to its former estate⁶; the first and last instance (for Precedent I dare not call it) which I have met with, of a Church legally appropriated, which reverted to its *presentative propriety*. Had King Henry the Eighth, at the dissolution of Abbies, followed this example, the Church had been richer by many pounds; the Exchequer not poorer by a penny. I find also, that he *asked leave of King Edward the First* to make a Will⁷, which may seem very strange, whether it was a *Court complement*, or *ex gratia cauteld*, or because *Welsh Bishops* in that age might not Testamentize without Royal assent. By his Will he bequeathed much of Plate, rich Vests and Books, to the Canons of that Church and his Chaplains, dying anno Domini 1313.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

GODFREY GOODMAN was born of wealthy Parentage in this County: bred under his Uncle (of whom hereafter) in Westminster School⁸; then in Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity; successively preferred Prebendary of Windsor, Dean of Rochester, and Bishop of Gloucester. He might have been joynd to the Prelates *before* (though he lived long *since*) the *Reformation*, because he agreed with them in Judgement, dying a professed *Romanist*, as appeareth by his Will. Yet the Adversaries of our *Hierarchy* have no cause to triumph thereat, who slanderously charge Popish compliance on all his Order, being able to produce, of two hundred Bishops since Queen Elizabeth, but this only instance, and him a person of no great enmity; not only disavowed by his fellow Prelates, but imprisoned in the late Convocation for his erromous Opinions.

Indeed, in his Discourse, he would be constantly complaining of our first Reformers; and I heard him once say in some passion, "that Bishop Ridley was a very *calde* man;"

¹ Marian. Scot. in Chron. sub anno 757.

² Lord Bacon's Henry the Seventh. p. 133.

³ Bishop Godwin. in the Bishops of Saint Asaph.

⁴ Bishop Godwin. at priu.

⁵ Idem. *ibid.*

⁶ Sabellicus Exemplar. 10. lib. 8.

⁷ Camden's Britannia. in Denbighshire.

⁸ Gabriel Goodman.

to whom one presently returned, "He was an *odde* man indeed, my Lord; for all the Popish party¹ in England could not match him with his equal in Learning and Religion." To give Goodman his due, he was a harmless man, hurtfull to none but himself, pitifull to the poor, hospitable to his neighbours, against the ruining of any of an opposite judgement, and gave the most he left to pious uses. He was no contemptible Historian; but I confesse an *under-match* to Doctor *Hackwell*. But I remember the Ring bequeathed to me in his Will, with the Posie thereof, *Requiem Defunctis*; and therefore I will no longer be troublesome to his Memory, who was made Bishop 1624, and some seven years since deceased in Westminster, almost 80 years of age.

WRITERS SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM SALESBURY was born in this County, where his Family flourisheth at this day. This Gentleman, out of a love to his Native language, *Amor patriæ ratione valentior omni*, composed a short *English* and *Welsh* Dictionary, first privately presented to, and approved by King Henry the Eighth (being a *Tutthar*, by his Father's side of *Welsh* extraction) and then publickly printed, anno Domini 1547.

Some capitious spirits will quarrel the usefulness thereof, seeing the *Welsh* did not *want*, and the *English* did not *wish*, a Book of that nature. But, let them know that it is useful for both Nations; to the *English* for *attaining*, to the *Welsh* for *retaining*, that Language.

Attaining. For, being an original Tongue, an Antiquary is lame without it (which I find by my own defect) to understand the (*few of many*) remaining Monuments of that Nation.

Retaining. That Tongue, as well as others, by disuse being subject not only to Corruption, but Oblivion, by the confession of the Natives of that Countrey. Indeed all Dictionaries of Languages are very useful; *Words bringing Matter to the Tongue*, and, as Plato well observed, ὄνομα ἔστι ὄργανον διδασκαλικόν, "A Name or Word is an instrument of Instruction¹;" and ushereth Knowledge into our Understanding.

However, seeing nothing can be begun and finisht at once, *Salesbury's* Book (as the first in this kind) did rather essay, than effect the work, and since hath been completed by others. He died about the year 1560.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Sir THOMAS, Son of RICHARD EXMEW, was born at Rythin in this County. Being bred in London a *Goldsmith*, he thrived therein so well, that, anno 1517, he was Lord Mayor thereof. Besides other *Benefactions* in his own *Countrey*, and to Saint Mary Magdalen in Milk-street, London (where he lies buried), he made the Water Conduit by London-wall at More-gate². Ἀριστον μὲν ὁδὸς (so Pindar begins his Poems) *Water* is a Creature of absolute and common Concernment, without which we should be burnt with the *thirst*, and buried with the *filth*, of our own bodies.

GABRIEL GOODMAN, Son of Edward Goodman, Esq. was born at Rythin in this County; afterwards Doctor of Divinity in Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, and Dean of Westminster, where he was fixed for full forty years; though, by his own parts and his friend's power, he might have been what he would have been in the Church of England. Abigail said of her Husband, "Nabal is his name, and folly is with him." But it may be said of this worthy Dean, *Goodman* was his name, and *goodness* was in his nature, as by the ensuing Testimonies will appear.

1. The *Bible* was translated into *Welsh* on his cost, as by a note in the Preface thereof doth appear.
2. He founded a *Schoole-house*, with a competent salary, in the Town of his Nativity; as also erected and endowed an *almshouse* therein for twelve poore people.

¹ In Cratylus.

² Stow's Survey of London, p. 578.

3. He repaired the House for the Minister (there called the *Warden*) of Rythin, furnishing it with Plate and other Utensils, which were to descend to his Successors.
4. He purchased a fair House with Land thereunto at Chiswick in Middlesex, where with his own hands he set a fair Row of Elmes, now grown up to great beauty and height, for a retiring-place for the Masters and Scholars at Westminster in the heat of Summer, or any time of Infection. If these Lands at this day be not so profitably employed, as they were by the Donor piously intended, it is safer to bemoan the sad effect, than accuse the causers thereof.

There needs no other Testimony of his Honesty and Ability, than that our English *Nestor*, the Lord Treasurer *Cecil*, made him one of the Executors of his Will, to dispose of great sums to charitable uses; which Trust he most faithfully discharged. He died in the year 1601; and is buried in the Collegiate Church of Westminster, whereof he so well deserved, as of all England, Mr. Camden performing his Perambulation about it on his expences.

Sir HUGH MIDDLETON, Son of Richard Middleton, was born at Denbigh in this County, and bred in London. This is that worthy Knight, who hath deserved well of London, and in it of all England. If those be recounted amongst David's Worthies, who, breaking through "the Army of the Philistines¹," fetcht water from the Well of *Bethlehem*, to satisfy the longing of *David* (founded more on *fancy* than *necessity*), how meritorious a work did this worthy man perform, who, to quench the thirst of thousands in the populous City of London, fetcht water on his own cost, more than 24 miles², encountering all the way with an Army of Oppositions, grappling with *Hills*, struggling with *Rocks*, fighting with *Forrests*, till, in defiance of difficulties, he had brought his project to perfection. But, oh, what an injury was it unto him, that a potent Person and idle Spectator should strike in (Reader, I could heartily wish it were a falshood what I report), and by his greatness possess a Moiety of the profit³, which the unwearied endeavours of the foresaid Knight had purchased to himself!

THE FAREWELL.

I heartily wish this County may find many like Robert Earl of Leicester (by his bounty much advancing the building of a new Church in Denbigh), who may willingly contribute their Charity for the repairing of all decayed Churches therein. Yea, may it be happy in faithful and able Ministers, that by their pains they may be built up in the Faith of the Lord.

* * * "Dr. Rawlinson had a MS History of this County." Gough's British Topography, vol. II. p. 525, where see an account of its Local Tracts. N.

¹ 2 Samuel xiii, 16.

² By an accurate measurement, the course of the New River is 38 miles, 3 quarters, and 16 poles in length; and the cost to the original proprietors was half a million sterling. Yet, for the first 19 years, the annual profit on a single share scarcely amounted to twelve shillings! N.

³ The property of the New River is divided into 72 shares, which division took place soon after the commencement of the undertaking. 36 of these were originally vested in Sir Hugh Middleton, the first projector, who having impoverished himself and his family by a concern which has proved so beneficial to the publick as to render his name ever honoured and respected, was obliged to part with his property in the undertaking, which was divided among various persons. These shares are called the Adventurers' shares. The moiety of the undertaking, which was vested in the Crown, was by King Charles the First, on account of the then unpromising aspect of the Company's affairs, re-granted to Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart. his heirs and assigns, on condition that they should for ever pay to the King's Receiver General, or into the receipt of the Exchequer, for his Majesty's use, the yearly rent of 500*l*. which is still paid, and almost entirely out of the King's shares. But, the Crown never having had any hand in the management of the concern, the holders of these shares are still excluded from the direction. Though King James became a proprietor of one half of the concern, Middleton, to prevent the direction of its affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management, and only allowed him a person to be present at the several meetings, to prevent any injustice to his royal principal. By this preclusion of the holders of the King's shares from the government of the Company, exclusive of their being encumbered with the aforesaid annuity, they are of course not quite so valuable as those of the adventurers." See Nelson's "History of Islington," p. 169; where a very satisfactory account of this great and useful undertaking is given. N.

FLINT-SHIRE.

FLINT-SHIRE. It taketh the name from *Flint*, formerly an eminent place therein. But why *Flint* was so named will deservedly bear an enquiry, the rather because I am informed there is scarce a *Flint-stone* to be found in the whole shire.

An eminent Antiquary well known in these parts (Reader, I must carry my Author¹ at my back, when I write that which otherwise will not be believed) hath informed me, it was first called *Flit-Town*, because the people *flitted* or removed their habitations from a small Village hard by, to and under a Castle built there by King Edward the First. Afterwards it was called *Flint Town*, or *Flint*, to make it more solid in the pronunciation. Now although sometimes *Liquids* are melted out of a word to *supple* it to turn the better on the tongue's end; it will hardly be presided that ever the sturdy Letter *N* was on that or any account interjected into the middle of an original word. But it is infidelity *not* to believe what is thus traditioned unto us.

It hath the Sea on the North, Shropshire on the South, Cheshire on the East, and Denbighshire on the West thereof; the smallest County in Wales, whereof the Natives render this reason, "that it was not handsomly in the power of King Edward the First (who made it a Shire) to enlarge the Limits thereof; for the English Shires, *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*, he would not discompose; and on the Welsh side he could not well extend it without prejudice to the *Lord Marchers*, who had *Potestatem vitæ & necis* in the adjacent Territories, the King being unwilling to resume, and they more unwilling to resign, their respective Territories,

If any ask why so small a parcel of ground was made a Shire, let them know that every foot therein in *Content* was ten in *Concernment*, because it was the passage into North Wales. Indeed it may seem strange that *Flint*, the *Shire Town*, is no *Market Town*, no nor Saint *Asaph* (a City, *quid Sedes Episcopi*) till made so very late. But this is the reason, partly the vicinity of *Chester*, the *Market general* of these parts; partly that every *Village* hath a *Market* in it self, as affording all necessary *Commodities*.

Nor must we forget that this County was parcel of the *Pallatinate of Chester*, paying two thousand Marks (called a *Mize*) at the change of every Earl of Chester, until the year of our Lord 1568: for then, upon the occasion of one Thomas Radford committed to prison by the Chamberlain of Chester, Flintshire (saith my Author², *revolted*, I dare say) *disjoined* it self from that County Pallatine, and united it self to the Principalities of Wales, as conceiving the same the more advantageous.

PROVERBS.

"Mwy nag un bwa yro Ynghaer."]

That is, *more than one Yugh-Bow in Chester*. Modern use applieth this Proverb to such who seize on other folks goods, (not with intent to steal, but) mistaken with the simi-

¹ Mr. John Jones.

² W. Smith, in his *Vale Royal of England*, p. 15.

itude thereof to their own goods. But give me leave to conjecture the original hereof, seeing *Cheshire-men* have been so famous for *Archery*.

PRINCES.

ELIZABETH, the Seventh Daughter of King Edward the First and Queen Elenor, was born at Ruthland Castle in this County; a place which some unwarily confound with *Rhithin Town* in Denbighshire. This Castle was anciently of such receipt, that the King and his Court were lodged therein; yea, a *Parliament*, or *something equivalent*, was kept here, or hereabouts; seeing we have the Statutes of *Ruthland* (on the same token the year erroneously printed in the Statutes of *Ruthland*) made in the year of King Edward the First. This Lady Elizabeth, at fourteen years of age, was married to John, the first of that name, Earl of Holland, Zealand, &c.; and, after his death, remarried to Humfrey Bohune Earle of Hereford and Essex, High Constable of England, by whom he had a *numerous issue*. She died anno Domini 1316; and was buried in the Abby-Church of Saffron Walden in Essex¹.

SAINTS.

CONGELLUS, or CONGALLUS. I perceive a storm a-coming, and must provide a shelter against it. The omitting this *Writer* will make *Wales* angry, and the inserting him will make *Ireland* offended with me, whom a good Antiquary² makes the first Abbot of Banchor in this County, and a *better*³ (though living later) first Abbot of Bangor nigh Nockfergus in Ireland. What is to be done herein? When the Controversie was started whether the *Isle of Man* belonged to *England* or *Ireland*, it was adjudged to the latter, because no *venomous Creature* will live therein. But this *controverted Nativity* is not capable of that discrimination. Indeed, if the difference was betwixt *Wales* and *England* my *Native Country*, concerning *Congellus*, we would (according to our premised principles) freely resign him: not daring to be so bold with an *outlandish Interest*, let him stand here so long till better evidence be brought to remove him; for, if those be beheld as the worst of *Felons*, who steal stragling Children in *London* streets from their Parents, and spirit them over unto Forraign Plantations; high also is their robbery, who deprive Countries of their true Natives (as to their Memories after their deaths), and dispose them elsewhere at their pleasures. As for *Congellus*, it is agreed on all hands, that he was one of a *pious life*, who wrote learned Epistles; and, being aged *eighty-five* years, died anno Domini 600.

ST. BENO was instructor to Saint Wenefride, committed by her Father to his careful Education. Now it happened, when the head of the said Wenefride was cut off by Cradeucus, Sen to Alane King of North Wales (for not yielding to his unlawful lust), this Beno miraculously set it on again⁴, she living fifteen years after. But if the *tip* of his *tongue* who first told, and the *top* of his *fingers* who first wrote this damnable lye, had been cut off, and had they both been sent to attend their cure at the Shrine of Saint *Beno*, certainly they would have been more wary afterwards, how they *reported* or *recorded* such improbable untruths.

ASAPH was born in these parts, of right honourable parentage, and bred at Llan-Elvy in this County, under Kentigernus (or Mongo) the Scotch Bishop in that place. Here

¹ Speed's Chronicle, p. 564.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 53.

³ Archbishop Usher, de Brit. Eccles. Primor.

⁴ Acta S. Wenefridæ apud Sur. tom. vi. 3. Novemb. & Breviar. sec. usum Sarum in lect. S. Wenefridæ; and R. B. in her Manuscript Life in the English Colledge in St. Omer's.

the said Kentigernus had a Convent consisting of 663 Monks, whereof 300 being unlearned (in the nature of *Lay-Brethren*) were employed abroad in Husbandry, as many busied about work at home, the rest attended Divine Service in the Convent, so divided, that some were always officiating therein¹. Amongst these *Asaph* was eminently conspicuous for *piety* and *learning*, in so much that Kentigernus (being called into his own Country) resigned both his Convent and Cathedral unto him. Here this Bishop demeaned himself with such Sanctity, that *Llan-Elwy* lost its name, and after his death was called from him *St. Asaph*. He was an assiduous Preacher, having this Speech in his mouth, "*Such who are against the preaching of God's Word, envy Man's salvation.*" Bishop Godwin confesseth himself ignorant of the certain time of his death, though another² (not more knowing, but more confident) assigneth the first of May (but with this abatement) about 569; I say not out possibly, a *randome* date may hap to hit the mark.

Here I would be thankful to them who should expound unto me that passage in J. Bale, concluding the life of this Saint with these words:

*Primus hic erat, qui à Romano Pontifice Unctionem accepit*³.

"He was the first who received Unction from the Pope of Rome."

This neither Pits owneth (ready enough to steal out of Bale, especially to improve what might sound to *Papal* advantage) nor any other *Romanist* writing his Life, whom I have seen, so that it seems to me a Note needlessly scattered. After the death of *Saint Asaph*, his See stood void above 500 years, until Jeffery of Monmouth was placed therein.

PRELATES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD PARRY, D.D. was born at Ruthin in this County; bred in Christ Church in Oxford: whence he was preferred Dean of Bangor, and at last Bishop of Saint Asaph; consecrated December 30, 1604. Bishop Godwin passeth on him this *Complement* (take it in the best derivation of the word from *Completio mentis*), that "he desireth, being so near unto him in time and his Studies, to be his equal in other Episcopal Qualities." I crave the Reader's leave to forbear any further Character of him. Pictures present buildings, presumed at great distance, very small, whilst such things which are supposed near the eye are made in a greater proportion. Clean contrary, I may safely write largely on men's lives at *far distance*, whilst (as I may say) I must make *Landships* of those near hand, and touch little on them, who lived in later times. Bishop Parry died anno Domini 1622.

SOULDIERIS.

OWEN GLENDOWER-WYE was born in his ancient Patrimony of *Glendower-Wye* in this County; then bred in London a Student in the Common Law, till he became a *Courtier*, and Servant to King Richard the Second. After whose death, this Owen being then on the wrong side of preferment, retired to this his native County, where there arose a difference betwixt him and his neighbour the Lord Grey of Ruthen about a piece of common, which Owen by force recovered, and killed the Lord Grey.

There wanted not many to spur his posting Ambition, by telling him, that he was the true *Heir* to all *North Wales*, and now or never the time to regain it; that the injuries he had already offered the *English* were above pardon, and no way left to secure himself, but by committing greater. There needeth no *Torch* to light *Tinder*, where a *Spark* will do the deed; and hereupon *Owen* brake out into *open rebellion*.

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Flintshire.

² Flowers of the English Saints.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. i. num. 68.

The worst was, being *angry* with the *King*, his *revenge* fell upon *God*, burning down the fair Cathedrals of *Bangor* and *Saint Asaph*. His destructive nature delighted in doing mischief to others, though no good to himself. King Henry the Fourth found it more facile by far to depose King Richard, than subdue this Owen, who had taken Roger Mortimer Earl of March (and next Heir to the Crown) Prisoner.

WRITERS.

ELVODUGUS, surnamed *Probus* (and no doubt it was true of him, what was said of *Probus* the Emperor, he was *Vir sui nominis*) was a *Cambrian* by birth, and this Countryman by habitation; for he lived most of his days at *Bangor Manuchorum*¹, in that age the *Cambridge* and *Oxford* of all *Britain*. He wrote many Books (and particularly a Chronicle of his Nation), which the envy of Time hath denied to posterity. He had many eminent men for his Scholars, amongst whom was learned *Nennius*, commonly called *Nennius Elvodugi*, assuming his Master's name for his surname, on which account some mistake him for his Father. This Elvodge flourished anno 590.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

MEREDITH HANMER, D. D. was born in this County, where a respective Family of his name and alliance flourish at Han-meer at this day; was Treasurer of Trinity Church in Dublin. He translated the Ecclesiasticall Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Euagrius, &c. into English; wrote an *Ephemeris* of the Irish Saints, and a *Chronicle* of that Country². He died at Dublin, of the Plague, anno 1604.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD CLOUGH was born at Denbigh in this County, whence he went to be a Chorister in the City of Chester. Some were so affected with his *singing* therein, that they were loath he should lose himself in *empty air* (*Church-Musick* beginning then to be discountenanced); and perswaded, yea procured, his removal to London, where he became an *Apprentice* to, and afterwards *Partner* with, Sir Thomas Gresham. He lived some years at Antwerp; and afterwards travelled as far as Jerusalem, where he was made a Knight of the Sepulchre, though not owning it after his return under Queen Elizabeth (who disdained her Subjects should accept of such foreign Honour). He afterwards, by God's blessing, grew very rich; and there want not those who will avouch that some thousands of pounds were disbursed by him for the building of the *Burse*, or *Royal Exchange*. Such maintain that it was agreed betwixt him and Sir Thomas Gresham, that the Survivor should be *chief Heir* to both; on which account they say that the Knight carried away the *main* of the *Estate*. How much the *new Church* in *Denbigh* was beholding to his bounty, I am not as yet certainly informed. This is true, that he gave the Impropriation of Killken in Flintshire, worth an hundred pounds *per annum* to the *Free Schoole* in *Denbigh*; and if the same at this day be aliened, I question whether Repentance without Restitution will secure such who are the Causers thereof. He died anno Domini 15...

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THOMAS *ap William*, *ap Thomas*, *ap Richard*, *ap Howel*, *ap Evan Vaughan*, &c. Esquire, was born of ancient and worshipful Parentage at Moston in this County. This Gentleman being called at the Pannel of a *Jury* by the aforesaid names, and many more,

¹ Bale and Pits, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.
² J. Wareus, de Scriptoribus Hibernicis. p. 137

was advised by the Judge, in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, for brevity sake, to contract his name, who thereupon denominated himself *Moston*, from the place of his Nativity and ancient Inheritance¹. This leading Case was precedential to the practice of other *Gentry* in *Wales*, who (leaving their Pedigrees at home) carry one surname only abroad with them, whereby much time (especially in Winter when the days are short) is gained for other employment.

THE FAREWELL.

I understand that superstitious Pilgrimages do still continue of fond people in this County to the *Well*² of *St. Winifred*; and will only presume to mind them of a savoury Proverb of their own Nation, *Goreu Pererindod Cyrchu offeren Sull*, that is, "It is the best Pilgrimage to frequent the Divine Duties of the Sabbath." A Pilgrimage it may well be called in *Wales*, where some Parishes are so large, people go *ten miles* to Church, and whose pains are employed more acceptable to God, than in longer peregrinations to less purpose.

* * * For Local Tracts relative to Flintshire, particularly on the Cathedral of St. Asaph, and the Miracles at St. Winifrede's Well, see Mr. Gough's *British Topography*, vol. II. pp. 528—532. N.

¹ Camden's Remains, p. 145.

² The Miracles performed at this famous Well have been the subject of grave discussion within these very few years. See *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxvii. pp. 513, 720, 797, 1107.

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE.

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE hath the Severn Sea on the South, Carmarthen on the West, Brecknock on the North, Monmouth-shire (severed by the River Remney falling from the Mountains, which in the British Tongue signifieth, *to drive*) on the East thereof. The North of this County is so full of Mountains, that *almost nothing is to be had*; the South is so fruitful a Valley, *nothing at all is wanting therein*. Indeed it is the *Garden of Wales*; and I am informed, that at Saint Donat's in this Shire (an ancient house of the right worshipful Family of the *Stradlings*) groweth as *good fruit*, and as *soon ripe*, as in any part of *England*.

Mr. Camden will have it so called (though others affirm one *Morgan* a Prince thereof gave his name thereunto) from *Mor*, the British word for the *Sea*, as agreeing to its situation.

WONDERS.

Giraldus Cambrensis reports that in the Island *Barrey* (termed so from *Baruch*, an Holy man, that was there buried), three miles from the mouth of Taff, there appeareth a chink in a Rock, or Cliff, to which if you lay your ear, you may easily discover a noise, not altogether unlike to Smiths at work, one while *blowing* of the *Bellows*, another while *striking* of the *Hammer*, the *grinding* of *Iron Tools*, the *hissing* of *Steel Gads*, yea the *puffing noise* of *Fire* in a *Furnace*. I must confess my self at a loss for the reason thereof; for it cannot proceed from the close stealing in of the Sea water (as some have supposed), seeing the same noise continueth even at a low Ebb, when the Sea is departed.

There is also at Newton, on the bank of Ognore West-ward, a Well, the water whereof is so low at the flowing of the Sea in Summer, you can scarce get up a dish full of the same; whereas at the ebb thereof you may easily recover a *pail* or *bucket full*. Mr. Camden, doubting of the truth, made his own eyes Witnesses herein, finding it true according to the common relation, adding withall that it is the same (though not so discernable by reason of the accession of much Rain-water) in Winter¹.

CIVILIANS.

Sir EDWARD CARNE is here placed with confidence, because assured to be a *Welsh-man*²; and to find his Family flourishing at Wenny in this County³. He was bred (I believe in Oxford) Doctor of the Civil Law; and was Knighted by Charles the Fifth, Emperor⁴.

The first publick service he eminently appeared in was, when King Henry the Eighth, having intelligence of the Pope's intention shortly to cite him to appear at Rome either in Person or Proxie, dispatched him thither for his *Excusator*, to remonstrate that his Grace was not bound by Law so to appear⁵.

¹ In his Britannia, in this County.

² Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1559.

³ Gwillim's Disputae.

⁴ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1561.

⁵ Lord Herbert, in the Life of King Henry VIII.

This he effectually performed; pleading, that the Emperor was so powerful at Rome, that he could not expect Justice: declaring, that, unless they desisted, he must appeal thence to the able men in some indifferent Universities; and if this were refused, he protested a nullity in all that they did. A behaviour which spake him of no less Valour than Ability.

Queen Mary highly prized him, and no whit the less for his cordial appearing for King Henry in the matter of her Mother's Divorce; imputing it to the discharge of his Credit and Calling, in him who otherwise was a thorow-paced Romanist, and whom she employed her Ambassador to the Pope.

After her death, he still resided at Rome; and, by command from Queen Elizabeth, repaired to Pope Paul the Fourth, to give him an account that his Mistress was called to the Crown of England. To whom the Pope returned, "That England was a Fee of the Church of Rome; and that she could not succeed, as illegitimate¹." A strange reply to a civil Message, and fitting his mouth, with whom it was a usual saying, "That he would have no Prince in his Compagnion, but all Subject under his Foot²."

Besides, he commanded Sir Edward Carne to lay down the Office of an Ambassador; and, under the pain of the greater *Excommunication*³, and *confiscation* of all his goods, not to go out of the City, but to take on him the Regiment of the English Hospital therein. So that I see not how Queen Elizabeth can be taxed by the Papists for a Schismatick, and wilful breach from the Church of Rome, being thrust away thence by the Pope himself, so barbarously treating her Ambassador (whilest as yet she had made no alteration in Religion) against the Law of Nations; though, I confess, some conceive that the crafty old Knight was (such his addiction to Popery) well contented with his restraint, wherein he died, 1561.

THE FAREWELL.

I heartily congratulate the return of the Name (and with it of the See) to Landaff in this County. Sure I am, our Civil Wars had deprived it of the better moiety of its appellation *Land*, leaving bare *aff* thereunto. I am not ignorant that *Landaff*, in *British*, is the *Church by Taff*; though that Church I fear will not stand long that hath lost its *ground*. Happy therefore is it, that now *Landaff* may be truly termed *Landaff*, having through God's goodness (and long may it possess them) regained its ancient *Lands* and *Revenues*.

* * * For the Local Tracts on Glamorganshire, see Mr. Gough's *British Topography*, vol. II. p. 301. N.

¹ History of the Council of Trent, lib. v. 1558.

² Camden's *Elizabeth*, anno 1559.

³ *Ibid.* paulo ante eod.

MERIONITH-SHIRE.

MERIONITH-SHIRE (in Latine *Mervinia*) hath the Sea on the West side, on the South (for certain miles together) Cardiganshire, severed by the River Douy; and on the North bounded upon Carnarvon and Denbigh-shire.

It is extreame mountainous; yea (if true what Giraldus Cambrensis reporteth thereof) so high the Hills therein, that men may discourse one with the other on the tops thereof, and yet hardly meet (beneath in the Valley) in a day's time. Yet are not the Mountains altogether useless, feeding great numbers of Sheep thereon. Mr. Camden takes especial notice of the beauty and comeliness of the Inhabitants of this Shire.

Nor must it be forgot that there is a place at this day called *Le Herbert* upon this account: When the unhappy difference raged betwixt the Houses of York and Lancaster, David ap Jenkin ap Enion, a stout and resolute Gentleman (who took part with the House of Lancaster) valiantly defended the Castle Arleck against King Edward the Fourth, until Sir William Herbert (afterwards Earl of Pembroke) with great difficulty made his passage unto it, and so furiously stormed it, that immediately it was surrendered.

WONDERS.

There is a Lake in this County, called in British *Lhin-tegid*, in English *Pimble-mear*, which may be termed our *Leman Lake*, having the same *work* of wonder therein, though set forth by Nature in a less Letter: for, as *Rhodanus*, running through that *French Lake*, preserveth his stream by itself (discernable by the discolouration thereof) with the Fishes peculiar thereunto; the same is here observed betwixt the River *Dee*, and the water of the Lake¹; so that here is (what some cavil at in the *Grammar*) a *Conjunction disjunctive*. Let Philosophers dispute, what invisible partition incloseth the one severally from the other. I have heard some, by way of similitude, apply it to such who, being casually cast into bad company, lie at such a cautious posture of defence, that they keep their own innocency entire, not maculated with the mixture of their bad manners, as rather being in, than of, their Society.

We must not forget another strange quality of *Pimble-mear*; viz. it swelleth not with all the Waters, and those very many, which fall therein by the bordering Mountains, whereas a blast of Wind will quickly make it mount above the bounds and banks thereof²; like some strange dispositions, not so much incensed with blows, as provoked by words (accounted but wind) into passion.

I know not whether it be worth the relating, what is known for a truth of a Market Town called *Dogelthy* in this Shire, that

1. The Walls thereof are three miles high.
2. Men come into it *over the water*, but
3. Go out of it *under the water*.
1. The Mountains which surround it.
2. On a fair Bridge.
3. Falling from a Rock, and conveyed in a wooden Trough (under which Travellers must make shift to pass) to drive an *Over-shot Mill*.

¹ Camden's *Britannia*, in Merionithshire.

² Idem, *ibidem*.

4. The Steeple thereof doth grow therein.
5. There are more *Ale-houses* than *Houses*.
4. The *Bells* (if plural) hang in an *Yeughtree*.
5. *Tenements* are divided into *two* or more *Tipling-houses*, and Chimnyless Barns used to that purpose.

This last I had (mediately) from the mouth of a Judge, in his *Charge* condemning the same.

SAINTS.

[AMP.] Saint THELIAN was of British extraction, and placed here until with certainty he can be removed to another County. He was bred under Dubritius Bishop of Landaff, by whose holy care he attained to a competent Learning and exemplary Sanctity. Great his acquaintance and intimacy with Saint David, Bishop of Menevia.

In his days the Picts harassed his Country. He was much envied for his Holiness by one of their chief Commanders, who sent two lewd Strumpets, supposing by their tempting tricks to entrap this holy man¹. These women counterfeiting madness (whereby they might assume the more liberty to themselves of filthy discourse) returned *distracted indeed*², not having understanding enough to relate the cause of their sad misfortune; which wrought so much upon the first designer of their practices, that he received the Faith, and was baptized, and ever after had a great veneration and esteem for this our Saint.

He accompanied Saint David to Jerusalem; and, returning into his own Country, by his fervent Prayers freed the same from the Plague, wherewith it was then much infested. His death happened February the ninth, about the year of our Lord 563.

THE FAREWELL.

This County (the inhabitants whereof generally betake themselves to the feeding of Sheep) was much beholding to Ludwall their Prince, who (King Edgar imposing on him as a yearly Tribute the presenting him with three hundred Wolves) did in a manner free this County from Wolves. It is my desire, that, seeing that ill-natured creature is at this day totally removed out of it, the people wholly lay aside all strife and animosities, and give no longer occasion to the Proverb, *Homo Homini Lupus*.

* * * For the Local Tracts on Merionethshire, see Mr. Gough's British Topography, vol. II. p. 533. N.

¹ In the Flowers of English Saints, p. 150.

² Idem, ibidem.

MONTGOMERY-SHIRE.

MONTGOMERY-SHIRE is bounded on the South side with Cardigan and Radnor-shire, on the East with Shropshire, on the North with Denbighshire, and on the West thereof with Merioneth-shire. Nature cannot be accused for being a Step-mother unto this County; for, although she hath mounted many an high Hill (which may probably be presumed not over-fruitful), yet hath she also sunck many a delightful Valley therein (*Humility* is the common attendant of *Greatness*, accompanied with *true worth*), which plentifully yield all necessaries for man's comfortable subsistence. The chief Town therein bestoweth its Name upon the whole County. It never dignified any with the Title of Earl thereof, until the reign of King James, who created Philip Herbert, second Son to Henry Earl of Pembroke, Baron Herbert of Shurland, and Earl of Montgomery.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

HORSES.

How good and swift are bred in this County, I may well spare my Commendation, and remit the Reader to the Character I find given of them in a good Author¹:

“ ————— From the Gomerian fields,
Then which in all our Wales there is no Country yields
An excellenter Horse, so full of natural fire,
As one of Phœbus' Steeds had been that Stallions Sire
Which first their race begun, or of th' Asturian kind,
Which some have held to be begotten by the Wind.”

Now, after proportionable *abatement* for his poetical *Hyperbole*, the remainder is enough to inform us of the good *Strain* this Shire doth afford.

PROVERBS.

“ *Y Tair Chivorydd.*”]

In English “The Three Sisters,” being a common By-word to express the *three Rivers* of *Wye*, *Severn*, *Rhiddiall*, arising all *three* in this County, out of the South-west side of *Phymillimmon Hill*, within few paces one of another, but falling into the Sea more miles asunder; *Severn* into the Severn Sea, *Wye* into the Severn, *Rhiddiall* into the Irish Sea.

The Tradition is, that these *three sisters* were to *run a race*, which should be first married to the *Ocean*. *Severn* and *Wye*, having a great journey to go, chose their way through soft Meadows, and kept on a Traveller's pace; whilst *Rhiddiall* (presuming on her short Journey) staid before she went out, and then, to recover her lost time, runs furiously, in a distracted manner, with her mad stream, over all opposition.

¹ Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, p. 95.

The *Proverb* is applyable to Children of the same Parents, issuing out of the same womb, but of *different dispositions*, and embracing several courses of lives in this World, so that their *Cradles* were not so near, but their *Coffins* are as farre *asunder*.

“*Pywys Paradyws Cymry.*”]

That is, “*Powis* is the *Paradise of Wales*.” This *Proverb* referreth to *Teliessen* the Author thereof, at what time *Powis* had far larger bounds than at this day, as containing all the land inter-jacent betwixt *Wye* and *Severn*; of the pleasantness whereof we have spoken before¹.

“*Gwan dy Bawl yn Hafren, Hafren fydd hifel cynt.*”]

That is, “*Fixt thy Pale* [with intent to fence out his water] in *Severn*, *Severn* will be as before.” Applyable to such who undertake projects above their power to perform, or grapple in vain against Nature, which soon returns to its former condition.

WRITERS.

GEORGE HERBERT was born at Montgomery-Castle, younger Brother to Edward Lord Herbert (of whom immediately); bred Fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, and Orator of the University, where he made a speech no less learned than the occasion was welcome, of the Return of Prince Charles out of Spain.

He was none of the Nobles of Tekoa, who, at the building of Jerusalem, “put not their necks to the work of the Lord²,” but, waving worldly preferment, chose serving at God’s Altar before State-employment. So pious his life, that, as he was a copy of primitive, he might be a pattern of Sanctity to posterity. To testify his independency on all others, he never mentioned the name of Jesus Christ, but with this addition, “*My Master.*” Next God the Word, he loved the Word of God; being heard often to protest, “That he would not part with one leaf thereof for the whole world.”

Remarkable his conformity to Church-Discipline, whereby he drew the greater part of his Parishioners to accompany him daily in the publick celebration of Divine Service. Yet had he (because not desiring) no higher preferment than the Benefice of Bemerton nigh Salisbury (where he built a fair house for his Successor); and the Prebend of Leighton (founded in the Cathedral of Lincoln) where he built a fair Church, with the assistance of some few Friends’ free Offerings. When a Friend on his death-bed went about to comfort him with the remembrance thereof, as an especial good work, he returned, “It is a good work, if sprinkled with the Blood of Christ.” But his “Church” (that inimitable piece of Poetry) may out-last this in structure. His death hapned anno Domini 163.³

EDWARD HERBERT, Son of Richard Herbert, Esquire, and Susan Newport his Wife, was born at Montgomery Castle in this County; knighted by King James, who sent him over Embassador into France⁴. Afterwards King Charles the First created him Baron of Castle Island in Ireland, and some years after Baron of Cherbury in this County. He was a most excellent Artist and rare Linguist, studied both in Books and Men, and himself the Author of two Works most remarkable, viz. “*A Treatise of Truth,*” written in French, so highly prized beyond the Seas, that (as I am told) it is extant at this day with great Honour in the Pope’s Vatican.

He married the Daughter and sole Heir of Sir William Herbert of Saint Julian’s in Monmouth-shire, with whom he had a large Inheritance both in England and Ireland. He died in August, anno Domini 1648; and was buried in Saint Giles in the Fields, London, having designed a fair Monument of his own invention to be set up for him in the Church of Montgomery, according to the model following:

¹ In the Proverbs in Herefordshire; see vol. I. p. 447. N.

² Nehemiah iii. 5.

³ It is supposed to have happened about 1635. N.

⁴ So was I informed by Sir Henry Herbert, his younger Brother, late Master of the Revels. F.

"Upon the ground a Hath pace of fourteen foot square, on the midst of which is placed a Dorrick Columnne, with its rights of Pedestal, Basis, and Capital, fifteen foot in height; on the Capital of the Columnne is mounted an Urn with an Heart Flamboul supported by two Angels. The foot of this Columnne is attended with four Angels placed on Pedestals at each corner of the said Hath pace, two having Torchcs reverst, extinguishing the Motto of Mortality; the other two holding up Palmes, the Emblems of Victory¹."

This Monument hath not hitherto (by what obstruction I list not to enquire) and I fear will not be finished; which hath invited me the rather to this *Description*, that it might be erected in Paper when it was intended in Marble².

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

HAWIS GADARN. She was a Lady of remark, sole Daughtcr and Heir to Owen ap Gruffyth, Prince of that part of Powis called *Powis Wenwinaun*, which taketh up this whole County. She was justly (as will appear) surnamed *Gadarn*, that is, the *Hardy*. I confess *Hardy* sounds better when applied to Men (as *Philip the Hardy*, a Prince in *France*), meek and mild being a more proper Epethite for a *Woman*. Yet some *compotent hardiness* (to comport with troubles) mis-becometh not the *weaker sex*; and indeed, if she had not been *Hawis the Hardy*, she had been *Hawis the Beggerly*. She had four Uncles, her Father's Brethren, *Llewelyn, John, Griffith Fachan, and David*, which *Uncles* became her *Cosens*, detaining all her inheritance from her. "Give," said they, "a Girlc a little Gold, and marry her. God and Nature made Land for Men to manage."

Hereupon *Hawis* comes to Court, complains to King Edward the Second. The mention of her minds me of the Daughter of *Zelophehad*, who pleaded so pathetically for her patrimony before *Moses* and *Joshua*. The King, commiserating her case, consigned his Servant *John Charleton* (born at *Apple* in *Shropshire*), a vigorous Knight, to marry her, creating him in her right *Baron of Powis*.

Thus was he possessed of his Lady, but get her Land as he can; it was bootless to implead her *Uncles* in a *Civil Court*; *Action* was the only *Action* he could have against them; and he so bestirred himself, with the assistance of the King's Forces, that in short time he possessed himself of three of her *Uncles* Prisoners, and forced the fourth to a composition. Yea, he not only recovered every foot of his Wife's Land, but also got all the Lands of her *Uncles*, in default of their *Issue male*, to be settled upon her. I wish that all Ladies injured by their potent Relations may have such Husbands to marry them, and match their Adversaries. These things hapned about the yeare of our Lord 1320.

Know, Reader, there were four *John Charletons* successively Lords of *Powis*; which I observe rather, because their *Homonymy* may not occasion confusion.

JULINES HERRING was born at *Flambere-Mayre* in this County, 1582. His Father returned hence to *Coventry*, to which he was highly related; *Coventry*, whose Ancestors (for the space of almost two hundred years) had been in their course chiefe Officers of that City. Perceiving a pregnancy in their Son, his Parents bred him in *Sidney Colledge* in *Cambridge*; he became afterwards a profitable and painful Preacher at *Calk* in *Derbyshire*, in the Town of *Shrewsbury*, and at *Rendbury* in *Cheshire*, being one of a pious life, but in his judgement disaffected to the *English Church Discipline*.

I could do no less than place him amongst the *Memorable Persons*; otherwise coming under no *Topick* of mine (as writing no Books to my knowledge), finding his Life written at large by *Mr. Samuel Clark*.

I say *Mr. Clark*, whose Books of our *Modern Divines* I have perused, as *Travellers* by the *Levitical Law* were permitted to pass thorow other men's *Vingards*. For they might

¹ Courteously communicated unto me by *Mr. Stone the Stone-cutter*, at his House in *Long-Acre*. F.

² A good Life of *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, may be seen in the "*Biographical Dictionary*," 1798, vol. viii. p. 51. N.

eat their fill, on conditions they put no Grapes up in their Vessels³. I have been satisfied with reading his Works, and informed my self in Places and Dates of some men's *Births* and *Deaths*. But never did nor will (whatever hath been said of me, or done by others) incorporate any considerable quantity of his Works in my own; detesting such *Felony*, God having given me (be it spoken with thanks to him, and humility to man) plenty of my own, without being *Plagiary* to any Author whatsoever.

To return to *Julines Herring*, whose Christian name is very usual in the Country amongst people of *quality*, in memory of *Julius Palmer* (in the Marian Days martyred, and) a Native of that City. He, being prohibited his preaching here for his *Non-conformity*, was called over to Amsterdam, where he continued Preacher to the English Congregation some years, well respected in his place; and died in the year of our Lord 1644.

THE FAREWELL.

And now, being to take our leave of this County, the worst I wish the Inhabitants thereof, is, that their *Horses* (excellent in their kind, whereof before) may (to use the Country-man's expression) *Stand well*, being secured from all infectious and pestilential Diseases; the rather, because when God is pleased to strike this Creature (not unfitly termed *Man's Wings*, whereby he so swiftly flyeth from one place to another for dispatch of his occasions) it is a sad presage, that he is *angry* with the Riders, and will (without their seasonable Repentance) punish their sins with some exemplary judgment.

* * * For the Local Tracts on Montgomeryshire, see Mr. Gough's British Topography, vol. II. p. 534. N.

¹ Deut. xxiii. 24.

PEMBROKE-SHIRE.

PEMBROKE-SHIRE is surrounded on all sides with the Sea, save on the North-East, where it boundeth on Cardigan, and East, where it butteth on Carmarthen-shire. A County abounding with all things necessary for man's livelihood; and the East part thereof is the *pleasantest* place in all Wales; which I durst not have said, for fear of offence, had not Giraldus their own Country-man affirmed it¹.

Nor is it less happy in Sea than in Land, affording plenty of Fish, especially about Tenby; therefore commonly called *Tenby-y-Piscoid*; which I rather observe for the vicinity of the British *piscoid* with the Latine *piscus*, for *fishfull*, though never any pretended an affinity between the two Languages.

A part of this Country is peopled by *Flemmings*, placed there by King Henry the First, who was no less politick than charitable therein; for such *Flemmings*, being driven out of their own Country by an irruption of the Ocean, were fixed here to defend the Land given them against the Welsh, and their Country is called *Little England beyond Wales*. This mindeth me of a passage betwixt a *Welsh* and *English-man*, the former boasting *Wales* in all respects beyond *England*; to whom the other returned, "He had heard of an *England beyond Wales*, but never of a *Wales beyond England*."

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

FAULCONS.

Very good are bred in this County, of that kind they call *Peregrines*, which very name speaks them to be no *Indigenæ*, but Forraigners, at first lighting here by some casualty. King Henry the Second, passing hence into Ireland, cast off a *Norway* Gos-hawk at one of these; but the Gos-hawk, taken at the source by the Faulcon, soon fell down at the King's foot; which performance in this *ramage* made him yearly afterward send hither for *Eyesses*². These Hawkes' *Aeries* (not so called from building in the Air, but from the French word *Aire* an *Egge*) are many in the Rocks in this Shire.

THE BUILDINGS.

For a sacred structure, the Cathedral of St. David is most eminent, began by Bishop Peter in the Reign of King John, and finished by his Successors; though, having never seen it, I can say little thereof. But, in one respect, the Roof thereof is higher than any in *England*, and as high as any in *Europe*, if the ancient absolute and independent jurisdiction thereof be considered, thus stated by an authentick Author³: "*Episcopi Walliæ à Menevensi Antistite sunt consecrati, et ipse similiter ab aliis tanquam suffraganeis est consecratus, nullâ penitus alia Ecclesiæ factâ professione vel subjectione.*" The generality of which words must be construed to have reference, as well to *Rome* as to *Canterbury*; Saint David's acknowledging subjection to neither, till the Reign of King Henry the First.

¹ "In agro totius Walliæ amonissimo." Giraldus Cambrensis.

² Giraldus, Itinerarium Cambriæ, lib. ii. cap. 1.

³ Giraldus Cambrensis.

PRINCES.

HENRY TUTHAR, Son to Edmund Earl of Richmond and Margaret his Lady, was born at Pembroke in this County¹, anno Domini 1462, in the Reign of King Henry the Sixth. He was bred a Child at Court; when a young man he lived an *Exile* in France, where he so learned to *live of a little*, that he contracted a *habit of frugality*, which he did not depose till the day of his death. Having vanquished King Richard the Third in the Battel of Bosworth, and married Elizabeth eldest Daughter to King Edward the Fourth, he reigned King of England by the name of Henry the Seventh.

He is generally esteemed the wisest of our English Kings; and yet many conceive, that the Lord Bacon, writing his Life, made him much wiser than he was, picking more prudence out of his actions, than the King himself was privy to therein; and, not content to allow him *politick*, endeavoured to make him *policy* itself.

Yet many think his judgement failed him, when refusing the fair proffer of Columbus for the discovery of America, who might therein have made a secret adventure, without any prejudice to the reputation of his wisdom. But such his wariness he would not tamper with costly *Contingencies*, though never so probable to be gainful; nor would he hazard a *Hook of Silver* to catch a *Fish of Gold*. He was the first King who secretly sought to abate the formidable greatness (the Parent of many former Rebellions) in the *English Peerage*, lessening their *Dependencies*, countenancing the *Commons*, and encouraging the *Yeomanry* with provisions against Depopulations. However, hereby he did not free his Successors from fear, but only exchanged their care, making the *Commons* (who because more numerous, less manageable) more absolute, and able in time to contest with Sovereignty.

He survived his Queen, by whom he had the true Title to the Crown, about *five years*. Some will say, that all that time he was King only by the *Courtesie of England*, which I am sure he was loth to acknowledge. Others say he held the Crown by *Conquest*, which his Subjects were as unwilling to confess. But let none dispute *how he held*, seeing he *held it*, having *Pope, Parliament, Power, Purse, Success*, and some shadow of *Succession*, on his side.

His greatest fault was, grinding his Subjects with grievous exactions. He was most magnificent in those Structures he hath left to posterity; amongst which, his devotion to God is most seen in two Chappells, the one at Cambridge, the other at Westminster. His charity to the Poor in the Hospital of *The Savoy*; his Magnificence to himself in his own Monument of gilded *Copper*; and his vanity to the World, in building a Ship called *The Great Harry*, of equal cost, saith some, with his Chappel, which afterwards sunk into the Sea, and vanished away in a moment².

He much employed Bishops in his service, finding them honest and able. And here I request the judicious and learned Reader to help me at a dead lift, being posed with this passage written in his Life by the Lord Verulam:

“He did use to raise Bishops by steps, that he might not lose the profits of the First-fruits, which by that course of gradation was multiplied.”

Now, I humbly conceive, that the *First Fruits* (in the common acception of the word) were in that age paid to the Pope; and would fain be informed, what *By-First-Fruits* these were, the emolument whereof accrued to the Crown.—This politick King, at his Palace of Richmond, April 22, 1509, ended his life; and was buried in the *magnificent Chappell* aforesaid; on the same token that he ordered by his last Will and Testament, that none save such of the *Blood Royal* (who should descend from his *Loyns*) should be buried in that place; straitly forbidding any other, of what *Degree* or *Quality* soever, to be interred therein³. But only the *Will* of the King of *Heaven* doth stand inviolable, whilst those of the most *potent earthly Princes* are subject to be infringed.

¹ Sir Francis Bacon, in the conclusion of his Character in his Life.

² In the beginning of the Reign of Queen Mary. Stow, p. 16.

³ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 20.

SAINTS.

JUSTINIAN was a noble Briton by birth, who with his own inheritance built a Monastery in the Island of Ramsey in this County, where many Monks lived happily under his discipline, until three of them, by the Devil's instigation, slew this Justinian, in hatred of his sanctity, about the year of Christ 486¹. His body was brought with great veneration to *Menevia*, and there interred by Saint David himself, and since much famed with [supposed] Miracles.

WRITERS.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, whose Sur-name, say some², was *Fitz-Girald*; say others³, was *Barry*; and I believe the latter, because he saith so himself in his Book "*De Vita suâ*"⁴; and was born at Tenby in this County.

His Father.

William de Barry, an Englishman.

His Mother.

Angareth, the daughter of Nesta, daughter of Rhese, Prince of South Wales.

He was Nephew to David the Second Bishop of St. David's, by whom he was made Arch-deacon of Brecknock. He was wont to complain, that the *English* did not love him because his Mother was a *Welsh-woman*; and the *Welsh* did hate him because his Father was an *English-man*; though, by his excellent Writings, he deserved of *England* well, of *Wales* better, and of *Ireland* best of all; making a *Topographical* description of all three; but acting in the last as a Secretary under King John, with great *industry* and *expence*⁵. Yea, he was a great Traveller, as far as *Jerusalem* itself, and wrote *De mirabilibus Terræ Sanctæ*, so that he might be styled *Giraldus Anglicus, Hibernicus, Hierosolymitanus*, though it was his mind and modesty only to be *Cambrensis*.

One may justly wonder that, having all *Dimensions* requisite to Preferment, *his birth, broad acquaintance, deep learning, long life* (living above seventy years), he never attained to any considerable Dignity. Hear how, betwixt grief and anger, he expresseth himself concerning his ill success at Court:

"Irreparabili damno duo ferè lustra consumens, nihil ab illis⁶ preter inanes vexationes et vacua veris promissa suscepi."

Indeed for a long time no Preferment was proffered him, above a beggerly Bishoprick in Ireland; and at last the See of St. David's was the highest place he attained. Whilst some impute this to

His { *Planet*: the malignant influence whereof hath blasted men of the most merit.
Pride: some men counting it their due for *Preferment* to court them; and that it is enough for them to *receive*, too much to *reach* after it.
Profitableness to be employed in meaner places. Some having gotten an useful Servant, love to *wear* him out in *working*, and (as *Gardeners* keep their hedges close cut, that they may spread the broader) maintain them *mean*, that they may be the more *industrious*.

Giraldus himself tells us the true reason that he was ever beheld *oculo novercali*, because being a *Welsh-man* by the *surer side*, and then such the Antipathy of the *English*, they thought no good could come out of *Wales*. Sad, that so worthy a man should *pœnas dare Patriæ et Matris suæ*.

¹ J. Capgrave, in Catal. S.S. Brit.

² Godwin, in the Bishops of St. David's.

³ Lib. i. cap. 2. extant in Sir Robert Cotton's Library.

⁵ In the life-time of King Henry his Father.

⁴ J. Wareus, de Scriptoribus Hiberniæ, p. 112.

⁶ King Henry II. and his Sons.

Being at last (as we have said) made Bishop of Saint David's, he went to Rome, and there stickled for an exemption of that his See from Canterbury, and to make it an absolute Metropolitan, whereby he highly offended Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury. But Giraldus, after long debates, being rather *over-born* with *Bribes*, than *over-come* in *Cause*, returned *re infectd*, died, and was buried in his own Cathedral, about the year 1215.

THE FAREWELL.

I know not what better to wish this County, than that the *Marle* (a great Fertilizer of barren ground) which it affordeth be daily encreased (especially since Corn is in all probability likely to grow scarcer and scarcer); that their Land, through God's blessing, being put in heart therewith, may plentifully answer the desires of the Husbandman, and hereafter repair the Penury of this, with the Abundance for many succeeding years.

* * * "A MS history of this County, written by George Owen, Esq. is, or was lately, in the hands of Howel Vaughan, of Hengwrt, Esq. There is another among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, N^o 6824, fol. beginning 'The first book of the description of Penbrokeshire in general, 1603.'" Gough's *British Topography*, vol. II. p. 512; where the contents of the MS. are enumerated.—"Bishop Gibson began his antiquarian studies with transcribing the MSS. and records of this diocese: and his account was kept there." *Ibid.* p. 515.—And a Survey of the Cathedral of St. David's was published by Browne Willis.—An Historical Tour through Pembrokehire has also been recently published by Richard Fenton, Esq. F. S. A. N.

RADNOR-SHIRE.

RADNOR-SHIRE, (in British *Sire Maiseveth*) in form three square, is bounded on the North-West with Hereford-shire, and on the South side (separated by the River Wye) with Brecknock-shire, and on the North part thereof with Montgomery-shire. Nature may seem to have chequered this County; the East and South parts being fruitful, whilst the North and West thereof (lying rough and uneven with Mountains) can hardly be bettered by the greatest pains and industry of the husband-man. Yet is it indifferently well-stored with Woods, and conveniently watered with *running-rivers*, and in some places with *Standing Meers*.

Mr. Camden telleth us ¹, that there is a place therein termed *Meliëneth* (from the Mountains thereof being of a yellowish colour) which stretcheth from *Offa Dyke* unto the *River Wye*, which cutteth overthwart the West corner of this Shire, where meeting with some stones which impede its motion on a sudden, for want of ground to glide on, hath a violent downfall, which place is termed *Raihader Gowy*, that is, *the Fall or Flood-gates of Wye* ². Hereupon he supposeth it not improbable that the Englishmen forged that word for the name of this Shire, terming it *Radnor-shire*.

PRINCES.

HENRY of MONMOUTH (so called from that well-known town wherein he was born) hath his character fixed here, because formerly passed over in its proper place, through the posting speed of the press ³. He was Son to King Henry the Fourth (by Mary one of the daughters and heirs of Humfrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford, and) whom he succeeded on the throne (being the Fifth of that name); and began his Reign March 20, anno 1413.

He cannot be excused from extravagancies in his youth, seeing the King his Father expelled him his Council (substituting his younger Brother the Duke of Clarence President in his stead) for the same. Yet, as those bodies prove most healthful, which break out in their youth, so was his soul the sounder for venting itself in its younger days; for no sooner was his Father dead, but he reclaimed himself, and became a glory to his Country, and a constant terror to his Enemies. Yea, he banished all his idle companions from Court, allowing them a competency for their subsistence.

When the Lord Chief Justice (who had secured him when Prince for striking him for the commitment of some of his lewd companions) begged his pardon for the same, he not only forgave him, but rewarded his justice, for distributing it without fear or partiality.

In his Reign a supplication was preferred, that the Temporal Lands given to pious uses, but abusively spent, might have been seized to the King. This was wisely awarded by Chichley Arch-bishop of Canterbury, by putting the King on the design of recovering

¹ In his Britannia, in this Shire.

² Ibidem.

³ The same reason certainly does not hold good in the present edition. But *Monmouthshire* was removed in the beginning of this Volume, p. 115, as an English County, before this circumstance was observed. N.

France. Yea, this King, by his valour, reduced Charles the Sixth King of France to such a condition, that he in a manner resigned his Kingdom into his hand.

And here the Frenchmen found him as good (or rather worse) as his promise, which he made to the Dolphin (who sent him a barrel of *Paris tennis-balls*), sending such *English balls*, that they proved to their great loss.

He died at Boys St. Vincent in France, the last day of August, anno 1422; and was brought over with great solemnity, and interred in Westminster Abby.

PRELATES.

ELIAS de
GUILIELMUS de } RADNOR.

I join them together for three reasons; first, because Natives of the same Town, understand it *Old Radnor*, the new Town of that name being built probably since their decease. Secondly, because Bishops of the same see, Landaff. Thirdly, because *eminent*, being *eminent for nothing*, the *names* and *dates* of their deaths (the one May 6, 1240, the other June 30, 1256); being all that learned Antiquary and their Successour Bishop Godwin¹ could recover of their memories, which disheartneth me from farther enquiry after them. For, let them never look for a *Crop*, who *sow* that *Ground*, which so skilful an *Husbandman* thought fit to *lie fallow*.

THE FAREWELL.

It much affected me (and I believe all others whose hearts are of flesh and blood) what I read in an Author concerning the rigorous Laws imposed on the observation of the *Welsh*. For, when Owen Glyndower-dwy (inveigled by some well skilled in Merlin's Prophecies, that the time was come, wherein the *Britains* through his assistance should recover their antient freedom and liberty) raised a Rebellion, making war upon the Earl of March (the Heir Apparent both to the Crown of *England* and Principality of *Wales*), King Henry the Fourth (inraged at his proceedings) enacted these ensuing Laws.

First, That no *Welshman* should purchase Lands, or be chosen Citizen or Burgess of any City, Borough, or Market-town, nor be received into any office of Mayor, Bayliff, Chamberlaine, &c. or to be of the Council of any Town, or to bear Armour within any City. Besides that, if any Welshman should impeach or sue an Englishman, it was ordained, he should not be convicted, unless by the judgment of English Justices, verdict of English Burgesses, or by the Inquest of the English Boroughs where the suits lay: Yea, that all English Burgesses who married Welsh Women should be disfranchised of their Liberties. No Congregation or Council was permitted to the Welsh-men, but by licence of the chief Officers of the same Seignory, and in the presence of the same Officers². That no Victuals should be brought into *Wales*, unless by the especial licence of the King and his Council. That no Welshmen should have any Castle, Fortress, or House of Defence of his own, or any other man's to keep. That no Welchman should be made Justice, Chamberlain, Chancellor, &c. of a Castle, Receiver, Escheter, &c. nor other Officer or Keeper of Records, &c. nor of the Council of any English Lord. That no Englishman that in time to come should marry a Welsh Woman be put in any Office in *Wales*, or in the Marches of the same.

¹ In his Catalogue of the Bishops of Landaff.

² Dr. Powel. in his History of Wales, p. 387.

³ Ibid. ibidem.

Now as I am heartily sorry that ever the *Welsh* were bound to the observance of so rigorous Laws, so am I truly glad that at this day they are (to the happiness both of *England* and *Wales*) freed from the same. Yea, I shall constantly pray, that God would be pleased to grant us, of the Loins of our Sovereign, one who may be born Prince of the *one*, and (after the [though late] decease of his Majesty) King of the *other*.

* * For the Local Tracts on this County, see Mr. Gough's *British Topography*, vol. II. p. 519; and for various particulars relative to all the Counties in the Principality, see the same learned Antiquary's *Additions to Camden's Britannia*. N.

I N D E X

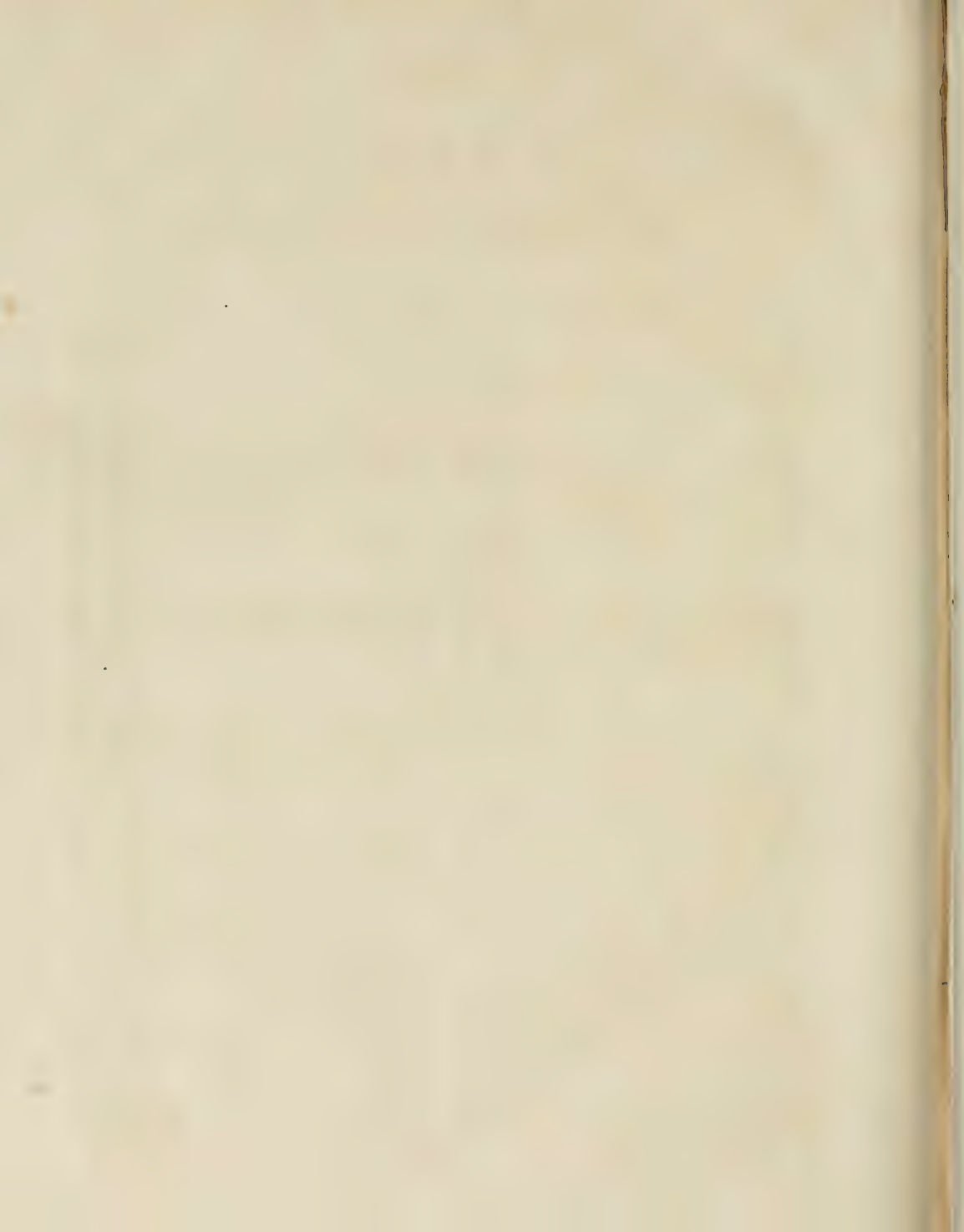
TO THE

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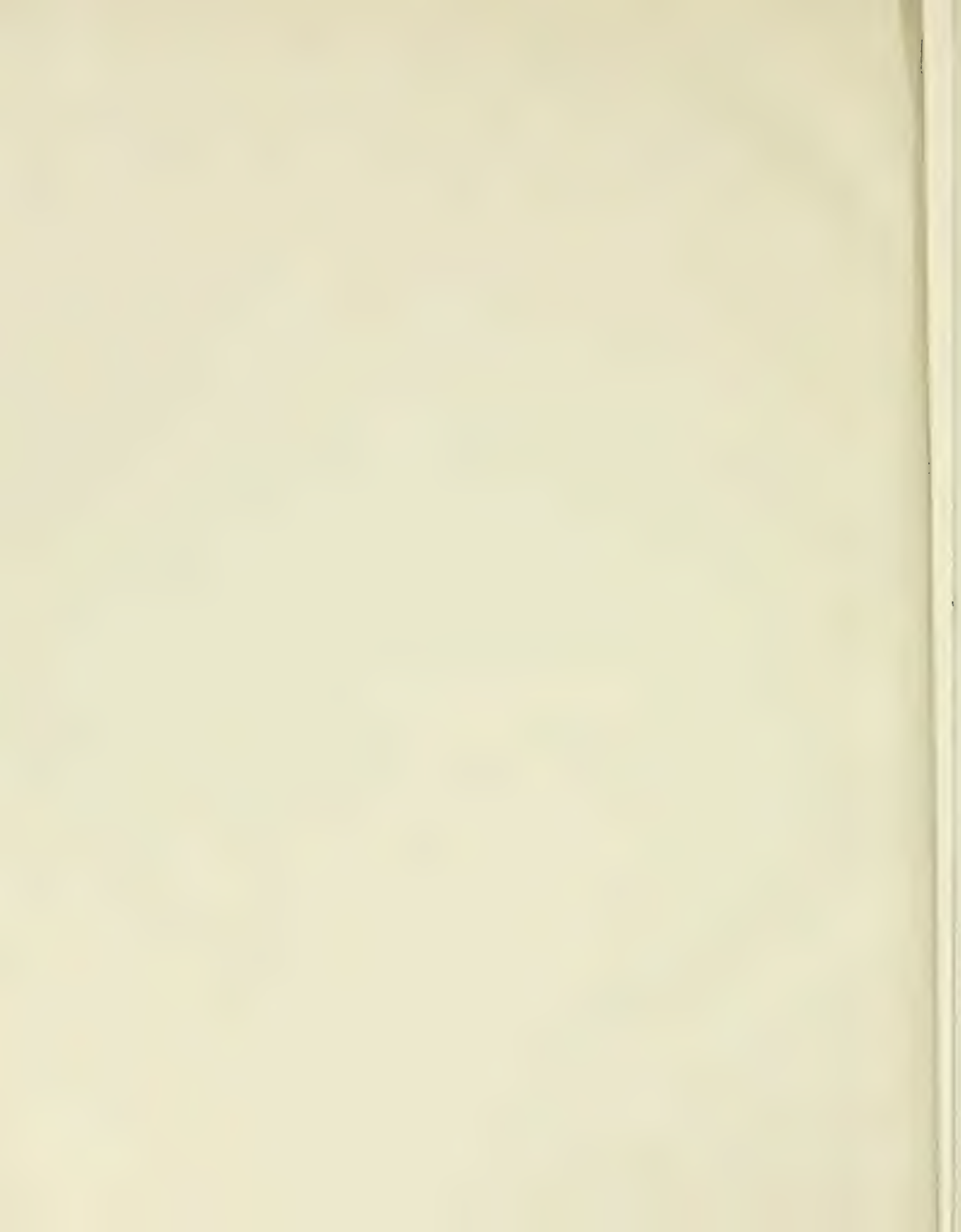
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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- VOL. I. p. 163, The County of *Cambridge* must relinquish the honour of having given birth to *William Carton*. See under *Kent*, p. 532.
- p. 236, Archbishop Grindal was born, not at St. Bee's, but at Hempenham, about three miles distant from it.
- p. 391, l. 27, *add*, were many.
- l. 28, *for* may seem to be *read* many.
- p. 595, *read* Skelton, John, Cumb. 238.
- VOL. II. p. 74, l. 1, *for* unius *read* unus.
- l. 2, *for* duellum *read* duellam.
- l. 4, *for* suscipiendum *read* suscipiendam.
- l. 17, *for* primus acie *read* primâ acie.
- p. 117, *Henry of Monmouth*, originally placed in *Radnorshire* (see p. 608), should be re-claimed for his native County of *Monmouth*.
- p. 602, note, "The Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, written by himself, was published by Mr. Walpole, from the Strawberry Hill press, in 1770."

THE END.







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